

An abstract graphic consisting of a thick, dark blue ribbon that loops and swirls across the page. The ribbon has a glossy, reflective surface with highlights and shadows, giving it a three-dimensional appearance. It starts from the left edge, loops upwards and to the right, then loops back down and to the left, creating a complex, flowing shape that dominates the upper half of the cover.

Annotated Bibliography of Child and Forced Labor Information Volume II

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Annotated Bibliography

Review of Child Labor Information and Forced Labor Information

Volume II: East Timor—Kyrgyzstan

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INTRODUCTION

ICF Macro conducted desk research on behalf of the Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT) at the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) regarding the use of forced labor and child labor in foreign countries. The desk research involved creating an annotated bibliography on available literature in over 170 countries.

ICF Macro consultants with topical, regional, and/or language expertise, conducted comprehensive reviews of all publicly available resources, in English and other major languages, related to forced and child labor in the selected countries. The literature review included academic papers, news articles, and other media resources, as well as reports and documents written by multilateral agencies, international organizations, U.S. and other national government agencies, and nongovernmental organizations.

The results are presented in a five-volume publication, organized alphabetically by country, with separate bibliographies for child labor and forced labor. For each volume, an index organized by labor sector or activity is provided.

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) carries out the international responsibilities of USDOL under the direction of the Deputy Undersecretary for International Labor Affairs. ILAB conducts research on and formulates international economic, trade, immigration, and labor policies in collaboration with other U.S. government agencies, providing international technical assistance in support of U.S. foreign labor policy objectives. ILAB is working together with other U.S. government agencies to create a more stable, secure, and prosperous international economic system in which all workers can achieve greater economic security, share in the benefits of increased international trade, and have safer and healthier workplaces where the basic rights of workers and children are respected and protected.

ILAB's Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking

OCFT was created in 1993 in response to a request from Congress to investigate and report on child labor around the world. As domestic and international concern about child labor grew, OCFT's activities significantly expanded. Today, these activities include research on international child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking; funding and overseeing cooperative agreements and contracts to organizations engaged in efforts to eliminate exploitive child labor around the world; and assisting in the development and implementation of U.S. government policy on international child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking issues.

This research project was funded by OCFT to further the knowledge base on child labor and forced labor around the world.

ICF Macro

ICF Macro is a professional services firm focused on research and evaluation, management consulting, information technology, and social marketing and health communications. Our mission is to deliver quality products and services to our public- and private-sector clients.

ACRONYMS

4C	Common Code for the Coffee Community
ADB	Adult Debt Bondage
AFP	Agence France-Presse
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect
ASI	Association of Seed Industry
ATPDEA	Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act
BBA	Bachpan Bachao Andolan
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BCL	Bonded Child Labor
BHRRC	Business and Human Rights Resource Center
BMM	Bandhua Mukti Morcha
CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General
CCEM	Le Comité Contre l’Esclavage Moderne (Committee Against Modern Slavery)
CCPA	Child Care Protection Act
CDA	Child Development Agency
CDB	Child Debt Bondage
CDW	Child Domestic Worker
CEACR	Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations
CEDAG	European Council of Associations of General Interest
CGIL	Italian General Confederation of Labor
CIRPEE	Center on Risk, Economic Policies and Employment
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CLMS	Child Labor Monitoring System
CLS	Child Labour Survey
CLU	Child Labor Unit
CONEPTI	National Committee for the Progressive Elimination of Child Labor
CRC	UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
DCI	Defense for Children International
DDVA	Dalit Dasta Virodhi Andolan
DWA	Domestic Workers Agency
EAC	Economically Active Children
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
ELEM	Noar Haoved Vehalomed
ENCOVI	Encuesta Nacional de Condiciones de Vida
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
ESAM	Enfants Solidaires d’Afrique et du Monde

EU	European Union
FAL	Forced Adult Labor
FCL	Forced Child Labor
FSCE	Forum on Street Children-Ethiopia
GTUA	Georgian Trade Union Amalgamation
GTUC	Ghana Trades Union Congress
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRW	Human Rights Watch
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ICI	International Cocoa Initiative
ICN	India Committee of the Netherlands
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILO-IPEC	ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
INEC	Ecuadorian Institute of Statistics and Census
INNFA	National Institute for the Child and Family
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Networks (for Humanitarian News and Analysis)
ISTAT	National Institute of Statistics
ITUC	International Trade Unions Confederation
JCF	Jamaica Constabulary Force
KCHR	Kyrgyz Committee for Human Rights
KOK	Bundes Koordinierungskreis gegen Frauenhandel und Gewalt an Frauen im
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MLHW	Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare
MMYE	Ministry of Manpower, Youth, and Employment
MNC	Multi-National Corporations
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MOMM	Ministry of Manpower and Migration
MTI	Monitoreo de Trabajo Infantil
MVF	M. Venkatarangaiya Foundation
n.d.	No Date
NCCM	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
NCEW	National Confederation of Eritrean Workers
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NLC	National Labor Committee
NPECLC	National Programme for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labor in Cocoa
NSS	National Sample Survey
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PACT	People's Action for Community Transformation
PC	Population Census

PEBLISA	Prevention and Elimination of Bonded Labor in South Asia
QIZ	Qualified Industrial Zones
RLE	Rural Labour Enquiry
ROK	Republic of Korea
SDS	State Department for Statistics of Georgia
SEE	South Eastern Europe
SIISE	Integrated System of Social Indicators
SOCO	Society for Community Organization
SPD	Social Democratic Party of Germany
TBP	Time-Bound Programme
TDH	Terre Des Hommes Foundation
TIP	Trafficking in Persons (Report)
U.S.	United States
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UAM	Unaccompanied Minor Refugees and Migrant
UCW	Understanding Children's Work
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNICRI	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNIFEM	United Nations Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UP	Kanpur Uttar Pradesh
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WACAP	West Africa Cocoa and Commercial Agriculture Program (to Combat Hazardous and Exploitative Child Labor)
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labor
WTO	World Trade Organization

EAST TIMOR: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Carson, C. (2004). Trafficking in East Timor: A look into the newest nation's sex industry. *ALOLA*, 7, 32. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/publications/ALOLA_20TRAFFICKING_20REPORT_20_English_.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Vending
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This detailed report is the only comprehensive study of the sex trade and trafficking practices in East Timor. It describes the international and internal trafficking of women and girls within East Timor, as well as the sexual exploitation of boys. Women and girls are described by their nationality as including individuals of Timorese, Indonesian, Filipina, Chinese, Thai, and Australian descent, but the document does not always distinguish between women and girls in its discussion of the sex trade. The document also notes that, of all male sex workers, about 75 percent are boys under the age of 18. In addition, boys who work as vendors selling cigarette lighters and other small items at bars will also perform sexual favors for from US\$5 to \$10. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

2. Child labor in Asia (III): Street children in East Timor. (2007, January 12). *CCTV International*. Retrieved September 22, 2008, from <http://www.cctv.com/program/asiatoday/20070112/104128.shtml>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Bakery, Street Vending

This article mentions several areas of informal commerce in which Timorese children often work, including as street vendors, and that some of those children, especially street children, work in unsupervised and dangerous conditions. The article includes a case study of a boy who works overnight at a bakery manually producing bread dough. Some children work to contribute to their families' incomes, while school fees can preclude some families from sending their children to school. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods were presented.

3. Child abuse emerging problem in East Timor, UNICEF reports. (2002, April 25). *East Timor Action Network*. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.etan.org/et/2002b/april/21-27/25child.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This news article suggests that child abuse, including the commercial sexual exploitation of children, is an increasing problem in East Timor. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Claim UN officers customers in East Timor sex slave brothels. (n.d.). *East Timor Action Network*. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.etan.org/et2003/july/04-10/08claim.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article discusses the trafficking of young girls and women from Southeast Asia into Timor for sexual exploitation. The article mentions Thailand specifically as a source country and notes that some individuals working in massage parlors and brothels in East Timor are underage. The document does not address the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Concerns mark children's day. (2007, June 13). *East Timor Action Network*. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.etan.org/et2007/june/16/13cncern.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Car Washing, Street Vending

This news article describes a symposium that was held on Children's Day in 2007 in East Timor, where participants discussed child labor and inadequate access to educational opportunities. In regard to child labor, the article notes that working children are likely to be occupied by selling newspapers and CDs, begging, or washing cars rather than attending school. The report also mentions that, according to the East Timor's Labor Ministry, 45 percent of children under age 18 are required to work and provide economic assistance to their families. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Freedom House. (2006). *Countries at the crossroads 2006—East Timor*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47386915c.html>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses issues related to East Timor's human rights record and transparency, and mentions that, although prostitution is illegal in the country, women and girls are trafficked into East Timor from Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, and

China to work as prostitutes. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *East Timor*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved March 25, 2009, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/EAST%20TIMOR.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Car Washing, Child Soldiering, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified

This factsheet on child labor in East Timor compiles information from several governmental and nongovernmental sources. Children in East Timor are involved in a variety of labor activities, the most common being agriculture and as workers in family-owned businesses; however, the document does not specify crops or labor sectors for the family businesses. Children are also known to be sexually exploited and work as prostitutes. In urban areas, children may be found washing cars and selling items in the streets. The source also describes situations of child soldiering. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods were presented.

8. Godinho-Adams, N. (2001, October 31). *East Timorese woman addresses UN Security Council*. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.etan.org/et2001c/november/01-3/0etwoman.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

In this transcript of a speech presented to the United Nations Security Council, the East Timorese author mentions that child labor and the prevalence of street children stems from a lack of support for women in the country. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Government of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Asian Development Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor, & the World Bank. (2003). *Timor-Leste poverty assessment: Poverty in a new nation: Analysis for action*. Retrieved March 25, 2009, from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTTIMORLESTE/Resources/All-Vol2-Final.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—Government of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste; International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This document discusses a number of issues related to poverty in East Timor, and includes a section on child labor. The report notes that child labor is not particularly

widespread in East Timor, and that children are most likely to be involved in unpaid family labor (particularly agriculture, although no crops are specified). The report also notes that children are likely to be engaged in domestic tasks (e.g., collecting water, fetching firewood, caring for children, and housework) within their families. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods were presented.

10. International Bureau for Children's Rights. (2006). *Making children's rights work: Country profiles on Cambodia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste, and Viet Nam*. Retrieved March 25, 2009 from http://www.ibcr.org/editor/assets/thematic_report/1/cp_asia_5countries.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses children's rights in several Southeast Asian countries, including East Timor, where it is common for children to work to contribute to their family income. Few child laborers are employed in the formal sector; most of them work in family businesses in unspecified sectors or on family-owned farms. In urban areas, it is not uncommon for street children to work as street vendors. In addition, the commercial sexual exploitation of children is a problem in East Timor, with both girls and boys engaged as commercial sex workers in the capital of Dili. There are also reports of children being trafficked, both internally and from unspecified foreign countries, to work in the sex industry in East Timor. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods were presented.

11. International Labour Organization. (2002, June). East Timor: A new labour code for the world's newest country. *World of Work*, 43. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/inf/magazine/43/timor.htm>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Car Washing, Domestic Labor, Street Vending

This document discusses the processes of establishing new labor codes for East Timor. The report notes that child labor has traditionally occurred as children assist their families in domestic and agricultural work, but evidence is emerging of children working as street vendors and as car washers. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods were presented.

12. Jolliffe, J. D. (2003, July 2). UN probes flesh trade in East Timor. *The Age*. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.etan.org/et2003/july/01-3/02unprob.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article mentions the trafficking of women and girls from Thailand and other countries into East Timor, where they work in prostitution. This document does not address the use of child labor in the production of goods.

13. Murdoch, L. (2008, February 28). Drugs, vice, mobsters get foothold in East Timor. *The Age*. Retrieved September 19, 2008 from <http://www.etan.org/et2008/2february/29/28drugs.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the trafficking of girls—as young as age 12—and women from Indonesia to East Timor for sexual exploitation. Also, the article notes that UN police found several minors forced to work as prostitutes in an East Timor massage parlor after having been trafficked from Bangkok. This article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

14. NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child. (2008). *State party examination of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste's initial reports on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict*. Retrieved March 25, 2009, from [http://www.crin.org/docs/Timor-Leste_Session_Report\[1\].doc](http://www.crin.org/docs/Timor-Leste_Session_Report[1].doc)

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Those notes recorded during East Timor's presentation before a treaty body contains information about children's rights in East Timor. In addition, child labor is mentioned as being problematic in East Timor, with street children particularly vulnerable to exploitation, although no labor sectors are specified. The document also mentions child prostitution and child pornography, noting that there is a concerning lack of data on internal child trafficking. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in goods production.

15. Smith, C. (2004, January 9). Surge in child sex tours. *Northern Territory News (Australia)*. Retrieved September 22, 2008, from <http://www.etan.org/et2004/january/04-10/09surgei.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This news article notes that, because of East Timor's recent political and economic instability, there has been a surge in child sex tourism in the country, indicating children working in the commercial sex industry. The article does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

16. See, B. (2005, December 30). *President of Timor-Leste Xanana Gusmão launches UNICEF report 'The State of the World's Children 2006.'* Retrieved September 22, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/sowc/Timorleste_30627.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Car Washing, Street Vending, Transportation

This news article describes an event in East Timor connected to the launch of the United Nations Children's Fund 2006 *State of the World's Children report*. The article mentions a photo exhibit in the capital of Dili that included photographs of children engaged in informal commerce—washing cars, working on buses, and selling cigarettes. The term *child labor* is mentioned in this document, but not in relation to the production of goods.

17. Timor-Leste: Tackling human trafficking. (2009). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved March 25, 2009, from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=82744>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article discusses the problem of human trafficking in East Timor, noting that people are trafficked to East Timor from Thailand, Indonesia, China, Vietnam and the Philippines. The article says the Timorese government is attempting to respond to the trafficking of minors, but does not specify the sectors in which child trafficking is most likely to occur. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

18. United Nations Children's Fund. (2008). *The state of the world's children 2008*. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from <http://www.unicef.org/sowc08/report/report.php>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report details the status of children's rights around the world and includes one table providing statistics on child labor in Timor-Leste (also known as East Timor). The table notes that 4 percent of children between ages 5 and 14 are involved in unspecified forms of child labor (4 percent of boys and 4 percent of girls). The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to goods in East Timor.

19. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2007). *UN Committee on the Rights of the Child: Initial reports of states parties due in 2005, Timor-Leste*. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,TMP,,469b314c2,0.html>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses the history of commercial sexual exploitation of children in Timor-Leste—also known as East-Timor—and states that child prostitution, child pornography, internal and external child trafficking, and other forms of sexual exploitation continue to be a problem in the country. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

20. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2008). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under article 44 of the convention: Convention on the Rights of the Child: concluding observations: Timor-Leste*. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47bd3df12.html>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

In this document, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child expresses concern at the rate of children who are working in East Timor. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

21. United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste. (2007). *Report on human rights developments in Timor-Leste, August 2006–August 2007*. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/473335422.html>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Street Vending

This report notes the prevalence of child labor in the agricultural sector in East Timor, as well as the participation of children in domestic service and street vending. The term child labor is used, but not in reference to the production of specific goods.

22. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Timor-Leste: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100519.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This annual report documents the status of human rights in East Timor. The report notes that the Labor Code contains exceptions that allow children between ages 15 and 18 to work, and that the minimum working age does not apply to family businesses. Children in East Timor often work in the agricultural sector or in informal commerce. No details regarding the nature of informal commerce are provided. In addition, human trafficking is also a significant problem in East Timor, and women and girls are trafficked into East Timor to work as prostitutes. Additionally, internal trafficking is increasing, and there are concerns that widespread poverty will continue to create conditions conducive to internal trafficking. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods were presented.

23. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,TMP,4562d8cf2,484f9a4237,0.html>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This annual report on human trafficking ranks East Timor as a Tier 2 country, indicating that East Timor is not fully in compliance with international standards in the fight against trafficking, but that the government is making significant efforts to arrive at compliance. The report details East Timor's role as a destination country for girls and women trafficked from Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, China, and the Philippines. Additionally, Timorese children and women are sometimes lured by employment offers and are internally trafficked (from rural areas or camps for displaced persons) into the capital of Dili, where they are at risk for commercial sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

EAST TIMOR: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. 28 arrested in E Timor over possible human trafficking. (2008, January 3). *ABC News*. Retrieved March 25, 2009, from <http://www.abc.net.au/news/stories/2008/01/03/2131408.htm>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article notes that East Timor is a destination country for women trafficked from China, Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines. It describes a raid on several bars where trafficked women were being sexually exploited. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

2. Carson, C. (2004). Trafficking in East Timor: A look into the newest nation's sex industry. *Alola*, 7(32). Retrieved September 19, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/publications/ALOLA_20TRAFFICKING_20REPORT_20_English_.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This detailed report is the only comprehensive study of the sex trade and trafficking practices in East Timor. It describes human trafficking patterns in East Timor. Timorese, Indonesian, Filipina, Chinese, Thai, and Australian women are reportedly trafficking victims in East Timor. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

3. Claim UN officers customers in East Timor sex slave brothels. (n.d.). *East Timor Action Network*. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.etan.org/et2003/july/04-10/08claim.htm>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article discusses the trafficking of women from Southeast Asia into East Timor for sexual exploitation. Thailand is mentioned specifically as a source country. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

4. Dodd, M. (2009, February 7). The sex industry is growing in East Timor, as traffickers lure women in. *The Australian*. Retrieved March 25, 2009, from <http://www.theaustralian.news.com.au/story/0,25197,25019283-16953,00.html>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article discusses the growing sex trade in East Timor, noting that women are trafficked from China, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand for sexual exploitation. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

5. E Timor police arrest 72 for prostitution, drugs. (2008, January 21). *ABC Radio Australia News*. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.etan.org/et2008/1january/26/21etpolc.htm>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article describes a 2008 government operation in which 72 people were arrested for their link to human trafficking. East Timor is a destination country for women who are trafficked from China, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand for sexual exploitation. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

6. Freedom House. (2006). *Countries at the crossroads 2006—East Timor*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47386915c.html>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses issues related to East Timor's human rights record and transparency; it mentions that although prostitution is illegal in the country, women are trafficked into East Timor from countries like China, Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines to work as prostitutes. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Humantrafficking.org. (n.d.). *East Timor: The situation*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/east_timor

Source: NGO

Adult Forced Labor: Unspecified

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report names East Timor as a destination country for the trafficking of women from China, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand for sexual exploitation. It is noted that there have been no reliable reports of trafficking for forced labor in East Timor, with the exception of some unverified reports of men being trafficked internally for forced labor in unspecified sectors. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

8. Jolliffe, J. D. (2003, July 2). UN probes flesh trade in East Timor. *The Age*. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.etan.org/et2003/july/01-3/02unprob.htm>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article mentions the trafficking of women from Thailand and other countries into East Timor, where they are sent to brothels and are sexually exploited. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

9. Murdoch, L. (2008, February 28). Drugs, vice, mobsters get foothold in East Timor. *The Age*. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.etan.org/et2008/2february/29/28drugs.htm>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article discusses the trafficking of women from Indonesia to East Timor. The women are brought to East Timor for sexual exploitation. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

10. Powell, S. (2001, March 10). East Timor's children of the enemy. *The Weekend Australian*. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.etan.org/et2001b/april/01-7/00etchild.htm>

Source: News Article

Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This news article mostly deals with the many reports of sexual slavery and exploitation that occurred during the Indonesian occupation of East Timor in the 1990s. It also mentions that sexual exploitation of adult women continues to be a problem in the new century. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

11. Timor-Leste: Tackling human trafficking. (2009). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved March 25, 2009, from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=82744>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Construction, Sexual Exploitation

This news article discusses the problem of human trafficking in East Timor, noting that people are trafficked to East Timor from such countries as China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. Most women are trafficked for sexual exploitation, but the article also notes that in 2004, there were 700 construction workers from China

and Vietnam who were suspected of trafficking victims. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

12. UN police fighting sex trafficking in East Timor. (2003, July 3). *ABC Radio Australia News*. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from http://www.etan.org/et2003/july/01-3/03_un.htm

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article discusses the cooperation between United Nations police and local authorities in locating human trafficking rings (some of which include Thai and Indonesian women) and preventing the commercial sexual exploitation of women. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

13. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Country reports on human rights practices: Timor-Leste 2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100519.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report notes that forced labor is illegal in East Timor and that there are no reports of its occurrence. The trafficking of women for sexual exploitation is a significant problem in East Timor. Although this document does not specify source countries, it notes that there is evidence of women being trafficked into and within East Timor. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

14. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report 2008—Timor-Leste*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,TMP,4562d8cf2,484f9a4237,0.html>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This annual report on human trafficking ranks East Timor as a Tier 2 country, indicating that East Timor is not fully in compliance with international standards in the fight against trafficking, but that the government is making significant efforts to arrive at compliance. The report details East Timor's role as a destination country for women trafficked from China, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand. Additionally, Timorese children and women are sometimes lured by employment offers and are internally trafficked (from rural areas or camps for displaced persons) into *Dili*, where they are at risk for commercial sexual exploitation. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

ECUADOR: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. American Bar Association. (2004). *Trafficking in persons in Ecuador*. Chicago: Author. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from http://www.abanet.org/rol/publications/ecuador_tips_assessment_final.pdf

Source: Other—Professional Association

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Bananas, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Shrimp

Forced Child Labor: Bananas, Mining, Shrimp

This document provides an assessment of Ecuador's human trafficking situation; it was prepared as a guide for the planning and development of an anti-trafficking project sponsored by the U.S. Department of State. The document mentions a case study where children are used for pornography purposes in the province of the Galapagos. It also mentions that there is recruitment of street children in the main cities of Ecuador. Such children are later utilized in forced labor in agriculture, banana plantations in the province of Machala, the shrimp industry in the city of Guayaquil, and in mines (although it does not mention where the mines are located). It describes sexual abuse cases of girls at the hands of local gangs and their involvement in prostitution. Additionally, the document mentions that girls are trafficked from Colombia to Ecuador for commercial sexual exploitation. All information is discussed in brief, offering only short descriptions with no mention of specific tasks. Information presented comes from two site reports completed in September and November of 2004. Methods of research include literature review, interviews, and site visit reports.

2. Asociación Nacional de Productores y Exportadores de Flores del Ecuador. (2007). *Diagnóstico de la situación de los niños, niñas y adolescentes que trabajan en florícolas para las Provincias de Pichincha y Cotopaxi* [Diagnostic of boys, girls and adolescents working in flower plantations in the provinces of Pichincha and Cotopaxi]. Quito, Ecuador: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipe/doc/documentos/floricolas_ec_final.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Flowers

The document diagnoses the magnitude and characteristics of child labor in flower plantations in the provinces of Pichincha and Cotopaxi. The majority of working children are between age 15 and 17, and their main activities are the preparation of soil for cultivation and the cultivation itself. Based on legal norms, the Flower Social Forum (*Foro Social Florícola*) has defined, permitted, and prohibited work activities for children in the flower industry. Harvesting and pruning are among permitted supervised activities, while prohibited activities include fertilization and chemical preparation. Child wages range between US\$100 and \$200 a month, and 86 percent of youth indicated that

they like their job, while 13 percent would prefer to work in something different. The methodology was based on quantitative and qualitative information obtained mainly through surveys, interviews, and bibliographical analysis.

3. Banana skins. (2002). *The Economist*. Retrieved September 28, 2007, from Academic Search Complete Database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Bananas

This brief news article highlights several of the main findings revealed in the Human Rights Watch (HRW) 2002 investigation. Among them, the article indicates that 70 percent of banana producers in Ecuador are small family farms where it is common for children to help their parents. However, children are also employed in large *haciendas* owned by export firms with political and market power. Family-owned and large haciendas employ children as young as age eight; the children work an average of 12 hours a day where they are exposed to chemical substances and situations of sexual harassment. In addition, the article indicates that children under the legal working age of 14 represent at least 3 percent of the banana industry's workforce; however, each one receives an average wage equaling less than 60 percent of what an adult earns.

4. Centro de Desarrollo y Autogestión. (2001). *Estudio nacional de línea de base del proyecto para la prevención y eliminación progresiva del trabajo infantil en la minería artesanal en oro en Ecuador* [National baseline study of the project for the prevention and progressive elimination of child labor in artisanal mining of gold-Ecuador]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/est_nac_min_ecuador.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Gold

This research evaluates the characteristics of child labor in gold mines in Ecuador. The results show that the most important mining zones in Ecuador are located in Azuay, Zamora Chinchipe, and El Oro provinces, where families and children live close to the mines and where children work to contribute to their family's income. Basic sanitary public service is irregular within these settlements; therefore, low levels of health and hygiene become main problems, exposing adults and working children to sickness, such as tuberculosis, skin diseases, rheumatism, and other illnesses. Although the document does not mention the number of children involved in gold mining in the country, it highlights that the population of Bella Rica, a mining settlement located in the province of Azuay, and Nambija, a separate settlement located in the province of Zamora Chinchipe, fluctuated around 3,500 and 2,600, respectively; however, such numbers tend to rise greatly during gold booms when both parents and children work. For the present study, 201 surveys were conducted with families living in Bella Rica, and people were interviewed in Bella Rica, Nambija, and Zaruma, the last of which is located in the province of El Oro. Findings provide insight on the children's main tasks, such as

jancheo, where children collect materials disposed by other industries in order to find gold. Children also work in transporting materials or drilling small mines. According to the findings, mining processes expose children as young as 12 to chemical contamination and accidents.

5. Centro de Desarrollo y Autogestión. (2002). *Línea de base, trabajo infantil en la minería artesanal del Ecuador* [Baseline, child labor in artisan mines in Ecuador]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/lb_mineria_ecuador.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Mining

The document studies the magnitude as well as the social and economic characteristics of children and their families working in artisanal mining. It also looks at children's perceptions of child labor and evaluates the legal and institutional framework in which child labor takes place. Estimates show that there are at least 2,081 children working in the mining zones where this study took place, including Nambija and Chinapintza in the province of Zamora Chinchipe, Zaruma in the province of El Oro and Bella Rica and San Gerardo in the province of Azuay. Relevant findings show that children work in all processes of skilled mining without health services despite work hazards. Children participate in the drilling of tunnels and the extraction, transportation, and storage of materials. Additionally they work collecting materials discarded by other mining industries; in such cases they select, classify, transport, store, and process the materials. This last task is one of the most dangerous for children due to the manipulation of mercury when separating gold from other metals. It is important to mention that children and their families usually do not work for mining industries; rather, they are organized as cooperatives or associations living close to mining zones where they undertake the gold mining process by themselves. The study used quantitative and qualitative methodologies, of which the main tools used included surveys, interviews, and bibliographical analysis. The fieldwork took into account children between age 5 and 17.

6. Centro de Desarrollo y Autogestión. (2003). *El trabajo infantil en basurales en Ecuador* [Child labor in garbage dumps in Ecuador]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/lb_basurales_ecua_spa.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Garbage Collection

The study describes child labor in recycling trash in medium and large-sized cities in Ecuador. The provided information offers insight on common social characteristics, work processes, health risks, education, children's perceptions of their work, public policies, and legal framework. The study does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. Consejo Nacional de la Niñez y la Adolescencia. (2005). *Los niños y niñas del Ecuador: Segunda encuesta nacional de la niñez y la adolescencia* [The boys and girls of Ecuador: Second national survey of childhood and adolescence]. Quito, Ecuador: United Nations Children's Fund.

Source: Governmental Agency—Children and Adolescent National Council

Child Labor: Unspecified

The document provides statistical and quantitative data of social phenomenon related to children and adolescents. In relation to child labor, the document indicates that child labor in Ecuador is determined by cultural norms as well as poverty levels. Statistics show that 1 in every 10 children between age 5 and 17 works, of which the majority lives in rural areas and within indigenous households. The document highlights that the highest percentages of working children are in the provinces of Chimborazo, Bolívar, and Cotopaxi. The methodology used includes surveys applied to children between 0 and 17 years of age.

8. Consorcio Ecuatoriano de Responsabilidad Social, United Nations Children's Fund, & Fondo Bananero. (2005). *Responsabilidad social y erradicación del trabajo infantil: Guía para el empresario* [Social responsibility and the eradication of child labor: Entrepreneur's guide]. Retrieved October 6, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/resp_social_ecua.pdf

Source: International Organization; Other—Private Institution

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document serves as a guide for social responsibility and improving practices among managers and entrepreneurs regarding child labor. It details the advantages of not hiring child labor in the production of goods and services, although it does not mention any particular industry. Benefits include a better image for companies and lower costs of production due to a decrease in accidents and errors when child labor is supplanted by qualified adult labor. The document also describes the legal framework for child labor in Ecuador where the minimum working age is 15 years old, allowing for six hours of work per day, five days a week. Among the main prohibited labor activities are mining, the collection of garbage, work in slaughterhouses, and prostitution. The document states that firing a minor might complicate his/her social and economic situation; therefore, socially responsible enterprises should support initiatives aimed to reinsert children into educational activities and generate alternatives for working children and their families. Finally, it gives a list of institutions working on the eradication of child labor in Ecuador, among them the National Institute for the Child and Family (INNFA) working in children's health, education, and nutrition, among other areas. The Project "Soy" (I Am), which provides support to schools and the educational community and the Labor Ministry's Unit for the Eradication of Child Labor, is in charge of labor inspections.

9. David, N. (2002). *Ecuador: Bananas leave bad taste for workers*. Brussels, Belgium: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Retrieved September 28, 2007, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991216793&Language=EN>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Bananas

This document is a transcript of an interview by Natacha David with Guillermo Touma, General Secretary of the Ecuadorian Confederation of Free Trade and President of the Federation of Agricultural Workers' and Free Indigenous Peoples' Organizations of Ecuador. He refers to the 2002 HRW study *Tainted Harvest* as a "bombshell," resulting in both positive and negative consequences. As a positive consequence, a tripartite commission was set up to undertake further studies on child labor in the banana industry. The negative consequences include the banana industry's firings of child workers without providing any compensation. It is important to note that the interview did not touch on topics related to the tasks performed by children on the plantations nor of programs that currently assist them.

10. Forero, J. (2002, July 13). In Ecuador's banana fields, child labor is key to profits. *New York Times*. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from: <http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9C04E0DB1E30F930A25754C0A9649C8B63>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Bananas

This news article investigates the current child labor situation as related to the effects of HRW's 2002 report *Tainted Harvest* and the presidential campaign of Ecuadorian banana tycoon Alvaro Noboa. Numerous quotes are presented in the article, including statements by child laborers, parents, banana industry executives, and government officials. All those interviewed seem to agree that eradicating child labor from the banana fields would be ideal; however, they also consider such an action unrealistic. The general finding, derived from the numerous interviews, is that people consider child labor on banana plantations as necessary to complement household income. The Ecuadorian growers earn such a small percentage of the final value of the banana that workers' wages remain minimal. According to this article, an average of 6,000 children work in banana plantations without taking into account the many children working in small family-owned plantations. The common result for working families is to send children to the fields with their parents, each child making an average of US\$3 a day.

11. Fraser, B. (2007, May 25). Off the flower plantations and into school. *National Catholic Reporter*. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://ncronline.org/NCR_Online/archives2/2007b/052507/052507k.php

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Flowers

This article explores the child labor situation within the flower industry, tracking the story of one child worker and her family in the north central city of Cayambe. The flower industry in Ecuador is a US\$500 million a year industry. Children normally work on the plantations in order to pay for their schooling, which although is supposedly free, has hidden costs that make it unaffordable without earning extra money. Among the anecdotes told by children and adolescents working in the plantations, their tasks include stripping leaves, weeding rows of flowers, and sorting flowers by size and color. Many chase birds away from the plantations. Finally the article mentions that flower growers are usually under pressure from the European Union to comply with environmental and labor standards. The methodology of the investigation includes numerous interviews with flower plantation employees, nonprofit administrators, educators, and plantation managers.

According to the article, the International Labour Organization's (ILO) programs have reduced the number of child laborers on flower plantations by 2,000 over the last five years. Additionally, the Corporation of Flower Growers is working with the interagency Flower Social Forum to provide vocational training for adolescents who elect not to return to school.

12. Fundación Salud, Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo. (2002). *Baseline for the Prevention and gradual elimination of child labour in the flower industry in the districts of Cayambe and Pedro Moncayo, Ecuador*. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 6, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/res_flores_ing_ecu.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Flowers

This document is part of an effort to design a national plan for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor. Research took place in the flower industry in the districts of Cayambe and Pedro Moncayo in the province of Pichincha. The research focuses on identifying working conditions in the industry, children's perceptions of work, and the socioeconomic situations of families of 1,000 children working in these areas. Results indicate that gender composition of the respondents was equal, with most starting work before they were age 10 and many working in the plantations as long as four years. The tasks more frequently undertaken by children are harvesting, cleaning, and pruning. Among the risks children face are exposure to chemicals and accidents; an additional risk for girls is sexual harassment by coworkers and supervisors. Modes of recruitment and hiring of child workers is seasonal or through third parties. It is important to note that 68 percent of the flower production is exported to the United States and the remaining is sold mostly to Europe and Japan. The methodology used includes qualitative methods such as analysis of documents, interviews, semi-structured surveys, focus groups, and participatory observation. Among the quantitative methods is a survey taken by 1,000 children.

13. García Moreno, M. (2003). *Evaluación del programa de erradicación progresiva del trabajo infantil en el basurero municipal de Santo Domingo de los Colorados ejecutado por DyA* [Assessment of the program for the eradication of child labor in the municipal garbage dump of Santo Domingo de los Colorados]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 6, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipe/boletin/documentos/eva_stdomingo.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Garbage Collection

The document mentions the poor management of trash recycling in the city, which attracts families, including children, to collect usable and/or sellable garbage. Main recommendations from the study include finding job alternatives for parents to reduce the involvement of children in the practice. The document does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[a]). *Ecuador*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/ECUADOR.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Bananas, Begging, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Trade
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This brief report summarizes Global March's position on the child labor situation in Ecuador. It reports that children work in organized sectors such as the banana industry and in unorganized sectors such as unpaid family farming, manufacturing, commerce, and domestic labor, among other services. Many work in the informal sector helping their families in activities such as garbage collection, shining shoes, and begging. Instances of pornography and child trafficking are mentioned; however, no destination countries are listed. Finally, it suggests that armed Colombian political groups are recruiting child soldiers in Northern Ecuador.

15. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[b]). *Ecuador*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from : <http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/ecuador.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Bananas, Garbage Collection, Shoe Shining, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Handicrafts, Sexual Exploitation

This factsheet mentions prostitution and sexual exploitation as one of the main concerns in Ecuador, with the majority of trafficking occurring for the purposes of making handicrafts. Additionally, the report briefly states that children under age 14 work in commercial agriculture, such as the banana industry and in informal commercial sectors

of urban areas, taking part in activities such as recycling garbage, shining shoes, and street peddling.

16. Harari, R. (2003). *Línea de base: Identificación y erradicación de las peores formas de trabajo infantil en el sector bananero del Ecuador* [Baseline: Identification and eradication of the worst forms of child labor in the banana sector of Ecuador]. (OIT-IPEC, Final Draft). Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 6, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/lb_ti_banano_ec.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Bananas

The document analyzes the participation of child laborers in the banana industry for the provinces of Los Rios, Guayas, and El Oro. According to this study, there is an average 25,000 children working in banana plantations for an average of five days a week. Half of the children receive less than US\$100 per month. The average age is between 10 and 17 and 70 percent of them cannot attend school. According to the article, children are victims to the worst forms of child labor, including exposure to fumigation and long workdays. Valuable data about health risks, access to basic services, education, and children's perceptions of their work are also provided. The study also notes that Ecuador's main banana consumers are found in the European Union, representing 37.8 percent of exports, and the United States, representing 32.7 percent. Other buyers are China, Japan, Russia, and some Latin American countries. Finally, the study also provides an overview of the legal framework in which child labor takes place, including regulations for security, health and working conditions, and the use of pesticides, among others. Methodology is based on qualitative and quantitative information obtained through surveys.

17. Harari, R., & Harari, H. (2006). Children's environment and health in Latin America: The Ecuadorian case. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1076, 660–677. Retrieved October 14, 2007, from the Academic Search Complete Database.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Bananas, Brick Making, Broccoli, Flowers, Garbage Collection, Strawberries, Tiles

This article explores health conditions of children in Ecuador, classifying child labor as one of four main indicators. Findings indicate that poor conditions and weak infrastructure lead to significant health risks for child laborers. The article briefly notes that poverty and a lack of education contributes to child labor, especially in rural family-based agriculture. However, child labor in formal agriculture exists too, as in the case of banana and flower plantations. Child laborers are also found in strawberry, broccoli, and other plantations; in all these cases children are exposed to the use of fungicides without safe and proper equipment. Brick making is also mentioned in the article, where, in order to cut costs, contractors hire children or contractors allow the children of adult workers to assist in labor. This situation usually takes place within an informal setting where

children suffer labor abuse. Approximately 9,168 children participate in roof-tile production, requiring them to work overnight until 6:00 a.m. Finally, the article mentions children working as garbage collectors and recyclers without proper safety measures, exposing children to chemical and biological contamination.

18. Hentschel, J., & Waters, W. (2002). Rural poverty in Ecuador: Assessing local realities for the development of anti-poverty programs. *World Development*, 30(1), 33–50. Retrieved October 16, 2007, from the Pergamon Database.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

This article compares four Ecuadorian indigenous communities and their responses to poverty. Using interviews and focus groups as primary methodologies, researchers find that child labor is one of the principal reactions to poverty in rural areas, which is further complicated by extensive male migration to urban centers. Under these circumstances children's workloads increase regarding agricultural activities and domestic labor in their own homes.

19. Human Rights Watch. (2002a, April 25). Ecuador: Widespread labor abuse on banana plantations. *Human Rights News*. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from <http://hrw.org/english/docs/2002/04/25/ecuado3876.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Bananas

This article offers findings from *Tainted Harvest*, a research report released by HRW on April 25, 2002, denouncing poor working conditions for adults and children in banana plantations. The article provides insight on the findings, including the testimonies of children and adults and calls for governmental actions and corrective measures by the companies involved. According to the article, children work under hazardous conditions (including exposure to pesticides and contaminated water), they work with sharp and dangerous tools (such as knives and machetes), and they are sexually harassed.

20. Human Rights Watch. (2002b, June). *Backgrounder: Child labor in agriculture*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from <http://hrw.org/backgrounder/crp/back0610.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Bananas

This article briefly compares child labor practices in Ecuador, Egypt, India, and the United States. Specific findings regarding Ecuador reflect data and testimony from the earlier HRW 2002 report, *Tainted Harvest*. Findings show that children start working when they are age 10 or 11. Most interviewees claimed to have suffered exposure to harmful pesticides due to working in the banana plantations while air fumigations took

place. There is also the prevalence of injuries and disabilities caused by the use of sharp tools such as machetes. There are no water and sanitation services at the work sites; therefore, children sometimes drink water from the plantation's sewer system. The possibility that this water is mixed with pesticides and human waste is high. Finally, children suffer ill treatment and/or sexual harassment. Other problems include the impact of work on education, wages, and the current state of law enforcement.

21. Human Rights Watch. (2002c). *Comments regarding Ecuador's eligibility for ATPDEA designation*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from <http://hrw.org/backgrounder/americas/ecuador-atpdea.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Bananas

This report summarizes why HRW does not believe Ecuador is eligible for trade benefits under Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA), highlighting extensive child labor violations. The report includes a more lengthy attachment entitled *Labor Rights Abuses in Ecuador's Banana Sector*. The report focuses mostly on the banana industry and claims there is ineffective enforcement of current child labor laws and inadequate sanctions for violators of the law. For instance, Ecuador ratified ILO Convention 182, which calls for the immediate elimination of the worst forms of child labor. Still, Ecuador does not enforce laws related to this prohibition, nor does Ecuador apply penalties to employers hiring children.

The report acknowledges that both the government and banana industry of Ecuador, led by the National Committee for the Progressive Elimination of Child Labor (CONEPTI), have taken positive steps toward addressing hazardous child labor. These institutions were in the process of developing a National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Child Labor 2003–2006; however, the efforts are not sufficient to warrant eligibility for the ATPDEA designation.

22. Human Rights Watch. (2002d). *Tainted harvest: Child labor and obstacles to organizing on Ecuador's banana plantations*. New York: Author. Retrieved August 24, 2007, from <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2002/ecuador/2002ecuador.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Bananas

This research documents banana production conditions in Ecuador, an activity in which child laborers face poor working conditions. Results show that children start working in the fields and/or the packing plants as young as age eight for an average of 11 hours a day with wages averaging US\$3.50 a day. Hazardous working conditions include direct exposure to toxic chemicals, the use of dangerous and sharp tools, sexual harassment, lack of safe water and restroom facilities, and the lifting of heavy loads. The document indicates that multinational corporations such as Chiquita and Del Monte buy the fruit through third-party plantation businesses (only Dole owns 2,000 acres of land for banana

production). The same conditions exist for the national exporting companies Noboa and Rey Banano del Pacífico. HRW highlights the companies' responsibilities and failures in addressing labor conditions in plantations. According to this research, Ecuador does not enforce national labor laws, labor code provisions, and international regulations. The main problem is the lack of control applied by public institutions, such as the authorization for hiring children under age 14 and failing to provide workers with the necessary conditions to exercise their rights to unionize or organize. Methodology used in this research includes qualitative techniques, most notably interviews with 45 current or former child laborers, as well as interviews with adult workers, nongovernmental organization (NGO) officials, union officials, government officials, and officials from banana exporting corporations, among others.

23. Human Rights Watch. (2005, September). U.S.: Ecuador's labor abuses violate Trade Act. *Human Rights News*. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from <http://hrw.org/english/docs/2005/09/19/ecuado11761.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

This brief news article recommends that the United States suspend trade benefits with Ecuador due in part to a violation of child labor policy. However, the article does not mention in what sectors of trade these violations take place. The article states that Ecuador is incompliant with the Ecuadorian law that requires 22 active child labor inspectors in the country. In fact, there are only 14 labor inspectors who work under bad conditions, including the lack of access to computers and confronting logistical problems in order to undertake inspections.

24. Instituto Nacional del Niño y la Familia. (2000–2001). *Entre el barro y el juego: proyecto para erradicar el trabajo infantil en las ladrilleras del sur de Quito* [Between the clay and the game: A project to eradicate child labor in brick-making in South Quito]. Quito, Ecuador: Author.

Source: Government Agency—Instituto Nacional del Niño y la Familia

Child Labor: Brick Making

This document presents the results of a project aimed at the eradication of child labor in brick making carried out in South Quito. The project took place in the parishes of Guamaní and Chillogallo, where poverty rates are around 90 percent and basic services such as sewers, potable water, and trash collection are limited. The community dedicates itself to the production of bricks, and unpaid child labor is considered a complementary activity to a family's income. Children as young as age seven work in scraping bricks and to a lesser degree in mixing clay materials and inserting bricks into ovens. Among the main risks that children face are gastrointestinal and skin problems, as well as a drop in school attendance. According to the document, one of the main causes for child labor is that the activity is considered normal and part of a family tradition; however, it also acknowledges that hard economic conditions contribute greatly.

25. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Ecuador*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsecuador2005.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Bananas, Begging, Brick Making, Domestic Labor, Flowers, Garbage Collection, Gold, Lumber, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report assesses Ecuador's commitment to internationally recognized core labor standards. Regarding child labor, the report indicates that it is widespread in Ecuador, affecting schooling attendance, especially of indigenous and afro-Ecuadorian children. The majority of children working in rural areas are unpaid, and children in urban areas start work as young as age five, laboring in the informal sector, in commerce, as domestic workers, or as beggars. The banana, flower, and lumber industries employ children. Children also participate in small-scale gold mining, brick making, and garbage collection. Additionally, the report mentions prostitution in urban areas and forced prostitution in which boys and girls are involved. Measures taken by the government to eradicate child labor include its participation in the Timebound Programme, led by ILO, and an agreement between the banana company Chiquita, the International Union of Food Workers, and the Latin American Coordinator of Banana Syndicates. In this agreement, Chiquita reaffirmed its commitment to respect ILO labor standards in the banana industry.

26. International Labour Organization. (2001, December). 38.6% de niños y niñas entre 5 y 17 años trabajan en el área rural de Ecuador [38.6% of boys and girls between the ages of 5 and 17 work in rural areas in Ecuador]. *Boletín Encuentros*, 2(3). Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.oit.org.pe/ipe/alcencuentros/interior.php?notCodigo=29>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

The article reports on the results of the national survey on child labor prepared by the Ecuadorian Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC), the Ministry of Labor, and INNFA. The article provides important insights on statistics that describe the magnitude and characteristics of child labor. The article states that, of all working children, 38.6 percent are in rural areas and 13.8 percent are in urban areas. In rural areas, two out of every five children work to complement female adult labor and offset lost male labor due to high rates of male migration. The cities with the highest percentage of working children are Cuenca, Guayaquil, and Machala. The article does not detail specific child labor activities nor does it discuss child labor in the production of goods.

27. International Labour Organization. (2003a). *Combating the worst forms of child labor in Ecuador 2003–2006*. Geneva: Author.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Banana Plantation, Construction, Flower, Sexual Exploitation

This paper describes the ILO-IPEC Timebound Programme for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor in Ecuador, which focuses on child labor in the banana, cut-flower, and construction industries, as well as child sexual exploitation. The program aims to increase awareness, build partnerships, and conduct targeted interventions of child labor in those sectors. The report contends about one-quarter of working children in the flower sector are under age 15 and 90 percent are paid, but experience hazardous health and safety conditions. The report does not state whether children are forced to work in these conditions.

28. International Labor Organization. (2005). *Sistematización de buenas prácticas y lecciones aprendidas: Luces y huellas para salir del socavón, minería Artesanal, desarrollo sostenible y eliminación del Trabajo Infantil* [Systematization of good practices and lessons learned: Lights and tracks to leave the ditch, artisanal mining, sustainable development and elimination of child labor]. Lima, Peru: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/buenas_practicas_min.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Gold Mining

The document analyzes the Direct Action Programs undertaken in Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, which aim to prevent and eradicate child labor practices in mines. The analysis includes an overview of the characteristics of artisanal mining, the socioeconomic context in which it takes place, and the general nature of child labor in mining. Children work in all the stages of skilled gold mining such as *jancheo*, which implies the collection and processing of materials that mining cooperatives or industries discarded, and digging tunnels in the mines, all of which are considered high risk. Children usually accompany their mothers in mining activities. Among the most important risks children face are poor health conditions and the lack of security. The document states that any initiative to eradicate child labor in mining must simultaneously attempt to improve family and community social/economic conditions, as well as generate awareness for children's rights and educate on the perceptions of child labor. The methodology is based on the analysis of Direct Action Programs undertaken in the zone.

29. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *El trabajo infantil en la minería aurífera de Bella Rica: Resultados de una estrategia para erradicarlos* [Child labor in gold mining at Bella Rica: Results on an eradication strategy]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/sist_mineria_ecuador.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Gold Mining

The objective of the present document is the systematization of results and outcomes from the child eradication program in Bella Rica (Azuay province) in order to apply this model of intervention in other mining zones that employ child labor. The document provides a historical and socioeconomic analysis of the zone, detailing information on child labor and its processes at both the small and industrial scale. By 2001, 260 children and adolescents were working in the Bella Rica zone, mainly in three activities: as *jornaleros* (laborers) for mining companies where they might undertake activities from hauling materials to the management of explosives; as *jancheros*, collecting residue from stones that might contain small amounts of gold; and as laborers *por cuenta propia*, meaning “freelancers” usually engaged in *jancheo* activities. Methodology was based on bibliographical analysis and continuous monitoring through visits to the site.

The child labor eradication program in Bella Rica was executed between 2001 and 2003, financed by the ILO’s International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC), INNFA, and the Mining Cooperative Bella Rica. It was also supported by the Bellsouth Program “ProNiño” and the Ecuadorian Mining Chamber, among others. The program implemented various preventive and eradicating measures, including raising awareness on children rights and improving the quality of education and basic public services. Additionally, children’s families were involved in productive programs and small entrepreneurial alternatives in order to improve income generation. As a consequence, a total of 168 children were retired from mining activities and 380 were prevented from engaging in it.

30. Lopez-Acevedo, G. (2002). *School attendance and child labor in Ecuador*. Washington, DC: The World Bank. Retrieved August 25, 2007, from <http://www.undp.org/povertycentre/publications/education/SchoolandChildLaborinEcuador-WorldBank-Dec02.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Car Washing, Domestic Labor, Entertainment, Shoe Shining, Trade, Unspecified

This document analyzes determinant factors that might increase or decrease child labor and school attendance among children in rural and urban areas. The main results show that parents’ access to higher education increases the possibilities of school attendance, thus decreasing child labor. Regarding sectors of employment, statistics show that children of parents working in agriculture and in the informal urban sector are more often involved in labor activities. In addition, demographic variables show that teenagers age 15 to 17 are more likely to withdraw from school and work, especially in families with large number of siblings, which later enables the younger children to stay in school for longer. Finally, a wage increase for the parents might decrease child labor possibilities and be positive for school attendance. The study mentions in brief that a high number of urban working children are dedicated to activities in the informal sector, including selling newspapers, polishing shoes, washing cars, entertaining automobile drivers while stopped at intersections, and begging. Children working in rural areas are dedicated mostly to

family-based agriculture and household chores. The analysis of this study used the Living Standard and Measurement Survey provided by INEC with information corresponding to 1998 and 1999. Samples consisted of children age 10–15.

31. Marschatz, A. (2005). *National report on the results of the child labour survey in Ecuador*. San José, Costa Rica: International Labor Organization. Retrieved December 13, 2007, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5171>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, Manufacturing, Trade

This is a report on the results of the child labor survey undertaken by INEC in 2001. It provides insight and detailed information related to the purpose of the survey, and explores its demographic, geographic and socioeconomic aspects as related to child labor in Ecuador. Among the main results, 779,000 children are reported as working, representing 21 percent of children between age 5 and 17. In terms of gender, boys are more likely to work than girls, and the number of working children in rural areas is higher than in urban areas. Additionally, school attendance decreases with age, since 54 percent of adolescents between age 15 and 17 work. The main sectors in which child laborers participate are agriculture, hunting, and forestry with 58 percent, most of them, living in rural areas. Trade is the second most popular sector with 14 percent; most children working in this sector live in urban areas. Manufacturing accounts for 11 percent of working children. Almost half of child laborers work in family-based agriculture, dedicating at least 30 hours a week without receiving a salary. Adolescents between age 15 and 17 work an average of 37 hours a week. In relation to the reasons that lead children to work, parents claim that they help supplement the household income. Consequently, 30 percent of working children indicated that they were forced to work by their parents. The methodology of this report was based on surveys applied to the families of child laborers and their children ranging from age 5 to 17 across the nation.

32. Ministry of Labor. (2005, December 26). *Plan Nacional para la Erradicación Progresiva del Trabajo Infantil en el Ecuador* [National Plan for the Progressive Eradication of Child Labor in Ecuador] (Official Registry No. 173). Quito, Ecuador: Author. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.cnaecuador.com/archivos/file422_Erradicacion_Trabajo_Infantil.doc

Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Labor of Ecuador

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Trade, Unspecified

This is an official document describing the objectives, policies, strategies, and actions conceived for the implementation of the National Plan for the Progressive Eradication of Child Labor. This plan would be undertaken by the National Council of Children and Adolescents and CONEPTI. The document presents an overview of the magnitude and causes of child labor; 21 percent of children engage in labor activities, according to the 2001 Child and Adolescent National Survey. The main cause is listed as poverty and

families' reliance on child labor for survival; a second cause is the idea that child labor helps children to socialize and prepare for life; and a third cause is related to a culture of working children within the family and community. The main activities employing children are agriculture and livestock maintenance, followed by commerce, manufacturing, services, and informal child street labor. In relation to work risks, the document mentions that 8 of 10 children face hazardous and poor working conditions. Under these circumstances the National Plan's main objectives include the promotion of child labor prevention in state policy, implementing programs and actions that address the root of the problem, and—at the same time—give attention to child labor outcomes. The document provides details on policies, strategies, and actions in areas of health, education, employment, family, community, awareness, and information.

33. Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Labor, & United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. (n.d.). *Erradicando el trabajo infantil en el Ecuador* [Eradicating child labor in Ecuador]. Quito, Ecuador: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.mintrab.gov.ec/MinisterioDeTrabajo//Documentos/LIBROPDF1.pdf>

Source: Government Agencies—Ministry of Social Welfare and Ministry of Labor—Ecuador; International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Bananas, Brick Making, Fishing, Flowers, Forestry, Garbage Collection, Hunting, Manufacturing, Trade, Unspecified

This document provides an overview of child labor in Ecuador, indicating that 779 children between age 5 and 17 are engaged in labor activities, with 58 percent of those children engaged in agriculture, hunting, fishing, and forestry; most of these children are male and the majority work in rural areas. Agriculture includes work on banana plantations or in the flower industry. Fourteen percent are dedicated to commerce or trade activities, and 11 percent work for the manufacturing industry. Children also reportedly work in manufacturing, brick making, garbage collection, and other unspecified sectors. Among the causes for child labor, results show that children work to help supplement family income.

In addition, the study provides an overview of private NGOs and public initiatives that aim to eradicate child labor. Such initiatives include the Banana Social Forum where representatives of banana producers and exporters work to improve education outreach among working and nonworking children. The Central Bank's Child Workers Program (*Programa del Muchacho Trabajador*) provides assistance such as schooling, health, and training to street children. Generally, the street children are dedicated to polishing shoes, cleaning windows, or entertaining drivers of automobiles while stopped at intersections. Another important institution is INNFA, which—among other efforts—is dedicated to eradicating child labor, especially in brick making factories located in Quito and Cuenca and garbage dumps in Santo Domingo de los Colorados.

Finally, this document includes a review of public policies for the prevention, monitoring, and eradication of child labor. The government is implementing the Decennial National Plan for the Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents and the National Plan for the Eradication of Child Labor. Among the actions taken within these frameworks, child labor inspectors have prioritized their monitoring actions to banana plantations in the province of El Oro as well as in flower plantation zones in the province of Pichincha and in important garbage dumps in the cities of Quito, Manta, and Santo Domingo de los Colorados, where children work as garbage collectors.

34. Murray, U. (2004). *Girl child labor in agriculture, domestic work and sexual exploitation: Comparative analyses Ghana, Ecuador, Philippines*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved August 28, 2007. from <http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/public/english/standards/ipecc/doc-view.cfm?id=344>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Fruit Packing, Sexual Exploitation

This is the second study of a series on female child laborers in three areas: agriculture, domestic work, and sexual exploitation. This document presents a comparative analysis of the results for the Philippines, Ghana, and Ecuador. Most Ecuadorian boys work on lands that belong to landowners, where their tasks are to tend crops, assist with the harvest, care for livestock, weed, assemble boxes, pack fruit, load trucks, plough, plant, and undertake domestic labor. Girls dedicate themselves to domestic chores complemented with domestic agriculture. Compared to the other countries, children in Ecuador start working at a younger age. Boys start as young as eight, while girls start working as domestics as young as age six. According to child responses, they work in order to contribute to the family income, laboring an average of 30 hours a week. Most boys working in agriculture receive an average wage of US\$20–40 a month, keeping part of the cash for themselves while the rest is given to the family. Regarding commercial sexual exploitation, most Ecuadorian respondents migrated to engage in this activity due to poverty conditions and/or escaping situations of domestic abuse. The analysis and conclusions presented in this document are based on the rapid assessment methodology that took place in each country between 2002 and 2003.

35. Pier, C. (2002, August). Letter to Ecuadorian banana industry on child labor agreement. *Human Rights News*. New York: Human Rights Watch. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from <http://www.hrw.org/press/2002/08/banana0820.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Bananas

A letter by Carol Pier, labor rights and trade researcher, addressed to a number of Ecuadorian banana industry representatives, among them the Ecuadorian Association of Banana Exporters and the Noboa Banana Exporting Company. The letter commends the banana industry's recent efforts to reach an agreement to address the problem of

dangerous child labor, especially in raising the employment age from 14 to 15; however, it also communicates deep concern about the substance of the agreement and the process in which it evolved. The principal concern relates to the Ecuadorian industry's commitment to administer a "social seal" in monitoring child labor and enforcing current law. Specifically, due to the current lack of government resources to monitor the terms of the agreement, the letter suggests the creation of an independent oversight group that temporarily fulfills the role of the child labor inspectors.

36. Pinzón, A., Briceño, L., Botero, J., Cabrera, P., & Rodríguez, M. (2006). Trabajo infantil ambulante en las capitales Latinoamericanas [Ambulant child labor in Latin American capitals]. *Salud Publica de Mexico*, 48, 363–372. Retrieved on October 10, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/trabajo_infantil_ambulante.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Shoe Shining, Street Vending

This article is the result of a study conducted in five Latin American capital cities, including Quito. This cross-sectional study utilizes a questionnaire as its methodology, applying it to 972 children among the five cities, of which 18.2 percent (177 children) were in Quito. The document briefly mentions that children in Quito mostly work as street vendors and polishing shoes. The study found that most child street laborers in Quito are accompanied by an adult and work less hours when compared to the other capital cities. Sixty-five percent claim to study simultaneously, which is the highest of the five cities. The article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

37. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Ecuador*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 30, 2006, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/ecuador.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Banana Plantation, Brick Making, Domestic Labor, Mining, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report, largely a summary based on other references, focuses on the trafficking of women and children for the purposes of sexual exploitation and domestic labor, but addresses child labor on banana plantations and briefly refers to an ILO-IPEC program dealing with children working in the brick making and small-scale mining sectors.

It notes the government's efforts to address child labor and forced labor, including provisions in the constitution prohibiting forced labor, the hiring of labor inspectors, and the requirement that employers must maintain statistics on laborers under age 18. However, it states no significant government action is happening in the banana sector.

38. Rivera, F. (2003). *Análisis de políticas y programas sociales Ecuador* [Policy and social program analysis in Ecuador]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.oit.org.pe/ipecc/doc/estudios/anapolprogecu.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document analyzes policies and programs undertaken by several social institutions working on the eradication of child labor in Ecuador. For example, in 2000, 63 percent of children lived in poverty. The same year, 500,000 children under the age of 17 worked in unspecified productive activities, and most of these children represent indigenous families. This document also provides an overview of public investment into social programs whose aim is to eradicate child labor, such as the Central Bank's Child Workers Program (*Programa del Muchacho Trabajador*) that provides education services to street children and has historically fought for the compliance of children's rights. A second important project is the Salesian Street Children (*Proyecto Salesiano—Chicos de la Calle*) that provides street children services such as temporary shelter, technical training, education, and health services among others. Finally, it summarizes information on international cooperation in the eradication of child labor, with institutions such as the Inter-American Development Bank and the European Union, among others. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

39. Sandoval Laverde, M. (2002). *Executive summary: Magnitude, characteristics and environment of sexual exploitation of girls and adolescents in Ecuador*. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/res_esci_ing_ecu.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This brief summary provides general information on the exploitive situations in which girls and adolescents provide sexual services in the provinces of Guayaquil, Quito, and Machala. The document states that an average of 5,200 girls is in a situation of sexual exploitation in Ecuador. The document does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

40. Sedlacek, G., Duryea, S., Ilahi, N., & Sasaki, M. (2005.) *Child, labor, schooling and poverty in Latin America*. Washington, DC: The World Bank. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/0511.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article is a Social Protection Discussion Paper distributed by the World Bank. It compares child labor statistics among different countries in Latin America and compares them to statistics on schooling for the same countries. The methodology for the study was the examination of government-administered surveys and, in the case of Ecuador, was called the Living Standard Measurement Survey. Ecuador presents the highest percentage of children who work (36 percent); however, it is also the only country where those children who work do not fall further behind in school than those who do not work. Ecuador is one of two Latin American countries where poverty is a clear indicator of child labor, meaning that as family income rises, child labor decreases. The document does not state what industries children work in, nor does it specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

41. Soledispa Toro, A. (2006). *Estudio rápido sobre causas, consecuencias, magnitud, mecanismos, circuitos fines y otras importantes características de la trata de niños y niñas y adolescentes en Ecuador* [Rapid study on the causes, consequences, magnitude mechanisms, tracks and other important characteristics on the treatment of children and adolescents in Ecuador]. Quito, Ecuador: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 6, 2006, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/trata_ecuador.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Begging, Unspecified

This exploratory study states child trafficking occurs in Ecuador for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor including begging and other unspecified sectors. The document analyzes the legal framework of human trafficking, focusing on the following cities regarding child trafficking: Ambato, Guayaquil, Lago Agrio, Machala, Manta, Quito, Riobamba, and Santo Domingo. Children trafficked for the purpose of forced begging occurs in Ambato and from the highlands of Ecuador to the city of Guayaquil. In Riobamba, children are trafficked among indigenous families for unspecified labor purposes. In relation to trafficking for sexual exploitation, Machala shows the highest rate of claims, and Santo Domingo de los Colorados is the most important transit route for sexually exploited children coming from the coastal or highland regions. Children involved in trafficking for labor purposes range from four to 17 years old, while children used in sexual exploitation range from 13 to 17 years old. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

42. Tapia, W., & Dueñas, A. (2003). *El trabajo infantil en el Ecuador, documento no. 1 CONEPTI* [Child labor in Ecuador, document no. 1 CONEPTI]. Quito, Ecuador: Ministry of Work.

Source: Government Agency—Comité Nacional para la Erradicación Progresiva del Trabajo Infantil

Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Trade

This official government document provides a general overview of the child labor situation in Ecuador, offering information and analysis on factors directly related to the problem, such as poverty, the nature of the demand for child labor, access to education, public policies, and migratory phenomena. It illustrates the reality of child labor with statistics—for example, child labor represents 22 percent of the total economically active population. Statistics show that child laborers are most prevalent in agriculture (58 percent), manufacturing (11 percent), and commerce/automotive service (14 percent), although there are also high levels in the provision of domestic services and in hotel/restaurant service. In indigenous communities, child labor has a positive connotation and it is mostly considered a part of indigenous culture. The methodology used is based on the national census and statistics provided by the INEC.

43. Technical Secretary of the Social Front. (2005). *Sistema integrado de indicadores sociales del Ecuador* [Integrated system of social indicators of Ecuador]. Quito, Ecuador: Author.

Source: Governmental Agency—Technical Secretary of the Social Front

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Family Business, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

The information contained in this compact disc is the compilation and consolidation of various statistical materials related to social indicators available in Ecuador, such as health, housing, employment, agriculture, children, and adolescence, among others. Regarding children, the Integrated System of Social Indicators (SIISE) has developed social indicators to represent child labor, including the index of working boys and girls and current percentages related to working ages and schooling rates. Results indicate that more than 60 percent of children work in family businesses and do not receive payment, 14.1 percent work as wage laborers, and 3.1 percent labor as domestic workers, among others. It also indicates that 28 of every 100 children are forced into labor. All indicators presented by SIISE are presented in global percentages at a national level and as partial percentages at the regional level. Therefore, it does not provide details on children's activities or any other qualitative information. Social indicators are taken from the national population census, social surveys (such as those indicating living conditions), and employment surveys. They also come from the statistical registries of various social institutions.

44. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2004). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under article 44 of the convention: Ecuador*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/47c58a0c1903d21bc1256f2e004e8326/\\$FILE/G0442498.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/47c58a0c1903d21bc1256f2e004e8326/$FILE/G0442498.pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Bananas, Domestic Labor, Mining, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Trade
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

The document is a report issued by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, which is a response to Ecuador's periodic reports of 1997 and 2002. The document provides statistics on child labor as distributed by type of work and corresponding to surveys published in 2000. A little over 43 percent of children worked in informal sales, 14.3 percent worked as shoe shiners, 9.6 percent worked in store sales, 6.7 percent worked in agriculture, 3.5 percent worked in workshops, 7.4 percent worked as newspaper vendors, and 5.25 percent worked in domestic service, among others. Among the major dangers that children face at work, the most common were verbal abuse, traffic accidents, work-related illnesses, and work accidents. Regarding specific goods produced by children, the document refers to the worst forms of child labor in mines, where at least 4,000 children are employed illegally. It also mentions the case of the banana industry in which a 2002 agreement among the Ecuadorian Association of Banana Producers and Exporters, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Education, the United Nations Children's Fund, and ILO were attempting to eradicate the participation of children under age 15 on banana plantations. In many cases, parents have willingly sold their children without awareness that the sale of children is illegal. The report also details third-party interventions in the area of sexual exploitation.

The document also provides information on governmental efforts to ensure child rights, mentioning relevant provisions of the 1998 Constitution related to child labor in which the state is obligated to formulate policies for the eradication of child labor, define harmful and dangerous work for children, establish a minimum working age, guarantee working children's rights to education and recreation, and to ensure penalties for anyone failing to comply with the Child Code. There is no mention of methodology in the present document.

45. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2005). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under article 44 of the convention: Concluding observations*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/01cee8f5ab41bfcdc1257018002df521/\\$FILE/G0543880.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/01cee8f5ab41bfcdc1257018002df521/$FILE/G0543880.pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Bananas, Mining

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document reveals conclusions from a report issued by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, which was completed in response to Ecuador's periodic reports of 1997 and 2002. The committee's conclusions include the state's lack of sufficient follow-up to previous child labor and trafficking recommendations made by the committee. The conclusions express concern in relation to the number of children currently engaged in labor activities, such as the mining industry where at least 4,000 children are involved and in the banana industry where a significant numbers of children also participate. The committee concludes with recommendations that include further legislative efforts, an improved labor inspection system, and increased efforts to reduce child sexual exploitation.

The report recognizes the state's positive steps in eradicating child labor by ratifying international human rights instruments and by reforming its own child labor code in 2003, which takes into consideration the main international conventions addressing children's rights. Additionally, this code makes provisions for the establishment of a National Council for Childhood and Adolescence in 2004 in order to coordinate the public institutions working toward the development of children.

46. United Nations Foundation, & National Journal Group Inc. (2002, April 25). Child banana workers face dangers, Human Rights Watch says. *U.N. Wire*. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from http://www.unwire.org/unwire/20020425/25973_story.asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Bananas

The article reports on an HRW research report *Tainted Harvest*, released April 25, 2002, where 45 children were interviewed. It shows that companies employ children to work in banana plantations. Children work an average of 12 hours a day and 90 percent of them indicated hazards such as exposure to air fumigation and sexual harassment. The report indicates that major fruit companies such as Favorita, Chiquita, Del Monte, Dole, and the Ecuadorian-owned Noboa use child labor. The report includes responses from Dole and Chiquita, while Del Monte and Noboa did not provide any comments. The article indicates that Ecuador is the world's largest banana exporter, supplying Europe and the United States with about one-fourth of their bananas.

47. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 13, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

The report released in 2007 lists Ecuador as a Tier 2 country and indicates that most children are trafficked inside the country for sexual and labor exploitation. Children are trafficked from coastal or bordering towns to urban centers. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

48. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Ecuador: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved March 25, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100638.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Unspecified

Approximately 367,000 children between age 5 and 14 work in Ecuador. According to this report, 15 is the legal working age in Ecuador as established by its Labor Code and Child and Adolescent Code. These laws list jobs that are unsuitable for children,

including mining and activities with exposure to harmful chemicals. Under the law, children should receive at least 80 percent of the payment that adults receive for the same type of work. Violation of child labor laws can carry a fine between US\$50–300 for parents or guardians and US\$200–1,000 for employers. The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare is responsible for overseeing child labor laws in Ecuador.

49. Upadhyay, R. (2003, January 24). Hard at work. *Time for Kids*, 8(14), 4–5. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from <http://www.timeforkids.com/TFK/teachers/wr/article/0,27972,409798,00.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Bananas

This article uses the banana industry of Ecuador to help children understand child labor in Ecuador. For example, the article states that approximately 69,000 children with an average age of 10 work in this sector. Most of these children work an average of 12 hours a day, earning US\$6 a day. No significant new findings are presented; however, it does mention that eliminating child labor can cause more problems. Since the major banana industries stopped hiring children, many families have suffered financially.

50. Vargas, S. (2004). *Sistema de trabajo infantil en el sector de la minería artesanal: El caso del asentamiento minero Bella Rica, Ecuador* [Child work system in artisan mining sector: The case of the mining settlement of Bella Rica, Ecuador]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/sist_monit_tim_ecua.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Gold Mining

This study analyzes the experiences of the Monitoring Child Labor program (*Monitoreo de Trabajo Infantil—MTI*) as applied to the Bella Rica mining zone in the province of Azuay, where there has been an intervention since 2001. The results show that Bella Rica is a poor community with a poor supply of public services, a high supply of labor, and a lack of adequate working conditions. Children dedicate an average of three to four hours to the *jancheo*, which involves the collection of low-value stones to be crushed to obtain potential gold. A second occupation is the *jornal*, where children work in all the processes of artisanal mining. Since child labor is socially accepted, unhealthy living conditions and a lack of security (constant accidents) are a normal part of a child's daily life. The methodology includes an analysis of field research, including individual and group interviews with various stakeholders.

The MTI program has provided support in education, health, and alternatives for income generation to families in the Bella Rica mining zone. Additionally, it has done awareness raising regarding child labor among the adult population.

51. Vásconez, A., & Proaño, F. (n.d.). *Niñez a medias, futuro a medias: Trabajo infantil y juvenil en el Ecuador* [Unfinished childhood, unfinished future: Child and juvenile labor in Ecuador]. Quito, Ecuador: Ministerio de Bienestar Social. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.cnnacuador.com/archivos/file288_FLACSO%20TRABAJO%20INFANTIL.pdf

Source: Governmental Agency—Ministry of Social Welfare

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Trade, Transportation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

According to this document, children commonly work as unqualified, low-cost laborers to help with the family's survival. Still, the document notes that child labor does not always respond to an economic necessity. Many children working in domestic labor at their own homes do not receive payment and, therefore, their labor is not motivated by a direct economic necessity. Rather, their labor is shaped by the way the family plans survival strategies. Another characteristic of the child labor cycle is its interference with normal child development, especially in education, thus decreasing social mobility and opportunities for the future. The study also explains the unique tendencies of working children, such as their involuntary insertion to formal and informal activities, salaries, exclusion from education, hazardous conditions, and working ages. According to this document, commerce, agriculture, and domestic services are the economic activities where most children are employed. Much of the involvement in agriculture and commerce represent unpaid labor, while agriculture for large-scale industry, public transportation services, and the operation of machinery represents paid labor. Other activities such as mining in garbage dumps do not just employ children, but entire families who perform most daily activities in and among the trash. A final activity involving children is sexual labor. The document analyzes two case studies, finding that children are brought into sexual labor through extortion and threats.

52. Venegas de la Torre, F. (2002). *Los conceptos, estrategias y metodologías en relación al trabajo infantil* [The concepts, strategies and methodologies in relation to child labor]. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from <http://www.monografias.com/trabajos12/trabinf/trabinf.shtml>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Service Industry, Shoe Shining, Street Vending

This article presents a summary of the current situation of child labor in Ecuador. Main data related to child labor estimate that more than 1 million children work outside and inside their households for over 40 hours a week. Among their main activities are ambulant vending (43 percent), shoe polishing (14 percent), providing services in commercial locales (9 percent), and children working as newspaper sellers (9 percent). Lengthy descriptions of national child labor organizations are provided, focusing on *Proyecto Salesiano* and INNFA. *Proyecto Salesiano* is led by the Salesian Mission and believes in children's right to work while implementing educational programs that can

adjust to children's working schedules. On the other hand, INNFA favors the abolition of child labor and consequently implements programs to increase awareness about child rights and promote the improvement of education quality; INNFA also implements measures to protect adolescent workers.

ECUADOR: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. American Bar Association. (n.d.). *Project to combat trafficking in persons in Ecuador*. Chicago: Author. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from http://www.law.ufl.edu/cgr/conference/06confmaterials/3_Panel/References/ABA_LALICEcuadorTIPProjectUpdatedENG.pdf

Source: NGO

Trafficking: Unspecified

This brief project review presents information regarding the American Bar Association's project in Ecuador to combat human trafficking. The document does not specify which population groups in Ecuador are involved in trafficking. The American Bar Association's project has several components, including qualitative assessment of trafficking in Ecuador, the establishment of an advisory committee, creation of an anti-trafficking toolkit, training for government officials, implementation of a prevention campaign, inclusion of trafficking issues in the country's educational curriculum, and involvement in regional and international conferences concerned with trafficking. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. HumanTrafficking.org. (2005, November 11). *Ecuador—International seminar on human trafficking, migrant smuggling, violence and sexual crimes*. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/272>

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Banana Plantation, Mining, Sexual Exploitation

This article documents the convening of a seminar on human trafficking held in Quito, Ecuador in November 2005. According to the article, children are forced to work on banana plantations, in small-scale mines, and in prostitution. The article notes that few comprehensive studies on trafficking have been completed on Ecuador.

3. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Ecuador*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 1, 2006, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsecuador2005.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Prison Labor: Unspecified

Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that forced labor occurs in the form of compulsory prison labor and for the purpose of forced prostitution. Allegedly, trafficking for the purpose of work in the commercial sex industry is common in Ecuador. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in the report.

The report notes Ecuador ratified Convention 29 on forced labor in 1954, and Convention 105 for the abolition of forced labor in 1962, and that the Ecuadorian Constitution and the Labour Code prohibit forced and bonded labor.

4. International Labour Organization. (2003, May). *Trafficking in human beings—New approaches to combating the problem*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Trafficking: Unspecified

This document briefly describes a series of workshops held in several Latin American countries, including Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Peru in 2002. The workshops concentrated on issues of human trafficking and labor exploitation in these countries due to their high populations of indigenous peoples, who often fall victim to labor violations. Regarding Ecuador, the document states that many enterprises operating in Ecuador are owned by the military, making it difficult to investigate potential labor violations. Unfortunately, the document does not discuss in detail these possible violations or mention forced labor in the production of goods.

5. International Labour Organization. (2005). *Una alianza global contra el trabajo forzoso* [Global alliance against forced labor]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This report discusses a series of workshops in 2002 organized by the International Labour Organization in cooperation with the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences held in Ecuador, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Peru. The report alludes to forced labor and horrible working conditions for indigenous migrants in Ecuador, but does not offer any details or examples of industries or sectors.

6. International Organization for Migration. (2006, November 21). *Tri-national meeting aimed at eradicating human trafficking*. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pbnAM/cache/offonce?entryId=11985>

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This press release briefly discusses activities undertaken at the first tri-national meeting on human trafficking between representatives from Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. The article notes that the trafficking of minors for the purpose of sexual exploitation and other forms of unspecified forced labor occurs in Ecuador. No specific information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

7. Laverde, M. S. (2002). *Executive summary: Magnitude, characteristics and environment of sexual exploitation of girls and adolescents in Ecuador*. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document briefly reviews findings of research conducted by the International Labour Organization's (ILO) International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour in the sector of commercial sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Mejia, C. (2004, December 1). *Ecuador's ambitious education programme shows positive results*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved on November 1, 2006, from http://www.unicef.org/girlseducation/ecuador_24391.html

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Flowers, Fruit Farm, Mining

This brief United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) news article notes the success of a UNICEF-supported program that aims to increase the literacy rate of Ecuadorians and change the population's attitude toward child labor. The article states an estimated 430,000 children are forced to work in physically demanding jobs in fruit and flower farming and mining, although the article offers no reference for this estimate.

9. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Ecuador*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 30, 2006, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/ecuador.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report, largely a summary based on other references, focuses on the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation and domestic labor. The use of forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

10. Seligson, M. (2005). *Municipal development in Ecuador: 2005 survey of OIM municipalities*. Nashville, TN: Latin American Public Opinion Project, Vanderbilt University.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document reviews the findings of a study assessing several Ecuadorian communities' understanding of human trafficking and labor exploitation. The study found that the majority of people surveyed did not know which members of their community were most likely to be victims of labor exploitation or trafficking. The report also found that communities believed girls and young adolescents were most likely to be victims of sexual exploitation. The report does not directly discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

11. *Trafficking and sexual exploitation between Venezuela and Ecuador*. (2003, July 17). Retrieved December 7, 2006, from http://www.libertadlatina.org/LatAm_Sex_Slavery_Ecuador_Venezuela.htm

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

The article states that women are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, while children are trafficked for domestic labor, sexual exploitation, and street vending. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

12. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 8, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

In this report, Ecuador ranks “medium” as a country of origin and “low” as a destination country for trafficking based on data retrieved from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Trafficking Database. This analysis does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

13. U.S. Agency for International Development. (n.d.). *Learning life lessons through art*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from http://www.usaid.gov/stories/ecuador/pc_ecuador_art.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This project document reviews a program instituted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in South Quito, Ecuador, to educate children about the dangers of human trafficking. The article notes that children are highly vulnerable to human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Unfortunately, the document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

14. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: USAID's response*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

Trafficking: Unspecified

This report documents USAID's anti-trafficking activities throughout the world and mentions the funding of two specific nongovernmental organizations in Ecuador, *No Mas Desaparecidos* and *Defensa del los Niños Internacional*. These organizations are improving data collection to detect human trafficking in the country. The report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Ecuador: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 30, 2006, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61726.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Forced Child Labor: Banana Plantation, Mining

Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

According to this report, Ecuador is a source, destination, and transit country for persons trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labor. It states some “poverty-stricken” parents, wittingly or unwittingly, have sold their children into forced labor on banana plantations and in mines.

The report also suggests that the government of Ecuador is working to combat trafficking and child labor on various fronts. The Ecuadorian government passed a law to criminalize trafficking in persons on June 23, 2006. Prosecuted traffickers will receive a prison term of 6 to 35 years. Efforts by the Ecuadorian Youth Protection Agency, *La Unidad de la Policía Nacional para Niños*, appear to focus more on trafficking in persons for reasons of sexual exploitation, than for reasons of forced labor. However, various programs are working to eliminate child labor, including the National Plan for the Eradication of Child Labor, implemented by the National Committee for the Progressive Elimination of Child Labor, and the Division of Labor's national system of child labor inspections. In addition, the Division of Labor has played a key role in forming the Banana Social Forum and the Flower Social Forum. With cooperation from ILO, these forums have removed 45 children from work in those sectors and prevented an additional 1,250 from beginning work.

16. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report describes recent efforts in Ecuador to address adult and child trafficking, prompting the U.S. Department of State to raise Ecuador from a Tier 3 to a Tier 2 country. It notes that the government enacted anti-trafficking legislation and took steps to identify trafficking situations, arrest and prosecute traffickers, assist victims, and raise public awareness. These efforts included anti-trafficking messages at cultural events and on public transportation, arrests of traffickers, and record-keeping of trafficking activities. Although the document states that Ecuador is a source, transit, and destination country for trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation and forced labor, the report does not address the types of forced labor involved.

EGYPT: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Abu Gazaleh, K., Bulbul, L., Hewala, S., & Najim, S. (2004). *Gender, Education and Child Labour in Egypt*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved January 24, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2004/104B09_324_engl.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Mining, Service Industry, Trade

This report states that Egypt was one of the first countries to ratify the United Nations' Convention on the Rights of the Child and has made legislative efforts to place children's rights at the heart of the national agenda. Providing an analytical review on the links between child labor, education and gender, this study highlights poverty as the main cause of child labor. Nearly 40 percent of the children in the sample survey indicated they worked to assist family, in some cases being the main or only source of family income. Additionally, 33 percent of children indicated the need to work for survival. Children work long hours, lack safety equipment, and are subject to abusive treatment.

Due to traditional gender differentiation, girls are responsible for the majority of household labor including errands, chores, housekeeping, getting water, cooking, washing clothes and babysitting. Boys also run errands, but do so significantly less than girls. Additionally, the report finds that the incidences of child labor are related to the gender of the head of household. Due to the economically vulnerable status of women, child labor is more prevalent in families headed by widows or divorced women. However, male heads of household are far more prevalent than females, and thus children of male heads of household make up the majority of child labor in Egypt.

The report notes that child labor in rural areas is common, particularly when families are involved in the agricultural sector. Moreover, the link between poverty and child labor is further illustrated by the fact that children from unemployed families, or families who work in construction, produce higher incidences of child labor. The report states that children in rural areas are mostly engaged in agricultural activities such as picking cotton; whereas, urban boys are engaged in factory work, and commerce; and girls in service industries. The report does not specifically indicate what type of commerce or factory work is performed.

The report also indicates that education is a powerful tool for reducing child labor, which is a function of family income. The report suggests the need for periodic identification of the poor, and the magnitude of child labor, as well as increasing and targeting financial resources for social assistance themes, among other recommendations. This report does not mention the type of methodology that was used to gather information.

2. Assaad, R., Levinson, D., & Zibani, N. (2003). *The effect of child work on schooling: Evidence from Egypt*. Retrieved February 8, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/ERF_Schooling_Egypt.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Trade

This report argues there is a strong negative causal link between children's work responsibilities and school attainment in Egypt. The authors challenge the conventional definition of labor arguing that the term often does not account for domestic chores, which can also jeopardize schooling. Female children carry a substantial burden of household labor and chores, while male children are expected to participate in market labor and agricultural work.

The report recommends that policy measures should first try to address the underlying reasons for school failure and also take into account the substantial work burden girls have in their own households. Furthermore, conventional statistics do not account for domestic labor that occurs within the household and might impose 14 hour days on girls, thereby affecting female youths' school attendance. The report urges consideration be made for unpaid work, as well as paid labor, in studies of child labor. This study also takes into account parental absence indicating that if a mother or father is not present in the home, there is a higher need for, or probability of, child labor.

Most children work in their own family enterprises or domestic labor. Given this, legal approaches to banning child labor will practically have no effect on most children given they are involved in family labor. The authors argue for alternative approaches to targeting child labor. For girls, time involved in everyday household labor can be reduced by introducing programs of access to piped water and sewage systems, providing garbage collection, ensuring adequate energy sources for cooking and reducing marketing time via refrigeration. In addition, persuasive outreach to parents and step-parents to have female children enrolled in school is the first step in reducing non-entry to child labor.

Although the report mentions agriculture in the form of child labor, it does not specify the goods produced as a result of child labor.

3. Child labor activists urge government action. (2001, April 16,). *UNWire*. Retrieved January 25, 2008, from http://www.unwire.org/unwire/20010416/14257_story.asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Factory Work

This article notes that researchers and child rights activists urged the government of Egypt to take action and set a deadline to end child labor. It indicates that over 4 million children under age 15 are involved in child labor as domestic servants and in factories. In addition, the article says child workers experience burns, beatings, and sexual abuse.

While the article mentions children working in factory labor, it does not provide further information as to the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Egypt: Child soldiers global report*. London: Author. Retrieved February 8, 2008, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/library/globalreports?root_id=159&directory_id=165

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering

This report states that children in Egypt as young as age 16 have been allowed to join the armed forces for supportive purposes. However, these children have neither been trained nor have they engaged in military combat. In May 2001, the Egyptian parliament approved the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. It also approved most of the African Common Position, agreed at the Pan-African Forum for Children in Cairo in May 2001. This included provisions to stop children from being used as child soldiers and to protect former child soldiers. Children were defined as anyone under the age of 18. In 2004, Egypt was not included in the UN General Assembly's official list of states that had signed the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict. During the same year, Egypt's Permanent Representative to the UN, called for the role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to be strengthened during a UN Security Council session on Children and Armed Conflict arguing that it would allow joint advocacy with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on behalf of children in conflict and a greater role for the Special Representative in UN peacekeeping missions around the world. This report does not specifically mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Darwish, S. (2004, April 14). Egyptian journalists trained to report on child labor. *Internews Arabic Network*. Retrieved March 15, 2008, from http://web.archive.org/web/20060222011240/http://www.internews.org/news/2004/20040414_egypt.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

The Internews Arabic Network held a training session in Cairo to increase Egyptian journalists' understanding of the harms of child labor, and the role of journalists in alleviating the problem. Journalists were informed of the legal rights of children under international law, as well as the medical, social, economic and psychological aspects of child labor. This news report does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods.

6. *Egypt: Children of the Quarries*. (2006, April 9). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved March 15, 2008, from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=26271>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton, Quarrying

The Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) news article reports that an estimated 2.7 million children are working in Egypt with more than a million working in the agriculture industry for the cotton harvest each year. Children work 11 hour days in 40°C heat, and there are reports of beatings by foremen.

Additionally, an estimated 2,000 to 3,000 child workers are illegally employed in more than 500 rock quarries around the town of Minya, south of Cairo. A lack of regulations governing that sector makes it easy for quarry owners to employ children, who mostly come from poor families. Children who work in quarries are vulnerable to injuries and accidents working with sharp blades without protective equipment. However, many children choose quarry work over other jobs because it offers higher wages (between US\$1.74 and US\$2.60 per day).

7. *EGYPT: Minors sold for prostitution under guise of marriage*. (2006, November 16). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved February 8, 2008, from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=61947>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This IRIN news article reports the role of parents in arranging temporary marriages for their female children as young age 14 for economic profit. Eventually, those girls end up on the streets. The report states that the main reason for early temporary marriages, as well as other forms of child exploitation and labor, is extreme poverty. This article does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods.

8. Ewert, L. (March 14, 2004). *Prohibiting child labor: Is an outright ban always in the interests of working children in Egypt?* Retrieved March 24, 2008, from http://www.allacademic.com:80/one/prol/prol01/index.php?cmd=prol01_search&offset=0&limit=5&multi_search_search_mode=publication&multi_search_publication_fulltext_mod=fulltext&textfield_submit=true&search_module=multi_search&search=Search&search_field=title_idx&fulltext_search=Prohibiting+Child+Labor%3A++Is+an+Out+right+Ban+Always+in+the+Best+Interests+of+Working+Children+in+Egypt%3F

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This paper argues that the problem of child labor in Egypt is rooted in poverty and the absence of a credible educational system that young people can use to leverage themselves out of poverty into a better life. Therefore, combating child labor requires an economic approach that empowers children emphasizing the core values represented by the International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions designed to limit child work rather than a focus on legal enforcement. Moreover, banning child labor does not address the underlying issues of poverty in Egypt and can cause more harm to children who may

have no choice but to move into the underground economy, increasing the likelihood of engaging in harmful activities. By acknowledging children's economic need to work and by promoting micro-enterprise and programs for working children, Egypt can truly improve the lives of its poor working children. This paper does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods.

9. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Egypt*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved February 8, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/EGYPT.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Battery Shops, Blacksmithing, Carpentry, Copper Workshop, Cotton, Glassworks, Leather Tannery, Metal Workshop, Plastic Factory, Pottery, Soldiering, Textiles

This country profile includes a brief profile of Amnon, an Egyptian boy, age 13, who is involved in cotton pest control. The document also features a factsheet compiling data and reports on child labor. Amnon and other children who work with him have 14 hour work-days and travel up to two hours to get to the cotton fields. The child workers operate a motorized pump and long hose to spray pesticides, and they become heavily contaminated by the chemicals. In 2001, the ILO estimated that 8.8 percent of Egyptian children between the age 10 to 14 were engaged in work. Additionally, the UN Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) 2005 Global Monitoring Report indicates that in 2001, there were 786,200 children between age 6 and 10 who were out of school.

According to End Child Prostitution Pornography and Trafficking (ECPAT), more than 80 percent of street children in Egypt are exploited sexually through prostitution and pornography. Children as young as 16 are recruited by the armed forces for non-combatative or support purposes. Rural children are mostly found working in the agricultural sector, whereas urban children work in leather tanneries, pottery kilns, glassworks, blacksmith, metal and copper workshops, battery and carpentry shops, auto repair workshops and textile and plastic factories.

10. Human Rights Watch. (2001). *Egypt-Underage and unprotected: Child labor in Egypt's cotton fields*, (Vol. 1, No. 13). New York: Author. Retrieved January 24, 2008, from <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2001/egypt/>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton

This report by Human Rights Watch (HRW) states that more than one million children between age 7 and 12 are hired each year by Egypt's agricultural cooperatives to take part in cotton pest management. The children are employed under the authority of Egypt's agriculture ministry and are well below Egypt's minimum age of 12 for seasonal agricultural work. In addition, the children work 11 hours per day, seven days a week in excess of limits set by Egypt's national Child Law. There are reports that children face

routine beatings by foremen, as well as exposure to heat and pesticides. Those conditions violate Egypt's obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child to protect children from maltreatment and hazardous labor. Moreover, the conditions also equate to the worst forms of child labor as defined in the ILO Convention 182, which Egypt has yet to ratify.

Children control cotton leaf-worm infestations by manually removing and destroying infected portion of the leaves. Growing rural poverty and a decrease in the percentage of farmland allocated to cooperatives gave rise to an ample supply of child labor in rural Egypt. Children from the poorest families are most likely to participate in leaf-worm control work and are most vulnerable to be overworked, exposed to pesticide and maltreatment.

According to HRW, in the four years since Egypt adopted the Child Law, no steps have been taken to enforce the laws governing child labor. The agriculture cooperatives' disregard of Egyptian laws governing the minimum age, hours and conditions, economic exploitation and physical maltreatment of children for seasonal agricultural employment and failure to protect children from health hazards directly contravenes articles 32 and 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The report argues that this calls into question Egypt's commitment to implement and enforce the Child Law adopted in 1996. The report was based on field interviews conducted by HRW in two villages in the central Nile delta.

11. Human Rights Watch. (2002). *Backgrounder: Child labor in agriculture*. New York: Author. Retrieved January 24, 2008, from <http://hrw.org/backgrounder/crp/back0610.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton

This report is a result of investigations of child labor in agriculture in Egypt, Ecuador, India, and the United States. It indicates that more than a million children work each year as part of Egypt's cotton industry to manually remove pests from cotton plants. Children are typically between age 7 and 12 and work up to 10 weeks a year for 11 hours a day, seven days per week. The work is mostly seasonal, and typically does not affect school attendance. However, the children are at risk for pesticide exposure given that they are not taught of the dangers of the chemicals they are working with and how they can protect themselves. The report notes that two of the five pesticides the Egyptian government recommends for use are classified as "highly dangerous" by the World Health Organization.

In addition, child cotton laborers in Egypt are often subject to beatings. They work in open fields, where temperatures exceed 100 °F and can induce dehydration, brain damage or even death. The investigation found children working in the cotton fields who do not have adequate access to water throughout the workday.

Although Egypt has signed the ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor and is party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the report asserts that the government has failed to enforce its child labor laws on the minimum work age (14) and on limited work hours for children under age 15. The report concludes with a list of recommendations for governments and corporations or suppliers who employ children in agriculture. This report does not mention methodology.

12. Ingram, S. (2006, April 11). *Reclaiming childhood: UNICEF partners protect child labourers in Egypt*. Retrieved February 28, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/egypt_33288.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Dry Cleaning

This article discusses the life of Ahmed, a boy age 14 who works in a dry cleaning shop in Alexandria, Egypt. Ahmed, one of 2.7 million employed children in Egypt, works 12 hour days in the dry cleaning business. With the permission of his employer, Ahmed attends the Maritime Scouts Association club on Sundays. In the clubs, children receive literacy and art classes, recreational activities and are taught life and social skills.

According to the article, the Egyptian government, supported by UNICEF, has drafted a national strategy to combat child labor. UNICEF's strategy in Egypt is to prevent more children from joining the labor market; improving the quality of life of working children by increased access to education, healthcare and recreational activities; partnering with other organizations to address poverty and the conditions of parents and caregivers.

13. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005a). *Core labour standards in Egypt: Genuine implementation urgently needed*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved February 28, 2008, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991222046&Language=EN>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

The report notes that child labor is used extensively in Egypt, in both the rural and the urban sectors. Despite recent legislative improvements, combined with some governmental programs to tackle this issue, child labor remains a serious cause for concern. Further improvements are needed in the national legislation and in practice.

14. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005b). *Internationally-recognized core labour standards in Egypt*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved February 28, 2008, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsegypt2005.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpets, Cotton, Crafts, Domestic Labor, Leather, Repair, Textiles

This report indicates that children are employed in the commercial and subsistence agriculture sector; in repair and craft shops; in brick making; in textiles; and in leather and carpet factories. Although Egypt has ratified all eight ILO core labor standards, this report indicates that further improvements need to be made in Egypt's law and practice. The 2003 Labour Law prohibits employing children below age 14, or children completing elementary education. However, the law does not apply to children in the agriculture industry. In 2001, the government issued a decree making it illegal to employ children under age 14 in cotton fields. However, implementation of this law is unclear.

15. International Labour Organization. (2004). *Addressing the exploitation of children in scavenging (waste picking): A thematic evaluation of action on child labour*. Retrieved January 24, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org:80/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009ceea4ce1d620c404141abded71d1e42d905.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLa3D3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNANwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxbN8Nbh4SahiK8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?productId=459>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Garbage Collection

This report presents an evaluation of methods to address the issue of child labor in scavenging or waste-picking. In Cairo, about 70,000 people are involved in waste picking in order to survive. The number of children involved is unknown; however, children as young as age 5 are involved in the process of scavenging. The report summarizes the different approaches to addressing children's involvement in scavenging. The research methods used in the report include desk research, review of secondary sources, and fieldwork using a range of Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) methods. This document does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods.

16. International Labour Organization. (2006). *Red card to child labour campaign at the Africa Cup of Nations 2006*. Retrieved March 15, 2008, from <http://www.dream-makers.ws/clients/ilo>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

According to this document, the Red Card is a public awareness campaign to fight child labor in Egypt, calling for the progressive elimination of child labor and its worst, most hazardous forms. The goal of the campaign is to raise awareness for the need to fight child labor through direct contact with the general public and media. The campaign encourages governments, employers and workers' organizations, local authorities, civil society, community leaders, children and their families to take action against child labor. It is also noted that Mrs. Suzanne Mubarak, First Lady of Egypt, launched the Red Card

Campaign at the Africa Cup of Nations 2006 in Egypt in partnership with ILO and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood. Sports, government, and Egyptian celebrities have joined forces holding the Red Card as part of the sensitization campaign to combat child labor. This document does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods.

17. International Labor Rights Forum. (n.d.). *Cotton campaign*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 28, 2008, from <http://www.laborrights.org/stop-child-labor/cotton-campaign>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton

This report by the International Labor Rights Forum describes reported conditions of child labor in the cotton industries of Uzbekistan and India. Egypt is also named as a country where child labor occurs in cotton production, but no supporting evidence is provided. Further information on government measures, statistics, and methodology are not provided in this report.

18. Mattar, M. (2007a, July 11). *Egypt establishing a national committee to prevent trafficking in persons: A significant step to combat a serious violation of human rights*. Washington, DC: The Protection Project. Retrieved February 28, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/news/egypt_committee.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

The report notes that Egypt ratified the United Nations' Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons in 2004, the supplement to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. However, Egypt has yet to comply with its international obligations, which directs states to enact specific anti-trafficking legislation that criminalizes all forms of trafficking in persons. The proposed amendment to Article 7 of the 1996 Child Protection Law recognizes—for the first time—trafficking in children as a crime, and indicates that penalties may be doubled if the perpetrator is a parent, guardian or caretaker. This report does not specifically mention trafficking or child labor in the production of goods.

19. Mattar, M. (2007b, October 20). *Child labor in Egypt: Scope and appropriate legal responses*. Retrieved March 15, 2008, from <http://www.gozaar.org/template1.php?id=800&language=english>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Factory Work, Garbage Collection, Portering, Quarrying, Shoe Shining, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

Forced Child Labor: Begging

The news article states that children from age 6 to 11 comprise about one-fourth of working children in Egypt. Child labor in Egypt is estimated at 6.3 percent nationwide with poverty being the root cause. Working children usually come from large, low-income families where children's work can make up one-fourth of the total household income. The article says child workers in Egypt are often abused by employers, and are forced to work long hours (occasionally by family members dependent on their income). In some cases, children join gangs that force them to beg in exchange for a small payment and shelter.

Children work as domestic servants, agricultural laborers, quarry workers, and street vendors. Some children sell tissues, clean car windows, work in workshops, factories, collect plastic or garbage, shine shoes, carry luggage, sell newspapers and work in prostitution. These children work long hours under dangerous conditions, and many drop out of school. Street children are exposed to drugs and addiction at an early age, often vulnerable to becoming involved in delivering drugs or weapons to clients.

Egypt has ratified the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child; the 1973 ILO Convention 138 (Minimum Age); the 1999 ILO Convention 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour); and both the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Because it has ratified those treaties, the article asserts that Egypt has an international obligation to enact and enforce national legislation addressing child labor. In addition, the author argues that existing legal responses are not adequate to combat child labor and that a comprehensive approach requires Egypt to address the root causes of child labor, poverty, underdevelopment, and gender inequality. The article does not specifically mention the methodology used to produce this article.

20. NGO Coalition on the Rights of the Child. (2001, January 8). *NGOs report on the rights of the child in Egypt*. Retrieved January 25, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/CRC.26/egypt_ngo_report.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

This report indicates that 1,472,600 children below age 15 are working in Egypt although the law indicates that the minimum age for employment is age 15, or after the completion of basic education. About 33 percent of the children surveyed by the National Adolescent Survey of 1999 mentioned child laborers were working in dangerous conditions, such as using sharp instruments or being exposed to fire or very high heat. The report also mentions the high incidence of suicide or murders of girls who worked as house servants, and their inhumane treatment. The report says employers subject the children to physical abuse, food deprivation and do not provide covers or clothing. Although the report mentions agriculture as a form of child labor, it does not further describe goods produced as a result of child labor in the agricultural sector.

The report was created by a coalition of 19 nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and makes recommendations on how NGOs and government agencies can work together to ensure school attendance and retention, as well as, receive vocational training.

21. Proctor & Gamble. (2006, March 5). *Proctor & Gamble helps eradicating child-labor*. Retrieved March 15, 2008, from http://www.pg.com/en_EG/news/ChildLabor_news.jsp

Source: Other—Corporation

Child Labor: Unspecified

Proctor & Gamble has partnered with Egyptian and Canadian NGOs to participate in a project aimed at eradicating child labor in the El-Salam district of Egypt. The initiatives were carried out under the auspices and supervision of government authorities, primarily the General Authority for Literacy and Adult Education, the Ministries of Health and Education and the El-Salam district's local administration. This press release does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods.

22. Scouts of the World. (2004). *Child labour project in Alexandria*. Retrieved March 24, 2008, from <http://www.youthoftheworld.net/projects/egypt.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Workshop

In 1999, the youth organization known as the Sea Scouts—in cooperation with UNICEF—implemented a project in Alexandria, Egypt targeting child laborers toiling in workshops, with an emphasis on working girls. Under the program, children gather on Sundays to participate in cultural activities, literacy classes, health care, sports, music, technical skills, vocational training and art. In addition, training events for workshop owners cover topics on occupational safety and security. The organization has built relationships with the owners, and has raised awareness of children's needs and encouraged businesses to improve working conditions. Further information relating to methodology or government efforts is not provided. The document does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

23. United Nations Children's Fund—Egypt. (n.d.). *Working children: Issues and impact*. Retrieved February 28, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/egypt/protection_147.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton, Construction, Domestic Labor, Street Vending

This document notes the difficulty in quantifying the issue of child labor in Egypt because most of the work is seasonal and primarily occurs in the informal sector. Children in the informal sector are engaged in selling tissue paper, cigarettes, and toys on the street. Work in the informal sector also includes children engaged in casual labor on construction sites or domestic work. Additionally, children are also engaged in

agricultural work in cotton fields. Children work an average of from 9 to 11 hours per day, seven days per week; including in dangerous environments. The document also states that children work primarily because of poverty.

UNICEF is working in collaboration with local Egyptian NGOs to monitor and prevent children from falling into the workforce, and to also protect children who are already working. Additionally, UNICEF is providing child workers with basic education, health care, meals, and cultural and recreational activities. Further, a micro-credit program has been established to assist mothers in starting home-based businesses, which will encourage school enrollment instead of work. The organization has also partnered with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) and the ILO to develop a National Strategy for Child Labour and a National Plan of Action.

24. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 8, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm>

Source: Government—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Involuntary Child Servitude: Domestic Labor

This annual report states that child trafficking internally within Egypt occurs for the purpose of domestic service and commercial sexual exploitation. Children from rural areas of Egypt are trafficked within the country to work in the agriculture sector. Moreover, the report notes that some of the children trafficked for domestic work in cities are indentured servants, and experience physical or sexual abuse and non-payment of wages.

Egypt has made significant progress in preventing trafficking through the Sinai Desert and has also increased security at major airports to prevent traffickers from entering the country. The report recommends Egypt take proactive measures in investigating trafficking and increasing prosecution of Egyptians involved in trafficking rings, in addition to improving its cooperation and communication with source and destination country governments. Egypt's failure to show increasing efforts to address trafficking has led the country to be placed on the Tier 2 Watch List.

25. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Egypt: Country reports on human rights practices 2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 6, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100594.htm>

Source: Government—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Construction, Service Industry, Stone Quarrying
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Carpet Factory

This annual report states that there are about 2.7 million children working in both rural and urban areas of Egypt, and 78 percent of the child laborers work in the agricultural sector, while others work in light industry, construction sites, in auto shops, and in other unspecified service industries. The report did not provide further details about goods produced. The report states that there are an estimated 2,000 to 3,000 children working in stone quarries in Minya, a town south of Cairo, but did not mention what type of stone was quarried, or what the stone was used for.

While the Egyptian constitution prohibits forced or compulsory labor, it does not specifically prohibit forced or compulsory labor by children. The report says that forced child labor is rare, but has occurred in some rug and carpet factories.

The report also states that the application of child labor laws has not been stringent, and thus the conditions of child laborers have not improved significantly. Additionally, the government has not made much progress in addressing the significant problem of street children.

While child labor remains a problem in Egypt, the government did take steps to increase awareness of the problem. The NCCM continued work with the Ministry of Manpower and Migration (MOMM), the Egyptian Trade Union Federation, ILO, UNICEF, and various government ministries to create a national strategy to combat child labor and eliminate the worst forms of child labor. Additionally, MOMM has increased child labor inspections in places that have a high rate of school dropouts. The report mentions that there have been a total of 72,000 violations of the child labor law in 2006 and 2007, although the report does not specify what industries were involved, or the nature of the violations.

Child trafficking has remained a concern of the government, as anti-trafficking activists believe children are vulnerable of being trafficked from rural areas to work as domestic servants, agricultural laborers, or for commercial sexual exploitation, but there was no data to support their claims. In June, the NCMM hosted a regional conference about combating sexual trafficking and sexual exploitation of children.

EGYPT: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005, July 28). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Egypt*. Geneva, Switzerland. Retrieved February 28, 2008, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsegypt2005.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Prison Labor: Unspecified

The report notes Egypt's ratification of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 29, the Forced Labour Convention, and ILO Convention 105, the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention. This report states that, although Egypt made amendments to the Penal Code in 2003, where sentences to hard labor were replaced by hard imprisonment, the current legislation still provides for punishments involving compulsory labor as defined by the conventions. This report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Sijabat, R. M. (2006, June 24). Govt starts crackdown on labor smuggling rings. *The Jakarta Post*. Retrieved March 3, 2008, from http://www.stoptrafiking.or.id/english/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=22&Itemid=13

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

This article indicates that thousands of Indonesians, mostly women, have been smuggled to Middle Eastern countries to work as prostitutes, housemaids, and in sweatshops. The article reports that an estimated 40,000 Indonesians are working illegally in Egypt, Syria, and Iraq, smuggled from neighboring countries Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates. Indonesia has yet to sign bilateral agreements on employment with these countries. There was no mention of the specific goods produced in the sweatshops, nor other information on forced labor in the production of goods.

3. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Egypt: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 6, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100594.htm>

Source: Government—U.S. Department of State

Forced Child Labor: Carpet Factory

This annual report states that, while the Egyptian Constitution prohibits forced or compulsory labor, it does not specifically prohibit forced or compulsory labor by children. The report says that forced child labor is rare, but has occurred in some rug and carpet factories.

EL SALVADOR: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Aumenta trata de personas en el Salvador [Increasing trafficking of people in El Salvador]. (2006, January 4). *Cimacnoticias*. Retrieved February 5, 2007, from <http://www.cimacnoticias.com/noticias/06ene/06010403.html>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article confirms that the trafficking of persons for the purposes of labor and sexual exploitation from and into El Salvador is on the rise. Women and children are trafficked into El Salvador from Nicaragua and Honduras. The document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

2. Berrios, S. (2007). *Reflexiones sobre el trabajo infantil*. [Reflections on Child Labor]. El Salvador: Observatorio Laboral y Económico. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from http://observatoriolaboral.ormusa.org/investigaciones/2007_Mujer_Mercado_laboral_129_150.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Industrial Manufacturing, Service Industry, Sugarcane, Transportation

This document focuses on enumerating the dividing line between the worst forms of child labor and child-appropriate tasks. To this end, the author reviews national and international legislation and treaties to develop criteria for understanding the worst forms of child labor. The author mentions, as case studies, one child who works as a domestic servant, one who fishes, and another who works cutting sugarcane. The physical, economic, and intellectual hazards of children's work are explored. The document also contains a small chart that lists the other forms of work in which Salvadoran children are engaged, including agriculture, fishing, industrial manufacturing, construction, service industries, transportation, and domestic labor. Over half of the children represented by this chart work in agriculture. There are no specific details offered regarding the nature of children's work in these sectors.

3. CARE International. (2008). *Día Mundial y Nacional Contra el Trabajo Infantil* [World and National Day Against Child Labor]. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from <http://www.care.org.sv/uploads/Inf%20para%20Bolet%EDn%2012%20Junio%20El%20Salvadorl.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Garbage Collection, Mollusk Harvest, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane

This document is an agenda of plans to celebrate National Day Against Child Labor in El Salvador. One in six Salvadoran children is economically active; this amounts to 203,000 children under age 15 who are working in the urban or rural sectors. These children may be found collecting garbage, cutting sugarcane, and collecting mussels. Sexual exploitation of children is also a problem in El Salvador. The document goes on to detail CARE's programs and celebrations to raise awareness and fight child labor within El Salvador.

4. Carranza, C., Zelaya, L., & Iglesias, S. (2002). *El Salvador, trabajo infantil en los basureros: Una evaluación rápida* [El Salvador, child labor in garbage dumps: A rapid assessment]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/ragarbagees_el_salvador_ras_basuras.pdf.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Garbage Collection

This document examines child labor in garbage dumps in the Salvadoran cities of Santa Ana and Nejapa, and reports that child workers average between age 10 and 12. The children's main activity is waiting for garbage trucks to empty their loads in the dump in order to collect various objects, focusing mostly on pieces of fabric, tin cans, plastic, paper, glass bottles, and water faucets. A second activity, usually performed by the youngest children, is carrying the objects found to a designated place where the children protect the objects from thieves until they can be sold. The document reports that children are exposed to water and soil contamination, not to mention insect, mice, and rat bites. Additionally, the children suffer from respiratory sicknesses and parasites due to their exposure to emissions from organic compounds and dioxides, and working in close proximity to trash on a daily basis. Long-term exposure might result in fatal illnesses, such as cancer. Additionally, the children are at risk of being hit by trash trucks that continuously arrive at the dumps. The investigation is based on direct observation and interviews of 135 children.

Among its recommendations, the document stresses the importance of creating community-run businesses to more effectively manage trash recycling and increase family income, and therefore reducing the need for child labor. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Centra, & International Labor Rights Fund. (2005). *Labor conditions in the sugar industry in El Salvador*. Washington, DC: International Labor Rights Fund. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://lrights.igc.org/publications/elsalvador_sugar.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sugarcane

This study offers information about the labor conditions of sugarcane cutters and other workers in the sugar industry of El Salvador. This report claims that fewer than 4 percent of workers in the sugarcane industry are children—a dramatically different estimate than

that cited in all other sources in this bibliography. However, the report also notes that over 18 percent of all the workers were underage when they first began working in the sugarcane industry. Additionally, the report notes that it is common for employees to bring family members—including children—with them to help in the work. The report also notes that child laborers are only found in the harvesting sector, because the other elements of the industry are more regulated in terms of hiring laws. This document goes on to offer information about labor unions, payment, production process, and the general conditions of adult workers in the sugarcane industry.

6. Coca-Cola Company. (2005, June 13). *The Coca-Cola Company response to the Human Rights Watch report on child labor in El Salvador*. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from <http://www.thecoca-colacompany.com/presscenter/viewpointshrwreport.html>

Source: Other—Corporation

Child Labor: Sugarcane

This statement, published on the Coca-Cola Company website, is an official response to the Human Rights Watch report on child labor present among El Salvador's sugar plantations, which is also annotated in the bibliography. It states that the company “firmly opposes the use of child labor” and assures that none of their direct suppliers use underage youth for labor. On the other hand, the company acknowledges that sugar cooperatives in El Salvador employ children during the harvest, and in turn those cooperatives supply sugar to mills that may indirectly be part of the Coca-Cola production chain. The company states that during 2004 and 2005 they collaborated with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in national efforts to combat child labor. Additionally, as a result of the Coca-Cola Company's efforts, the Sugar Association has undertaken “commissioned pilot audits” in several plantations, which will provide information for future harvests.

7. Comité Nacional para la Erradicación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil. (2006). *Plan Nacional 2006–2009 para la Erradicación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil en El Salvador* [National Plan 2006–2009 for the Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labor in El Salvador]. San Salvador, El Salvador: Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ippec/documentos/plan_nacional_es.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Fireworks, Mollusk Harvest, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane

This document represents the government's “National Plan” to eradicate the worst forms of child labor in El Salvador. According to this document there are 228,221 working children in El Salvador, most of whom are involved in agriculture and manufacturing. The document notes that children in El Salvador commonly work in sugarcane production, the fireworks industry, commercial sexual exploitation, mollusk extraction, and domestic labor. It also contains information relating to the causes for child labor,

such as domestic violence, gender inequality, unequal access to natural and economic resources, and a high demand for child labor. The methodology used includes the review of statistical documentation, analysis of documents that characterize labor diagnostics, and consultations with 211 social, political, community, and religious leaders.

The plan's main actions are directed toward program development involving children, families, and communities, covering themes such as health, education, economic alternatives, and general awareness, among others.

8. Del Toro, N. (2008, January–February). Partnership for education: In El Salvador, a program implemented by the Pan American Development Foundation supports schools and helps young people envision new possibilities for the future. *Americas (English Edition)*. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_go2043/is_/ai_n29403448

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture

This article mentions briefly the story of a boy named Josue who began working in agriculture at age 12 in order to support his family. Specific crops produced in the agricultural sector is not discussed.

9. Doherty, M. (2007). Forced child labor in El Salvador: Contemporary economic servitude. *Topical Research Digest: Human Rights and Contemporary Slavery*. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from <http://www.du.edu/korbel/hrhw/digest/slavery/elsalvador.pdf>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Fireworks, Fishing, Garbage Collection, Mollusk Harvest, Sexual Exploitation, Shellfish Harvest, Sugarcane, Unspecified
Child Slavery: Domestic Labor, Sugarcane, Unspecified

This document discusses forced labor and contemporary enslavement of children in El Salvador. The document focuses especially on the agricultural sector, noting that a little more than half of all child laborers in El Salvador are employed in agriculture. Most children in this sector work in sugarcane harvest as *zafra*, or cutters. Being a *zafra* worker is often quite dangerous, leading to emotional, mental, and physical harm such as exposure to chemical irritants, headaches, physical overexertion, respiratory problems, and wounds from cutting the sugarcane with sharp tools. Child *zafra* workers are often paid in food rather than money, and many of the children enslaved in this type of work are not considered employees and are therefore ineligible for medical care. Women and impoverished children are most prone to participating in this work.

The domestic service sector employs 35 percent of child laborers, 95 percent of whom are girls. Those enslaved in this industry are at risk of psychological and physical abuse. Children are also involved in garbage collection, harvesting of mollusks and shellfish,

fishing, firework production, and commercial sex work, as well as work in other unspecified informal sectors, all of which are forms of hazardous child labor.

10. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes, El Salvador. (2001). *Plan de acción nacional contra la explotación sexual comercial de los niños, niñas y adolescentes en El Salvador 2001–2004* [National action plan against the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in El Salvador 2001–2004]. San Salvador, El Salvador: Author. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from [http://white.oit.org.pe/ipece/documentos/plan_de_accion_nacional_contra_la_esc_de_ninos,_ninas_y_adolscntes_en_el_salvador_\(ongs\).pdf](http://white.oit.org.pe/ipece/documentos/plan_de_accion_nacional_contra_la_esc_de_ninos,_ninas_y_adolscntes_en_el_salvador_(ongs).pdf)

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document represents the national plan against the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in El Salvador for 2001 to 2004. The document provides background information on all types of sexual exploitation and lists institutions involved in its prevention and elimination. The primary focus of the document is on prostitution and related forms of sexual exploitation, although pornography is also mentioned. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (n.d.). *La explotación sexual comercial de niños, niñas e adolescentes: Una mirada en Centroamérica* [The sexual exploitation of boys, girls and adolescents: A look at Central America]. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved October 22, 2008, from <http://www.protegiendoles.org/documentacion/estante4/01%20Una%20mirada%20desde%20centroamerica.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

This report is an overview of the occurrences of the commercial sexual exploitation of children throughout Central America. Several references are made to El Salvador specifically. The report mentions that in El Salvador there is a phenomenon of “part-time” child prostitutes, who go to school during the week and work as prostitutes on the weekend to earn extra money to buy luxuries. The report also refers to homosexual boys in El Salvador who, feeling like their sexuality is not accepted by their parents, leave home and work as prostitutes on the street. The term “modern slavery” is used to refer to the commercial sexual exploitation of children. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

12. El Salvador: Some progress, but still lags on child labor. (2003). *Goliath: Business Knowledge on Demand*. Retrieved October 22, 2008, from http://goliath.ecnext.com/coms2/summary_0199-3179912_ITM

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Fireworks, Garbage Collection, Mollusk Harvest, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane

According to the article, 223,000 children work in El Salvador, and 30,000 of them perform high risk activities. According to Minister of Labor Jorge Nieto, 67 of every 100 children are economically active in El Salvador. Children perform hazardous forms of labor such as cutting sugarcane for the harvest, collecting garbage, working with fireworks, collecting mollusks in mangrove swamps, and working in the sex industry. The article also notes initiatives that the Government of El Salvador has taken to cut down on child labor, and describes the beginning of a project aimed at fighting commercial sexual exploitation of children; its actions are directed toward the training of police, attorneys, and judges, and providing specialized attention to victims and their families.

13. Foust, D. (2004, June 28). A real hitch for the real thing? *Business Week*. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.businessweek.com/magazine/content/04_26/c3889011_mz003.htm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sugarcane

This brief article refers to accusations that Coca-Cola products are made using sugar that is harvested by child laborers in El Salvador. The article notes that Human Rights Watch has accused Coca-Cola of obtaining sugar from four separate plantations that employ child laborers, while Coca-Cola has denied the allegations and claimed that the company is working with sugar manufacturers in El Salvador to protect children from child labor.

14. Freedom House. (2008). *Freedom in the world 2008—El Salvador*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/487ca207af.html>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sugarcane

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

There is brief mention in this report that an estimated one-third of sugarcane workers in El Salvador are under age 18. No further details are provided. The report also mentions that trafficking of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation are major problems in El Salvador.

15. Gammage, S. (2007). *El Salvador: Despite end to civil war, emigration continues*. Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute. Retrieved October 24, 2008, from <http://www.migrationinformation.org/Profiles/display.cfm?ID=636>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

El Salvador is a source, transit, and destination country for adult and child trafficking. Most victims are trafficked for sexual exploitation, but there is some evidence that trafficking for forced labor also occurs. The profile is based on a number of government and NGO reports and news articles. Child labor is not discussed in reference to goods.

16. García, J., & Beltrán, J. (2006, August 24). Cuatro detenidos con pornografía infantil [Four detained with child pornography]. *El Diario de Hoy*. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from <http://www.elsalvador.com/noticias/2006/08/24/nacional/nac9.asp>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the arrest of a man selling child pornography, and the detention of his accomplices, indicating that children in El Salvador may be involved in commercial sexual exploitation. This article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

17. Godoy, O. (2002a). *El Salvador, trabajo infantil doméstico: Una evaluación rápida, Investigando las peores formas de trabajo infantil No. 29* [El Salvador, domestic child labor: A rapid assessment, investigating the worst forms of child labor No. 29]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 22, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/elsal_tid.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods, but rather provides an assessment of child labor in domestic service in El Salvador. The main conclusion is that domestic service is a hidden phenomenon despite its massive practice throughout the country, where 90 percent of the children who are domestic workers are girls. The report suggests the need to improve rural economies in order to decrease the number of girls and adolescents working.

18. Godoy, O. (2002b). *El Salvador, trabajo infantil en la pesca: Una evaluación rápida: Investigando las peores formas de trabajo infantil No.31* [El Salvador, child labor in fishing: A rapid assessment, investigating the worst forms of child labor No. 31]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 22, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/trabajo_infantil_en_la_pesca_el_salvador_2002.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Fishing

This document discusses child labor among fisheries in the communities of El Coyolito, Muelle Artesanal, San Juan del Gozo, Isla de Mendez, and Corral de Mulas, all of which belong to different municipalities in El Salvador. There are approximately 10,085 children working in skilled fishing, ranging from age 8 to 16 and typically coming from unstable families and having low school participation. Children work on their own, with their parents, or through verbal agreements with third parties. The informal nature of their work creates conditions for maltreatment and abuse. Children are usually paid in cash, in products (fish), or both, but most children perceive their payment as unfair.

Children also participate in all parts of the fishing process: preparation, fishing, transportation of the product, selection, storage, and commercialization. Boys and girls participate in a variety of fishing techniques, including the use of explosives. This business presents unique risks for children including the threat of death usually by drowning after being dragged in by currents. Additionally, children suffer from sunstroke, lack of access to fresh water, skin illnesses, physical ailments caused while catching fish, and mild undernourishment. With regards to the methodology, the research uses the rapid assessment methodology, defined as the balance of statistical precision and qualitative analysis. In this case, the main research tools used were surveys applied to 86 boys and 19 girls, field observation and document analysis.

19. González, Z., & Innocenti, C. (2002). *El Salvador, explotación sexual comercial de niños, niñas y adolescentes: Una evaluación rápida, Investigando las peores formas de trabajo infantil No. 30* [El Salvador, the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents: A rapid assessment, Investigating the worst forms of child labor No. 30]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 22, 2008, from <http://www-ilo-mirror.cornell.edu/public/spanish/standards/ipecc/simpoc/elsalvador/ra/sexexp.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Using rapid assessment surveys, the document provides insight on sexual exploitation in El Salvador. Ninety-four children were interviewed in San Salvador, most of whom were from broken families. Children are usually integrated into prostitution by male recruiters before they reach age 16. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

20. Guarcello, L., Henschel, B., Lyon, S., Rosati, F., & Valdivia C. (2006). *Child labor in the Latin America and Caribbean region: A gender-based analysis*. Rome: International Labour Organization, United Children's Fund, & the World Bank. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/gender_publication.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing, Trade

This study describes child labor in Latin America from the perspective of gender, describing child labor differences and their outcomes on health and school enrollment. Findings for El Salvador show that boys are more likely to engage in rural labor than girls, especially in agriculture, while in urban areas boys and girls work in equal proportion. In terms of education, older children tend to work more than the younger, resulting in lower levels of schooling rates for boys and girls between age 15 and 17. Household chores are mostly assigned to girls, who perform such tasks at least 14 hours per week, double the time that boys perform the same type of labor. With regard to distribution by economic activities, boys work overwhelmingly in family agriculture, while girls are mostly involved in trade, manufacturing, agriculture, and domestic services. In relation to health, boys are more often exposed to illnesses and accidents.

This report does not specify specific activities children perform within the labor categories listed. The report used a methodology of data analysis, employing information from the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labor and data from the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Studies integrated by survey datasets from 12 Latin American countries. The surveys corresponding to El Salvador were conducted in 2001.

21. Guarcello, L., Lyon, S., & Rosati, F. C. (2004, January). *Child labor and access to basic services: Evidences from five countries* (Understanding Children's Work Project Working Paper Series). Rome: University of Rome, Tor Vergata. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_infrastructure19February2004.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This study is aimed at understanding child access to basic services, such as water and electricity, and how such access is related to child labor and school attendance among five countries: El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, Morocco, and Yemen. In El Salvador, 4.1 percent of households without access to piped water had children involved full time in some economic activity, while just 1.5 percent of households having access had children involved full time in an economic activity. The same trend occurs for access to electricity; 6.1 percent of children from households lacking electricity were involved in full-time labor, while just 1.8 percent of households with electricity had children involved in full-time economic activities. In El Salvador, 40.4 percent of rural households have access to water and 70.8 percent have access to electricity. Under these circumstances, children might have to spend time carrying water to the household or working in order to contribute to the purchase of water. Similarly, children might have to spend time finding and collecting wood used for cooking or warming their homes. Access to these services helps to reduce economic activity among children.

Based on these findings, the study suggests that government and donor policy should pay attention and direct special efforts to providing access to electricity and water in rural areas. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

22. Human Rights Watch. (2004a). *El Salvador: Abuses against child domestic workers in El Salvador* (Vol. 16, No. 1B). New York, Author. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2004/elsalvador0104/elsalvador0104.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

The report denounces the widespread use of children in domestic labor, pointing out that this problem is invisible to the majority of Salvadoran society and its government, both of which deny its existence. The report shows that it is difficult to estimate the number of child domestic workers, although the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC) estimates that 21,500 children from age 14 to 19 work in the sector, 90 percent of whom are girls. This report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

23. Human Rights Watch. (2004b). *El Salvador: Child labor on sugar plantations: Foreign firms use end product of children's hazardous work*. New York, Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from <http://www.hrw.org/english/docs/2004/06/10/elsalv8772.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sugarcane

This document accuses the Coca-Cola Company and other companies of purchasing sugar produced from plantations where child laborers are employed in hazardous, underpaid work. The report notes that one-third of El Salvador's sugarcane plantation workers are underage, and many of them begin working in the fields between age 8 and 13. Cutting sugarcane is dangerous, and many children are cut and injured with the sharp machetes they use. Medical treatment is not readily available for the children, and injured children are often held responsible for paying for their own medical care.

24. Human Rights Watch. (2004c). *El Salvador: Turning a blind eye: Hazardous child labor in El Salvador's sugarcane cultivation* (Vol. 16, No. 2B). New York: Author. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from <http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2004/06/09/turning-blind-eye-0>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sugarcane

This report denounces the widespread participation of children in the El Salvadoran sugarcane industry, in which at least 5,000 boys and girls are directly involved, and another 25,000 are indirectly involved. Those children indirectly involved usually do not receive payment; rather, they are considered helpers for their parents who are the actual workers. Payment is given to adults and children per task, and finishing one or two tasks per day is the usual amount of work for a laborer. Each task is valued from US\$3.20 to US\$3.43, of which the children may receive up to half. It is also commonplace for two children to work together and share a day's payment.

Boys are usually responsible for cutting and transporting cane, while girls most commonly plant cane. Boys risk deep wounds caused by the use of sharp tools, and girls can suffer respiratory and skin problems due to exposure to a natural irritant of the green cane used in the cultivation. Additionally, children experience back problems and ailments caused from excessive sun exposure and significant contact to the smoke and pollution that results from the process of burning cane leaves prior to cutting. A Salvadoran labor inspector considers sugarcane labor as the hardest and most dangerous of all agricultural work. The harvest season of —November to April —causes many child laborers to drop out school entirely.

This report is the product of a three week field research project in the departments of Ahuachapán, Cabañas, Cuscatlán, La Libertad, Sonsonate, San Miguel, San Salvador, Santa Ana, and Usulután in El Salvador. The report is based on government data, interviews, and direct observation. It includes stories and experiences of children while working in sugarcane production and provides information of the supply chain, identifying the Coca-Cola Company as one of the major consumers of sugar produced in plantations employing children.

25. Human Rights Watch. (2004d). Voices of El Salvador girl domestic workers: Testimonies from “No rest: Abuses against child domestics in El Salvador.” *Human Rights News*. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from <http://hrw.org/english/docs/2004/01/15/elsalv6931.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This article shares three testimonials from girls that have suffered abuse while working as domestic servants in San Salvador. The abuse includes long working days, unfair payment, the inability to attend school, and sexual harassment. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

26. Human Rights Watch. (2006). *Swept under the rug: Abuses against domestic workers around the world*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2006/wrd0706/>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report, which details the working conditions of domestic workers around the world, contains information about El Salvador’s domestic laborers. In El Salvador, an estimated 20,000 girls and women between age 14 and 19 work as domestic servants. The report refers to the abuse that female domestic laborers sometimes suffer. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

27. Human Rights Watch. (n.d.). *El Salvador: Hazardous child labor on sugar plantations, what you can do*. New York, Author. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from <http://www.hrw.org/children/labor/elsalvador/>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sugarcane

This report denounces widespread child labor practices in the sugarcane industry in El Salvador, indicating that children as young as age 8 are found working in the fields for up to nine hours a day. The harsh conditions under which children work raise concerns within the international community; the conditions include laboring under the hot sun and a lack of medical care, even though accidents caused by sharp tools like machetes are common. In addition, because the harvest coincides with the first months of school, many children cannot attend classes. The report requests that the reader contribute to the cause by sending letters to the Coca-Cola Company and the Salvadoran Sugar Association to demand they take responsibility for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor.

28. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Guatemala*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991214567&Language=EN>

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report primarily discusses labor issues in Guatemala. However, it also notes that children from Guatemala are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation to neighboring countries, including El Salvador. The use of child labor in the production of goods within El Salvador was not discussed.

29. International Human Rights Law Institute. (n.d.). *El Tráfico de mujeres y niños para la explotación sexual comercial en las Américas: Evaluación del país—El Salvador* [Trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation in the Americas: Country evaluation—El Salvador]. Chicago: DePaul University. Retrieved October 24, 2008, from http://www.law.depaul.edu/centers_Institutes/ihrli/downloads/El%20Salvador.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses the problem of human trafficking for sexual exploitation in El Salvador. El Salvador is a source, transit, and destination country for trafficking. Internal trafficking likely occurs, but it is difficult to identify. Women and children are trafficked to El Salvador, by way of Honduras, and forced to work as prostitutes. A large

percentage of prostitutes in several cities are under age 18, and some have probably been trafficked. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

30. International Human Rights Law Institute. (2003). *Esclavitud moderna: Tráfico sexual en las Américas* [Modern slavery: Sexual trafficking in the Americas]. Chicago: DePaul University. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/esclavitud_moderna_oct07.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The present study provides insight on the trafficking of children and women for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Central America, including El Salvador. The document mentions that women and girls from Nicaragua and Honduras are known to be trafficked into El Salvador for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

31. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Programa de información estadística y seguimiento en materia de trabajo infantil: Encuesta de trabajo infantil en El Salvador 2001* [Statistical information and monitoring program on child labor: Child labor survey in El Salvador 2001]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/esa_res.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Trade

This report summarizes the results of the child labor survey that was carried out in El Salvador in 2001. Among the main data, statistics show that 12 percent of children between age 5 and 17 work, with instances of boys working being higher than those of girls. In terms of schooling, children working in the service sector have a lower rate of enrollment (34 percent), compared with children working in other areas such as agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce (50 percent). The methodology used was a household survey in the country. Although national statistics provide data illustrating children's distribution by industry, it does not mention specific information detailing child labor in the production of goods.

32. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *Entendiendo el trabajo infantil en El Salvador, 2003–2005* [Understanding child labor in El Salvador, 2003–2005]. San Salvador, El Salvador: Author. Retrieved December 4, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/situacion_infantil_completo.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee, Garbage Collection, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Industrial Manufacturing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane, Vending

This comprehensive document provides an extensive analysis of the socioeconomic factors contributing to the presence of child labor in El Salvador. Drawing upon numerous studies and articles, information is presented on the demographics of El Salvador, characteristics of working children, common household tasks attributed to children, and the relationship between child labor, education, and child well-being. The report gives particular attention to the three worst forms of child labor found in El Salvador: cutting sugarcane, fishing, and collecting garbage. These three sectors pose well-established risks and hazards to the health and well-being of children, partly because they are physically dangerous forms of work. Children are also found working in domestic labor, industrial manufacturing, construction, street and market vending, service industries (hotels and restaurants), and other forms of agriculture aside from the sugarcane industry (coffee is mentioned specifically). Commercial sexual exploitation of children continues to be a problem in El Salvador. By a significant margin, agriculture is the most common form of economic activity for Salvadoran children. Many children are also assigned household chores, although there is a wide range in the amount of time children spend on household tasks.

Government initiatives are also featured in this report. The National Plan for the Eradication of Child Labor is a recent instrument, established with ILO assistance and designed to reflect an interagency approach to fighting child labor. The plan calls for cooperation between government agencies, NGOs, employers, families, and public institutions. Of particular importance to the National Plan are a number of educational programs designed to improve children's access to education and persuade families that education is a crucial part of every child's life. The National Plan acknowledges the socioeconomic and familial forces at work, and works to provide families with access to necessary services in order to circumvent child labor.

33. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *La eliminación del trabajo infantil: un objetivo a nuestro alcance* [The elimination of child labor: An objective within our reach]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from http://www.iin.oea.org/2006/Lecturas_Sugeridas_2006/Eliminacion_Trabajo_Infantil.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report from the International Labor Conference provides a global overview of child labor, detailing conditions in several countries and alluding to government efforts to combat child labor around the world. In the report, ILO briefly acknowledges the efforts made by the Government of El Salvador to document and fight child labor in unspecified sectors. There is no reference to the use of child labor in the production of goods.

34. International Labour Organization. (2006c). *Línea de base sobre la explotación sexual comercial de niños, niñas y adolescentes en el municipio de San Salvador 2004* [Baseline over the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the municipality of San Salvador 2004]. San Salvador, El Salvador: Author. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from <http://www.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/lbexplotacinsexualcomercialelsalvador.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document analyzes the magnitude of sexual exploitation of children and teenagers in El Salvador, collecting data through interviews of exploited children, clients, and intermediaries. Among the main results, the report shows high levels of social tolerance with regards to sexual exploitation in this country. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

35. International Labour Organization. (2007a). *Condiciones y medio ambiente del trabajo infantil en el cultivo de caña en El Salvador* [Conditions and environment of child labor in the sugarcane industry of El Salvador]. San Salvador, El Salvador: Author. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/condiciones_ti_cana_sv.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sugarcane

The present study is aimed at verifying the different risks children are exposed to while working on sugarcane plantations. Research took place in the municipalities of El Paisnal, Suchitoto, Izalco, Armenia, Zacatecoluca, and Jiquilisco. Child labor is dedicated primarily to the planting of cane, cane cutting, and carrying cane from the field. According to the study, cutting the cane is considered a high risk activity where children can hurt themselves with sharp tools, such as machetes. Additionally the study cites other ailments that such activities imply, including sickness due to long exposure to sun, back problems, sunburns, and dehydration. It was found that sometimes children are exposed to chemical products when manipulating herbicides, and in the case of illness they do not have access to medical assistance.

The methodology first involved identifying the main actors involved in cane production: children, their families, mill representatives, and government representatives, among others. Then, primary information was assessed using the IPEC methodology to evaluate work conditions in the area of agriculture. A principal recommendation of the study is the immediate eradication of child labor for those children between age 7 and 11 because of excessive risk.

36. International Labour Organization. (2007b). *Condiciones y medio ambiente del trabajo infantil en la pesca en El Salvador* [Conditions and environment of child labor in the fishing industry in El Salvador]. San Salvador, El Salvador: Author. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/condiciones_trabajo_infantil_en_pesca_sv.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Fishing, Oyster Harvest, Shrimp, Shellfish Harvest

This study is aimed at identifying the dangers and risks that children might face while working in fisheries in El Salvador. The research took place in the communities of San Juan del Gozo, Isla de Méndez, Corral de Mulas, Puerto de Acajutla, and El Coyoilito. The result showed that children participate in all techniques of skilled fishing, such as the use of nets, the use of hooks, and oyster/shellfish extraction, among others. They also participate in all other aspects of the process, including preparation of fishing equipment (the elaboration or repairing of nets, as well as boat and motor maintenance), transportation to the working site, cleaning of the product, and its commercialization. During this process, children are exposed to several risks, mostly due to long exposure to the sun and water. Additionally, accidents might occur while installing motors in the vessels and/or transporting explosives. According to this study, children can suffer minor issues, such as skin-fungus and infections, or more serious ailments, some which result in the amputation of appendages. Workers in general do not follow safety procedures to prevent accidents, and neither their families nor the children have access to social security.

With regard to methodology, the field work included direct observation and interviews with adults, working children, and governmental institutions. The study concludes that the children's contribution of income to the family is low, representing just 16 percent of a family's economic work day. Among the recommendations presented in the document, researchers stress medical attention and health training to all workers, especially as related to hygiene and accident prevention.

37. International Labour Organization. (2007c). *Trabajo infantil: Causa y efecto de la perpetuación de la pobreza* [Child labor: Cause and effect on the perpetuation of poverty]. San José, Costa Rica: Author. Retrieved October 22, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/trab_inf_causa_efecto_pobreza.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This regional report discusses the relationship between poverty and child labor in Central American and South American countries. El Salvador is briefly mentioned, and the government's plan to combat child labor is enumerated, but no labor sectors are described. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods in El Salvador.

38. International Labour Organization. (2008). *El Salvador: Child labour data country brief*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipeceinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=7797>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Industrial Sector, Service Industry

This document is a compilation of numerous studies and reports on child labor in El Salvador. An estimated 7.2 percent of all Salvadoran children work, including 10 percent of boys and 4 percent of girls. The report notes that more than half of all working children are employed in the agricultural sector, 16 percent are employed in the industrial sector, and the remaining 30 percent are employed in the services sector. Boys are more likely to be employed in agriculture and girls are more likely to work in the services sector. Girls are also more likely to be responsible for household chores than boys. Children from poor households are more likely to work, and there are indications that working children are less likely to attend school than their non-working counterparts. This document also contains information regarding national legislation designed to combat the spread of child labor. The document refers to labor sectors, but does not provide specifics on child labor in the production of specific goods.

39. International Labor Rights Fund. (2004). *Legal, political and practical obstacles to the enforcement of labor laws in El Salvador*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from <http://www.laborrights.org/files/POLICYElSalvadorLaborLaws.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Fireworks, Fishing, Garbage Collection, Mollusk Harvest, Sexual Exploitation, Shellfish Harvest, Sugarcane, Unspecified

This document is a comprehensive study of cultural and political factors that interfere with the enforcement of labor laws, including child labor laws, in El Salvador. The study discovered over 348,000 children and youth who work or seeking employment, and the report notes that many of these children toil in dangerous conditions and the worst forms of child labor. The report focuses specifically on the conditions of children working in domestic labor, the sugarcane industry, and the fishing industry. Domestic workers, who are typically female, work long hours in homes, cooking, cleaning, shopping, and performing other tasks, and are often subjected to violence and physical or sexual abuse. It is estimated that 5,000 children are working directly in the sugarcane industry (plus 25,000 more working indirectly). These children work in hazardous conditions and are commonly injured. An estimated 2,445 children work in El Salvador's fishing industry, some as young as age 8, and they are in danger of drowning, sunstroke, shark attack, wounds, arthritis, psychological effects, and other problems. Other sectors for child labor are also mentioned in the report: work with fireworks, in garbage dumps, in the collection of mollusks and shellfish, in commercial sex work, in domestic labor, and in the informal urban sector are all mentioned.

The government of El Salvador has taken steps to eradicate illegal child labor, but efforts at enforcement continue to be inadequate. Child labor most commonly occurs in the informal sector, with many children working to help support their families. Yet government efforts at intervention typically focus on the formal sector, and the report cites this misguided focus as one reason for inadequate enforcement of national and international laws.

40. Kane, J. (2004). *Helping hands or shackled lives? Understanding child domestic labor and responses to it*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/violencestudy/pdf/2004_domestic_Helpinghands_en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This document provides insight on child domestic labor, including case studies from Central and South America, Sri Lanka, Nepal, the Philippines, and Thailand. In the case of El Salvador, 110 children were interviewed, mostly girls from urban areas, none of whom had any form of written contract while working. The document highlights the difficulty in gaining access to child domestic workers due to the control applied by the employers. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

41. Lázaro, W. (2006). *Principales resultados de las líneas de base del trabajo infantil en botaderos de basura, caña de azúcar y pesca 2003* [Principal results from the baseline of child labor in garbage dumps, sugarcane and fishing for 2003]. San Salvador, El Salvador: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/el_ba_pesca.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Fishing, Garbage Collection, Sugarcane

This document provides a summary of the main results obtained during 2003 while developing the baselines for the eradication of child labor in the sugarcane industry, garbage dumps, and fisheries. Results show the average ages of children working in sugarcane production and garbage dumps are between 10 and 14, while the average age of children working in fisheries is age 10. With regard to schooling rates, 56.4 percent of children working in garbage dumps go to school. Thirteen percent of children working in the sugarcane industry and 23 percent of children working in fisheries are functionally illiterate. Among the main risks associated with their labor, children face prolonged exposure to sun and water, risk of deep cuts on sugarcane plantations, transmission of illnesses due to constant exposure to trash, and maltreatment by adults. The methodology used quantitative techniques through surveys applied to children and their families.

42. Lino, J. E. Q., & Aguilar, A. V. (2002). *El Salvador, trabajo infantil en la caña del azúcar: Una evaluación rápida* [El Salvador, child labor in sugarcane: A rapid assessment]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 22, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipecc/simpoc/elsalvador/ra/cane.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sugarcane

This document discusses the involvement of children in the sugarcane industry in El Salvador. The paper is based on interviews conducted with 146 boys and 22 girls employed in sugarcane fields in Sonsonante, Santa Ana, La Libertad, San Salvador, San Vicente, and San Miguel. Girls and boys work in sugarcane cultivation, cutting, processing, and transporting the sugarcane. Labor is divided by gender: girls usually sow, organize the sugarcane into groups, and occasionally cut the cane, while boys are mainly dedicated to cutting the cane into workable pieces, carrying heavy loads, and fertilizing the soil. The report notes that 68.5 percent of children surveyed began work in the sugarcane fields when they were between the age 7 and 10. Nearly half of the children reported working six days a week. The majority of children wake up at 5:00 a.m. to help with domestic tasks in their homes before they start their actual work day. Hazardous risks include exposure to the sun and accidents with cutting tools like the machete. The most common health problems include headaches, backaches, and respiratory ailments.

The report's methodology included tools such as direct observation and interviews with working children. Among the recommendations, the report stresses the importance of developing awareness within families about child rights and a more widespread consciousness of the negative outcomes that child labor has for all levels of society.

43. Lobe, J. (June, 2004). Coke benefiting from child labor in sugarcane fields. *Common Dreams.org*. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from <http://www.commondreams.org/headlines04/0610-01.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sugarcane

This article refers to the report “Blind Eye: Hazardous Labor in El Salvador’s Sugarcane Cultivation” presented by Human Rights Watch in June 2004. The article states that 5,000 to 30,000 children as young as age 8 work in the sugarcane industry. Children are expected to work under the sun and suffer from injuries caused by sharp tools, such as machetes. Additionally they are exposed to the smoke that remains after burning the cane (done in order to remove leaves and ease the process of cutting), among other risks. The article points out that this reality conflicts with Salvadoran law, which states that the minimum accepted age to work in dangerous activities is 18, and 14 for other kinds of labor. It also denounces large companies such as Coca-Cola. Even though Coca-Cola does not work directly with the plantations that employ children, the article mentions that Coca-Cola’s main sugar mill supplier works directly with these plantations, and therefore Coca-Cola should take responsibility.

44. Lorenz, J. (2002, March 15). A sorry tale for workers in Guatemala. *Trade Union World*. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991214938&Language=EN>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Although this document discusses child labor in Guatemala, it also notes that child are trafficked to El Salvador for sexual exploitation. The article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

45. Marin, A. (2006, May 2). *New shelter for victims of trafficking and information campaign*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved October 24, 2008, from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pbnAM/cache/offonce?entryId=3798>

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article reports on the opening of a new shelter for trafficking victims in El Salvador and gives some information on the issue of trafficking for sexual exploitation. The article mentions the case of one girl who was sold into sexual exploitation at age 15 and rescued at age 17. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

46. Marschatz, A. (2004a). *Analysis of child labour in Central America and the Dominican Republic*. San José, Costa Rica: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 22, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/reg_sum.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Trade, Unspecified

This study provides information about child labor in eight countries as related to the framework of the International Labour Office's Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour. It notes that 23.4 percent of all working children in Central America live in El Salvador, mostly residing in rural areas, and at least half are unpaid family workers. With regard to the number of hours Salvadoran children work, it was found that they spend at least three and a half hours a day doing household chores, and many combine this type of work with school and/or other economic activity. Among such economic activities, the most common for Salvadoran children are agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fisheries where 49.1 percent of children and adolescents work. Such activities are more common for boys than girls. Twenty-three percent of children work in trade, restaurants, and hostels, while nine percent work in manufacturing, with more girls than boys participating in these areas. Seven percent of economically active children

work in community, social, and personal services, while 4.9 percent work in other industries.

The study's recommendations favor the generation of accurate data to better illustrate child labor characteristics and conditions in order to better direct responses at the national and international level. Data used for the characterization of this study come from national surveys, in the case of El Salvador data come from the Multiple Purpose Household Survey 2001, covering themes related to the socioeconomic conditions of children and their families. Although the document provides information on child labor distribution by industry, it does not mention specific information describing child labor in the production of goods.

47. Marschatz, A. (2004b). *Summary of the results of the child labour survey in El Salvador*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cef46fc15fffe4a48428c72851e1a926a7a.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLahD3lN4K-xaIah8S-xyIn3uKmAiN-AnwbQbxaNvzaAmI-huKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpKzFngTDp6WImQuxah8RaN4KaN8Qbw48OX3b4DtGj15eMbynknvrkLOlQzNp65In0__?productId=679

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Trade, Unspecified

This document summarizes the results of the child labor survey that took place from July to December of 2001 in El Salvador. Among the data is an estimate that 222,479 children (reflecting over 11 percent of all children) in El Salvador were working. The most common forms of child labor, occupying 49.1 percent of children, were found to be agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting. An additional 23 percent of child laborers were involved in manufacturing and service industries, such as restaurants. Children were also known to be involved in domestic labor and various forms of street vending and trade. The report notes that nearly half of working children cannot attend school.

48. Ministério de Trabajo y Previsión Social. (n.d.[a]). *Combate a las peores formas del trabajo infantil* [Fighting the worst forms of child labor] [PowerPoint presentation]. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from <http://www.sedi.oas.org/ddse/espanol/documentos/XIVCIMT/Documentos/Presentaciones/GT2/Presentaci%C3%B3n%20El%20Salvador%20Trabajo%20Infantil%201.ppt>

Source: Government Agency—Ministério de Trabajo y Previsión Social

Child Labor: Fishing, Garbage Collection, Sugarcane, Vending

This PowerPoint presentation, prepared by the Ministry of Labor and Social Provision in El Salvador, contains an overview of the worst forms of child labor in El Salvador. The presentation cites the 2004 national census, which indicated that 18,673 Salvadoran children were involved in the worst forms of child labor, categorized as garbage

collection, fishing, and the sugarcane industry. Many of the working children also work as vendors in urban markets.

Most of the presentation is dedicated to detailing the national government's structure and response to the child labor issue in El Salvador. The country has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182, and prohibitions against child labor are written into the national constitution and the labor code. The presentation notes that many different actors are responsible for upholding these codes and mandates, including government agencies, nonprofit organizations, and multinational corporations. There are a number of government agencies that are involved in ensuring the country's cooperation with these legislative agents, including the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Public Health, and so on. These ministries and representatives form the National Committee, which is responsible for coordinating the efforts of the various representatives, enumerating and enforcing national plans, and prioritizing the goals and objectives that El Salvador must employ in order to effectively combat the existence of child labor within its borders.

49. Ministério de Trabajo y Previsión Social. (n.d.[b]). *Temas específicos: Caña de azúcar* [Specific themes: Sugarcane]. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from <http://trabajoinfantil.mtps.gob.sv/default.asp?id=9&mnu=9>

Source: Government Agency—Ministério de Trabajo y Previsión Social

Child Labor: Sugarcane

This page from the El Salvador Ministry of Labor's web page provides an overview of the sugarcane industry in the country. Most child laborers in El Salvador work in the sugarcane industry and are exposed to many risks. They are sometimes responsible for working with toxic substances like pesticides; they suffer from the heat and from insect bites and are frequently subject to physical injuries, such as cuts, as well as muscle pains and injuries.

The Ministry of Labor has engaged in several initiatives to promote cooperation between the government and employers in the sugarcane sector. In this document, a memorandum of understanding between the public and private sectors is mentioned. Additionally, the government works to provide social supports and reinforcers, such as improved education systems, to benefit the families of working children or children at risk of working in the sugarcane fields.

50. Ministério de Trabajo y Previsión Social. (n.d.[c]). *Temas específicos: Explotacion sexual comercial*. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from <http://trabajoinfantil.mtps.gob.sv/default.asp?id=14&mnu=14>

Source: Government Agency—Ministério de Trabajo y Previsión Social

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This page from the El Salvador Ministry of Labor's web page provides an overview of the commercial sexual exploitation of children in El Salvador. The document notes that children may be forced or coerced into working as prostitutes or being involved in pornography. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

51. Ministério de Trabajo y Previsión Social. (n.d.[d]). *Temas específicos: Industria pirotecnica*. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from <http://trabajoinfantil.mtps.gob.sv/default.asp?id=12&mnu=12>

Source: Government Agency—Ministério de Trabajo y Previsión Social

Child Labor: Fireworks

This page from the El Salvador Ministry of Labor's web page provides an overview of the fireworks industry. The pyrotechnic industry is one of the worst forms of child labor because children are continually exposed to toxic, flammable, and explosive substances. Children run the risk of being burned and injured, and some children drop out of school to work. There are also cases of children having limbs amputated after serious injuries sustained while working with fireworks.

Government response to children working in the manufacture of fireworks centers around providing better social services to the children's families.

52. Ministério de Trabajo y Previsión Social. (n.d.[e]). *Temas específicos: Pesca* [Specific themes: Fishing]. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from <http://trabajoinfantil.mtps.gob.sv/default.asp?id=10&mnu=10>

Source: Government Agency—Ministério de Trabajo y Previsión Social

Child Labor: Fishing, Mollusk Harvest

This page from the El Salvador Ministry of Labor's web page provides an overview of the fishing industry. The document focuses mostly on the practice of mollusk extraction that occurs in coastal areas of El Salvador. Children are frequently responsible for spending long hours in mangrove swamps, extracting mollusks. These children are subjected to physical discomfort and danger (especially from snakes and insects), and some children ingest stimulants to help them maintain the rhythm of the work.

This document also provides an account of the government's response to the practice of mollusk harvesting as a form of child labor. It is noted that most children working in mangrove swamps come from underprivileged backgrounds, with a lack of access to resources, education, and leisure activities. Additionally, in some poor communities, work is more valued, culturally, than education, even for children. The government has created an Institutional Committee to extend improved social services to poor families, and estimates that if the socioeconomic needs of these families were better met, 95 percent of children would leave the mangrove swamps.

53. Ministério de Trabajo y Previsión Social. (n.d.[f]). *Temas específicos: Vertederos de basura* [Specific themes: Garbage collectors]. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from <http://trabajo.infantil.mtps.gob.sv/default.asp?id=11&mnu=11>

Source: Government Agency—Ministério de Trabajo y Previsión Social

Child Labor: Garbage Collection

This page from the El Salvador Ministry of Labor's web page provides an overview of the garbage collection industry. This activity is often conducted by families in extreme poverty, and parents often enlist their children to help. Children sort and carry garbage to sell or recycle. According to this document, children engaged in garbage collection are exposed to a host of risks, including infection, cuts, animal and insect bites, being run over, and digestive problems.

Government response to the child garbage collectors centers around providing better social services to the children's families.

54. Molina, F. (2004). *Understanding children's work in El Salvador*. San José, Costa Rica: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/trabajo_infantil_elsalvador.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cattle Raising, Domestic Labor, Fireworks, Fishing, Forestry, Garbage Collection, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane, Trade

This comprehensive report aims to understand the magnitude of child labor in El Salvador, examining data on socioeconomic conditions of child laborers' households, employment categories, health, education, and the synthesis of six studies describing commercial sexual exploitation, fisheries, fireworks industry, garbage collection, sugarcane, and domestic service, all of which are considered hazardous work.

Among the important data that describes the magnitude of child labor in El Salvador, the study mentions that 30 percent of the Salvadoran population is between age 5 and 17 with one child in every ten children having to work. The report shows that working boys' rates are higher than girls', especially in rural areas where the majority of child labor is concentrated. The results show that involvement in labor increases in relation to age and affects school enrollment. Most children work in the informal sector, usually in family-run activities that are not paid, but they also labor in paid activities. Common jobs that girls perform include commerce and domestic service in hotels, restaurants, private homes and manufacturing industries. Boys usually work in agriculture, fisheries, cattle - raising and forestry.

Among risks children face while working, the report mentions dangerous jobs, such as those in the sugarcane industry and fisheries, where ailments and accidents are common, such as drowning and sun-related sickness. With regards to methodology, the main tool used was the child labor module, a survey incorporated in the Multiple Purpose

Household Survey applied nationally in El Salvador. Most of the statistical information comes from data collected during 2001.

55. Morales, O. (2001). *Programa de acción para la erradicación del trabajo infantil en la extracción de curiles* [Action program for the eradication of child labor in the extraction of mollusks]. San José, Costa Rica: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/evaluacion_proyecto_elimination_del_trabajo_infantil_cueriles_salvador.pdf

Source: International Organization

Children Labor: Mollusk Harvest

This document provides a final assessment of a program aimed at the elimination of high risk child labor associated with the extraction of sea mollusks. The assessment was applied to programs undertaken in Espíritu Santo Island, the Municipality of Puerto El Triunfo and the Department of Usulután. The document shows that the program resulted in 95 percent of children stopping work in the mollusk extraction industry and reports dramatic improvement in child nutrition. Overall, the program provided medical services to 172 working children from a total of 72 families. According to the document, a principal reason for the success of the program was the participation of the children's families and communities in the efforts to improve social and economic conditions. On the other hand the document claims that public institutions showed a low level of interest and did not actively engage in program actions, which consequently resulted in poor coordination among all institutions involved. The report applied a comparative analysis measuring the original program plan against its outcomes. The assessment included the analysis of written reports and interviews with government representatives, representatives of local organizations, and the program beneficiaries.

Among the recommendations, the report indicates that families must have other economic alternatives in order to permanently eradicate child labor, thus replacing economic benefits derived from child work.

56. No es un joc [Not a game] [Video]. (n.d.). *Tim's El Salvador Blog*. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from <http://luterano.blogspot.com/2007/06/child-labor-is-no-game.html>

Source: Other—Video

Child Labor: Mollusk Harvest

This video, available online, contains examples of child labor as it occurs in several Latin American countries. One segment highlights the child mollusk collectors of El Salvador, called *curileros*. These children wade through dangerous mangrove swamps looking for mollusks, and they commonly smoke cigars to ward off insects as they are searching. The children show their wounds and scratches to the camera. Some of the children work collecting shells instead of going to school; others work to help pay their school fees. No further details are provided.

57. OIM anuncia programa para combatir tráfico niños en Latinoamérica [The International Organization for Migration announces a program to fight child trafficking in Latin America]. (2006, February 28). *El Diario de Hoy*. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from <http://www.elsalvador.com/noticias/2006/02/28/nacional/cambio2.asp>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This news article discusses the promulgation of child trafficking in various Latin American countries. El Salvador is briefly mentioned, with a note that it is becoming a destination country for children trafficked from Nicaragua and Honduras. The purpose of the trafficking into El Salvador is not specified. There is no reference to the use of child labor in the production of goods.

58. Olof Palme Foundation. (n.d.). *Proyecto fortalecimiento de la protección de niñas, niños y adolescentes ante la explotación sexual comercial en Centroamérica* [Strengthening the protection of girls, boys and adolescents at risk of commercial sexual exploitation in Central America]. Bangkok, Thailand: End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from <http://www.protegiendoles.org/documentacion/estante4/01%20Una%20mirada%20desde%20centroamerica.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document provides information about sexual exploitation, child pornography, and child trafficking in El Salvador. It points out that trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation takes place internally, mainly from rural to urban areas, such as San Salvador and San Miguel. The document provides an overview of the ratification of international treaties related to the sexual exploitation of children and denounces the country for not yet ratifying the two protocols related to child trafficking, child prostitution, and the use of children in pornography. This document does not mention child labor in terms of the production of goods.

59. Pressly, L. (2007, December 13). Escaping El Salvador's sex traffickers. *BBC News*. Retrieved October 24, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/programmes/crossing_continents7140342.stm

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article suggests that El Salvador is a destination country for transnational and internal human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Some of those forced to

work as prostitutes are under age 18. This article does not discuss child labor in reference to the production of goods.

60. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Country report on El Salvador*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/salvador.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

El Salvador is a country of origin, transit, and destination for trafficked children for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. Salvadoran children and others brought from Guatemala and Honduras are put to work in prostitution along the El Salvador–Guatemala border. Children are also brought from the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and Nicaragua. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

61. Quiteño, H., & Rivas, W. (2002). *El Salvador, trabajo infantil urbano: Una evaluación rápida, investigando las peores formas de trabajo infantil No. 28* [El Salvador, urban child labor: A rapid assessment, investigating the worst forms of child labor No. 28]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 22, 2008, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/condiciones_trabajo_infantil_en_pesca_sv.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Portering, Service Industry, Trade

This report provides a general overview of child labor in urban areas of El Salvador, investigating the cities of Santa Ana, San Miguel, and San Salvador. In the cities, some children perform service activities, such as shoe polishing, transporting goods on their backs, and cleaning floors, while others engage in activities related to the commercialization of commodities and packaging fruit or other food items. The source indicates that 62.7 percent of working children are boys, while 37 percent are girls. Some children begin working before age 6. The principal hazards of such work include burn accidents, physical malformations, sexual harassment, and overall maltreatment, among others. The report finds that poverty is a main cause for child labor in urban areas, and therefore recommends that programs to eradicate it should focus on generating economic alternatives for the children's families. The research applied the "rapid assessment methodology," defined as the balance of statistical precision and qualitative analysis. This document focuses on urban child labor, and does not discuss the production of goods.

62. Reducir el trabajo infantil en El Salvador [Reduce child labor in El Salvador]. (2006, September 21). *La Opinión Digital*. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from <http://www.laopinion.com/latinoamerica/?rkey=00000000000000527370>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Fishing, Garbage Collection, Sugarcane

This news article discusses the Salvadoran Government's National Plan for the Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, 2006–2009. Ana Vilma de Escobar, the country's Vice President, gave a presentation introducing the plan. She said that 300,000 children between age 5 and 17 are economically active, and that 19,000 of those children are working in El Salvador's worst forms of child labor: fishing, garbage collecting, and cutting sugarcane. The article also cites other government officials, including the Minister of Labor, expressing the government's commitment to fighting child labor.

63. Reynolds, J. (2007, November 15). C4 accuses Coke of child labor abuse. *Marketing Week*, 30(46), 5. Retrieved from Business Source Complete EBSCO.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sugarcane

This article provides a review of a 2007 documentary that alleged that the Coca-Cola Company used sugar harvested by child laborers in El Salvador. The article focuses on several controversies related to Coca-Cola's international labor practices, and does not provide any specific information about the nature of sugarcane cutting as child labor in El Salvador.

64. Romero, F. (2008, October 3). 167,000 niños en trabajo infantil [167,000 children in child labor]. *La Prensa*. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from <http://www.laprensagrafica.net/nacion/1151256.asp>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Fireworks, Garbage Collection, Sugarcane

This news article cites interviews with government officials and NGOs in El Salvador, and calls the child labor situation an “emergency.” The article states that 167,000 children are currently working, in violation of their rights, in El Salvador, and notes that children are commonly found working in fireworks factories, collecting garbage, and working in the sugarcane industry. No details regarding the nature of their work are provided.

65. Schechter, M. G., & Bochenek, M. (2008). Working to eliminate human rights abuses of children: A cross-national comparative study. *Human Rights Quarterly*, 30, 579–606. Retrieved from Project Muse.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sugarcane

This academic article discusses human rights abuses in several countries and labor sectors. Child laborers in El Salvador sugarcane fields are addressed in one case study in the article. These children are required to work long hours under a hot sun, and often suffer injuries from the sharp knives and machetes used, to say nothing of the long-term physical effects of the stooped, hazardous work. Children account for over 40 percent of the total work-related accidents and injuries in Salvadoran sugarcane fields. The article cites reports from Human Rights Watch indicating that sugarcane cutting is considered one of the worst forms of child labor. For its methodology, the article relies heavily on publications by Human Rights Watch, U.S. the Department of Labor, and the International Labour Organization, as well as text from international treaties and documents.

66. Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour. (2003). *Opinión pública Salvadoreña respecto al trabajo infantil* [Salvadoran public opinion with respect to child labor]. San Salvador: El Salvador: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipece/documentos/opinion_publica_ti_es_.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Fireworks, Garbage Collection, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This document provides quantitative and qualitative information regarding public opinion of child labor and the worst forms of child labor in El Salvador. The study conducted surveys of 564 households (surveying one person per family). Seven in 10 respondents indicated that the worst forms of child labor should be eliminated, and they regarded the worst forms as child prostitution, pornography, the production of fireworks, garbage collection, commercial child labor in public markets, and agriculture. Additionally, most respondents indicated that the promotion of more and better sources of work for adults would contribute to the eradication of child labor. The document reflects public opinion with regards to the magnitude of child labor and its worst forms.

67. Sullivan, K. (June, 2004). El Salvador scarred by child labor. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from <http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/elsalvador/child-labor.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sugarcane

Based on the Human Rights Watch report “Turning a blind eye: Hazardous child labor in El Salvador’s sugarcane cultivation” released in 2004 (also annotated in this bibliography), this article denounces the use of child labor on sugarcane plantations in El Salvador. It illustrates the situation with the story of El Chaparral, a village near San Salvador, where at least 70 families depend on sugarcane plantations to survive. Children working in the plantations earn less than adults and are paid only after they reach age 10. A child’s wage is approximately US\$4.00 for nine hours of work each day, and the long

workday requires the sacrificing of his or her education. It is very common for children to miss the three months of school that correspond with the winter harvest season, usually because they are exhausted from working. In the article, a mother of five working children shares that her children earn US\$150 a month from November to March, and this income supplements the family's yearly expenditures. Finally the article echoes Human Rights Watch's call for international corporations, such as Coca-Cola, to accept more responsibility in eradicating child labor since they are beneficiaries of it.

68. United Nations Children's Fund. (2008). *The state of the world's children 2008*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/sowc08/docs/sowc08_table_9.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report details the status of children's rights around the world, with one table that includes statistics on child labor in El Salvador, reporting that 6 percent of children (9 percent of boys and 4 percent of girls) are involved in child labor. The term child labor is used in this document but not in the production of goods.

69. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *El Salvador: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47d92c6f5a.html>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Coffee, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane, Trade

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This annual report states that child labor continues to be a serious problem in El Salvador. Rural children are more likely to be economically active than urban children, and 15 percent of children between age 5 and 17 are working. It is common for children to work in agriculture, particularly in coffee and sugarcane fields. Children also work as street vendors and prostitutes. The report also indicates that El Salvador is a source, destination, and transit country for the trafficking of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. El Salvador is a destination country for children trafficked from Honduras, Nicaragua, and other South American countries. Children are also trafficked internally from rural to urban areas, typically to work in prostitution. Teenage girls and girls without the benefit of formal education are most at risk of being trafficked.

The report indicates that the Government of El Salvador has not dedicated adequate resources to the issue of child labor, particularly in the sugarcane and coffee fields. In the first months of 2007, inspections resulted in 81 children being removed from sugarcane fields, but there were no further inspections as the year progressed. Fines have not been levied on violators of child labor laws. The Ministry of Labor notes that few people have made complaints about child labor, because many people in El Salvador view child labor as a necessary supplement to family income.

70. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/484f9a1337.html>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation

El Salvador is identified as a Tier 2 country, and is a source, transit, and destination country for the trafficking of persons for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Children, in particular, have been trafficked to El Salvador for forced labor in agriculture, and within the country, girls are trafficked from rural to urban areas. Trafficked children arriving to El Salvador come from Nicaragua and Honduras for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss further details related to child labor in the production of agricultural sector.

71. Vargas-Winstanley, S. (2006). *Investigación sobre las peores formas de trabajo infantil: Recopilación de una selección de evaluaciones rápidas e informes nacionales* [Investigation of the worst forms of child labor: Recompilation of a selection of rapid evaluations and national surveys]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from <http://www.trabajo.gov.ar/left/estadisticas/otia/centroDoc/verDocumento.asp?id=151>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Garbage Collection, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane, Trade

This report mentions that child laborers are more commonly found in rural areas of El Salvador, and that the use of child labor for the production of goods is principally a rural phenomenon. Agriculture, particularly in the sugarcane fields, is the most common goods-producing economic activity for children in El Salvador. Children may also be working in fishing, domestic labor, garbage collection, or some form of informal trade. Children involved in child labor in urban areas are more likely to be working in areas related to informal commerce, as street vendors, peddlers, or prostitutes.

72. Varillas, W. (2003). *La red sobre trabajo infantil peligroso* [The hazardous child labor network]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1413-81232003000400015

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Coffee, Construction, Fireworks, Garbage Collection, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

El Salvador is mentioned in this document in one chart, which indicates that the high-risk sectors of child labor in El Salvador include construction, prostitution, garbage collecting, fireworks, coffee, and street vending. No further details are provided.

73. Venegas, M. (2004). *Erradicación del trabajo infantil en la industria pirotécnica de El Salvador* [Eradication of child labor in the fireworks industry of El Salvador]. San José, Costa Rica: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from [http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/\(coheter_355as_elsalvador_eval_final_2004_esp\).pdf](http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/(coheter_355as_elsalvador_eval_final_2004_esp).pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Fireworks

The present document assesses the outcomes of a project aimed at eradicating child labor in the fireworks industry operating in the Municipalities of Ciudad Delgado, Mejicanos, Apopa, and Cuscatancingo. According to the document, children participate in all phases of the industry, such as mixing chemicals, filling cartridges, positioning wicks, and packaging the product. All these activities are dangerous due to the handling of gunpowder.

Data was collected through fieldwork, workshops with the organizations involved in the project, and interviews with the beneficiaries and participating institutions. The results of the assessment show that the project achieved social consensus among the communities with regard to the need for eradicating child labor in the industry. However, it was difficult to generate productive economic alternatives. Additionally, the project suffered design problems, resulting in a weak coordination among the organizations involved. The assessment recommends compromise between and monitoring of governmental organizations and children's families to stop child labor in the firework industry.

EL SALVADOR: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Alvarenga, L. E. (2001). *La situación económico-laboral de la maquila en El Salvador: un análisis de género* [The economic labor situation of the garment industry in El Salvador: A gender analysis] (Mujer y Desarrollo, 34). Santiago, Chile: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe. Retrieved January 29, 2008, from <http://www.eclac.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/publicaciones/xml/5/6695/P6695.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/p9f.xsl&base=/tpl/top-bottom.xslt>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This document describes abuses committed against workers in the garment industry in El Salvador, focusing particularly on the situation of women and data from the late 1990s. The abuses and conditions discussed can be interpreted as exploitation.

Most of the garment industries are in the La Libertad and La Paz departments of El Salvador, while the majority of investors fueling the business are from the United States, Taiwan, and South Korea, with relatively few from El Salvador. Most workers in the industry are women (88 percent in 1997); 42 percent of them earn minimum wage, while 21 percent earn less. The article indicates that employers set high production quotas for a given day, which can only be accomplished if the workers put in unpaid overtime to finish the task. In 38 percent of the factories, there are claims of worker maltreatment, including threats of employment termination, salary cuts, and physical violence. Additionally, the article claims that most of the factories do not provide healthy working conditions. Among the most common problems reported are poor ventilation, poor water quality, and poor sanitation in cafeterias. Most women work without any protection against the dust produced by the fabrics, and by 1997, 51 percent of them had pulmonary- and throat-related diseases. The study is based on macroeconomic indicators, national statistics and 19 interviews with government officials, members of the private garment sector, and labor organizations.

Among its conclusions, the document claims that ignorance of worker's rights laws are partly to blame for those abuses. Additionally, the government does not enforce national and international legislation in favor of workers. Although the production of goods is discussed in this document, forced labor is not specifically mentioned.

2. Aumenta trata de personas en el Salvador [Increasing trafficking of people in El Salvador]. (2006, January 4). *Cimacnoticias*. Retrieved February 5, 2007, <http://www.cimacnoticias.com/noticias/06ene/06010403.html>

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article confirms that trafficking in persons for purposes of labor and sexual exploitation from and to El Salvador is on the rise. Women and children are trafficked into El Salvador from Nicaragua and Honduras. Trafficking victims are used for labor and sexual exploitation. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Córdova, R. (2006, December 2). El Salvador: Trabajadoras de maquila preocupadas por TLC [El Salvador: Textile factory workers worried about the Free Trade Agreement]. *Bilaterals.org*. Retrieved February 13, 2008, from http://www.bilaterals.org/article.php3?id_article=3819

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments, Private Security

This article discusses labor abuse in the apparel industry and private security businesses in El Salvador. In 2005, 11,500 workers were discharged from positions in the apparel industry without being paid a required legal liquidation. In one case, 75 employees were discharged from Hermosa Manufactory without being paid delayed wages and overtime. Although the article does not mention “forced labor,” such violations show that employees work under unfair conditions, and suffer abuses often associated with forced labor practices. According to the article, although workers are concerned that signing a Free Trade Agreement with the United States might contribute to increased labor violations, they are afraid to denounce the situations due to potential retaliation by employers. Further information related to forced labor in the production of goods is not provided.

4. Doherty, M. (2007). Forced child labor in El Salvador: Contemporary economic servitude. *Topical Research Digest: Human Rights and Contemporary Slavery*. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from <http://www.du.edu/korbel/hrhw/digest/slavery/elsalvador.pdf>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Sugarcane Slavery: Domestic Labor, Sugarcane, Unspecified

This document discusses forced labor and contemporary enslavement of children in El Salvador. The document focuses especially on the agricultural sector, noting that a little more than 50 percent of all child laborers in El Salvador are employed in agriculture. Most children in that sector work during the sugarcane harvest as *zafra*, or cutters. Being a *zafra* worker is often quite dangerous, leading to emotional, mental, and physical harm such as exposure to chemical irritants, headaches, physical overexertion, respiratory problems, and wounds from cutting the sugarcane with sharp tools. Child *zafra* workers are often paid in food rather than money, and many of the children enslaved in that type of work are not considered employees and are therefore not eligible for medical care. Women and impoverished children are most prone to participating in that type of work.

The domestic service sector employs 35 percent of child laborers, 95 percent of whom are girls. Those enslaved in that industry are at risk of psychological and physical abuse. Children are also involved in garbage collection, harvesting of mollusks and shellfish, fishing, firework production, and commercial sex work, as well as work in other unspecified informal sectors, all of which are forms of hazardous child labor.

5. Freedom House. (2008). *Freedom in the world 2008—El Salvador*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/487ca207af.html>

Source: NGO

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document summarizes political and civil rights issues in El Salvador, including a brief mention of human trafficking. It notes that human trafficking for prostitution is a serious problem. This document does not discuss forced labor in reference to goods.

6. Gammage, S. (2007). El Salvador: Despite end to civil war, emigration continues. *Migration Information Source*. Retrieved October 24, 2008, from <http://www.migrationinformation.org/Profiles/display.cfm?ID=636>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This country profile, presented by Migration Information Source, outlines current issues in El Salvador, identifying it as a source, transit, and destination country for adult and child trafficking. Women are trafficked internally from rural to urban areas of the country. Most victims are trafficked for sexual exploitation, but there is some evidence that trafficking for forced labor also occurs. Forced labor is not discussed in reference to goods.

7. García, G. (2002, September 17). El Salvador: Trabajadores de la vestimenta—La lucha ejemplar en Tainan [El Salvador: Clothes makers—The exemplary fight in Tainan]. *La Rel-UITA*. Retrieved January 29, 2008, from <http://www.rel-uita.org/old/sindicatos/trabajadores%20de%20la%20vestimenta.htm>

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This article describes efforts made by the workers of Tainan, an apparel industry, to defend their basic labor rights. Primarily, the article reports that after a 2001 earthquake damaged the structure of the factory, employers persuaded union leaders to help eliminate workers that declined work rebuilding the factory without payment. Consequently, the workers organized an independent union to denounce poor treatment, compulsory overtime, and unpaid overtime. However, up to the date of this article,

Tainan had not fulfilled the requirements of the ruling issued by the Labor Ministry. Tainan provides products to stores such as the GAP. This article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

8. García, J. (2006, June 15). Vigilan trata de personas [Monitoring trafficking in people]. *El Diario de Hoy en El Salvador.com*. Retrieved February 5, 2008, from <http://www.el-salvador.com/noticias/2006/06/15/nacional/nac8.asp>

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Sexual Exploitation
Slavery: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Sexual Exploitation

In this article, the U.S. Department of State, represented by the United States Ambassador in El Salvador, asks the Salvadoran government for stiffer penalties for human trafficking violations. During his teleconference, Ambassador Miller referred mainly to people used for sex, domestic and agricultural slavery, and forced labor in factories. He claims that such actions correspond to modern slavery in El Salvador. Although the production of goods is discussed in this document, forced labor is not specifically mentioned.

9. Greenhouse, S. (2001, May 10). Labor abuses in El Salvador are detailed in document. *The New York Times*. Retrieved January 29, 2008, from <http://www.nytimes.com/2001/05/10/world/10SALV.html?ex=1202187600&en=0f0ce05653740099&ei=5070>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments
Forced Labor: Garments

This article reports that *maquiladoras* (apparel factories) in El Salvador were seriously abusing workers' labor rights. According to the article, laborers work in unhealthy conditions, with low-quality water and air, and are forced to work overtime. Many work 80 hours per week in temperatures of more than 90 degrees. Many factories ask each worker to complete unrealistic quotas per day, which justifies the employers demand for overtime when quotas are not fulfilled. Wages are low and despite the many hours of overtime, workers cannot earn a living wage. Additionally the article denounces how some factories require women to provide pregnancy tests and that employers restrict and repress the formation of labor unions, which might appeal for workers' rights. Consequently, workers are often threatened and fired if they attempt to organize. The term "forced" is mentioned only in relation to forced overtime.

10. Human Rights Watch. (2003). *Deliberate indifference: El Salvador's failure to protect workers' rights* (Vol. 15). New York: Author. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from <http://hrw.org/reports/2003/elsalvador1203/index.htm>

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Dessert Preparation, Garments

In this article, Human Rights Watch describes how workers' human rights in El Salvador are regularly violated. A dessert company, *Confecciones Niños*, located in a free trade zone was guilty of various labor abuses, such as unpaid overtime, delays in salary payment, limited use of restroom facilities, limited or no time for employees needing medical assistance, and verbal and physical abuse. Anthony Fashion Corporation, a textile factory also in a free trade zone, failed to comply with social security obligations that give workers access to public health care; they also failed to pay full wages and year-end bonuses before closing their operations. The findings were based on an 18-day visit in 2003 to San Salvador and Santa Ana where numerous interviews were conducted. Interviewees included workers, union leaders, representatives of NGOs, labor lawyers, judges, and representatives of companies and industry chambers, among others. Although the production of goods is discussed in this document, forced labor is not specifically mentioned.

11. International Human Rights Law Institute. (2003). *Esclavitud moderna: Tráfico sexual en las Américas* [Modern slavery: Sexual trafficking in the Americas]. Chicago: De Paul University. Retrieved November 15, 2007 from, http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/esclavitud_moderna_oct07.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

This study provides insight on the trafficking of children and women for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Central America, including El Salvador. The document mentions that women and girls from Nicaragua and Honduras are known to be trafficked into El Salvador for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. International Human Rights Law Institute. (n.d.). *El Tráfico de mujeres y niños para la explotación sexual comercial en las Américas: Evaluación del país—El Salvador* [Trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation in the Americas: Country evaluation—El Salvador]. Chicago: DePaul University. Retrieved October 24, 2008, from http://www.law.depaul.edu/centers_institutes/iharli/downloads/El%20Salvador.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

El Salvador is a source, transit, and destination country for the trafficking of women and children from Honduras for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Internal trafficking also likely occurs, but it is difficult to identify. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Marin, A. (2006, May 2). *New shelter for victims of trafficking and information campaign*. Retrieved October 24, 2008, from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pbnAM/cache/offonce?entryId=3798>

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This news article reports on the opening of a new shelter for trafficking victims in El Salvador, but gives little information on the issue of trafficking for specific work sectors within or into El Salvador. This document does not discuss forced labor in reference to production of goods.

14. Orellana, G. S. (2007, October 23). *Maquila en Centroamérica ¿Trabajo o esclavitud moderna? [Textile factories in Central America: Work or modern slavery?]*. *DiarioCoLatino.com*. Retrieved February 5, 2008, from <http://www.diariocolatino.com/es/20071023/nacionales/48436/>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments

Slavery: Garments

This article summarizes some of the themes and problems discussed during the forum entitled *The Situation of the Central American Maquila and Free Trade*. With regards to El Salvador, a female member of the Charter Enterprises Union, which makes clothing for the GAP, indicated that working conditions in the apparel industry can be equated to slavery and imprisonment. She denounced factories such as Hoon's Apparel for punishing workers by forcing them to sweep the main street of the free zone where the industry is located. Such punishments occur at noon when the heat is at its peak. Other punishments include restricting workers from taking their rest hour or forcing them to eat cold meals. No further information related to forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

15. Pressly, L. (2007, December 13). *Escaping El Salvador's sex traffickers*. *BBC News*. Retrieved October 24, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/programmes/crossing_continents/7140342.stm

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article describes the plight of a Nicaraguan woman forced into prostitution in El Salvador, and mentions other similar cases. The article suggests that El Salvador is a destination country for human trafficking and that internal trafficking also occurs. This article does not discuss forced labor in reference to the production of goods.

16. Tamayo, E. (n.d.). Globalización y maquilas [Globalization and textile factories]. *SudNordNews*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from <http://www.sudnordnews.org/trabajo.html>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This article discusses *maquilas*, garment factories, that have been associated with labor abuses, sexual harassment and violence, the inability of workers to freely organize, and unfair labor agreements. In El Salvador, the *maquila* sector prefers to hire women from age 15 through 25, and who provides both a certificate of health and a certificate indicating that the worker is not pregnant. According to the article, the industry employs 100,000 women and girls distributed in 225 *maquilas*, more than 33 percent of which have been maltreated and/or threatened, and 3 percent have been beaten and/or sexually harassed. Although the production of goods is discussed in this document, forced labor is not specifically mentioned.

17. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Country report on El Salvador*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

El Salvador is a source, transit, and destination country for the trafficking of women for commercial sexual exploitation. Women trafficked to El Salvador usually come from the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

18. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *El Salvador: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47d92c6f5a.html>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document details the current state of human rights in El Salvador, including information on forced labor and human trafficking. El Salvador is a transit, destination, and source country for human trafficking. Women and girls are trafficked to El Salvador, mostly from Nicaragua, Honduras, and South America, and are forced to work as prostitutes. This document does not discuss forced labor in reference to goods.

19. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/484f9a1337.html>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Agriculture

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture

El Salvador is recognized as a source, transit, and destination country for the trafficking of persons for forced labor and sexual exploitation. Women trafficked to El Salvador typically come from Nicaragua and Honduras, and are trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced domestic service. Men and children have been trafficked to El Salvador for forced agricultural labor. Internal trafficking from rural to urban areas also occurs. The government of El Salvador has significantly increased prevention efforts, but the document recommends several additional measures that would help combat trafficking. The trafficking in persons report places El Salvador in the Tier 2 category. No further information related to forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Equatorial Guinea singled out for trafficking in persons. (2002, June 6). *Afrol News*. Retrieved November 28, 2007, from http://www.afrol.com/News2002/eqg016_trafficking.htm

Source: News Article

Bonded Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This article notes that children are trafficked internally and from neighboring countries such as Nigeria and Benin. The Equatorial Guinea cities of Malabo and Bata are cited as major destination points. Those children are bonded into labor in domestic and other—unspecified—sectors. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

In Equatorial Guinea, the government has made some efforts to assist trafficked children, including constructing two shelters for victims and agreeing to cooperate with local nongovernmental organizations to provide services for victims and at-risk children. In addition, the government has sponsored a radio campaign in support of a law forbidding the employment of children under age 14. The government has also been seeking funding for a national study on child trafficking.

2. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Equatorial Guinea*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 28, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/EQUATORIAL%20GUINEA.pdf

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Street Vending
Child Labor: Agriculture, Service Industr, Street Vending, Trade
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified
Involuntary Child Servitude: Domestic Labor

While this document notes the types of child labor used in Equatorial Guinea, it does not provide details about the tasks children perform. Approximately 27 percent of children age 5 to 14 are involved in child labor. Children are trafficked into the country from unspecified neighboring states for involuntary servitude in domestic labor, forced labor in unspecified sectors and bonded labor in agriculture, and street vending. Child labor in service industries and trade also occurs.

3. Greystone Environmental Consultants. (2004) *Equatorial Guinea Social Needs assessment, final draft*. San Francisco: Business for Social Responsibility.

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report compiles information on Equatorial Guinea's health and social sectors and is meant to be utilized by the country's government in developing and implementing new plans. The report briefly notes that Equatorial Guinea is a destination country for children trafficked for the purpose of forced labor and sexual exploitation. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. Kaye, M. (2001). *Forced labor in the 21st century*. London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved October 4, 2007, from <http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/forcedlabour.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture

Child Trafficking: Agriculture

This document offers a comprehensive report on recent forced-labor practices worldwide. Equatorial Guinea is only mentioned in a short quote from a trafficking victim who tells of being coerced into leaving Benin for Equatorial Guinea, where she worked on a farm and acted as her trafficker's wife. The document does not provide details on child labor in the production of goods.

5. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Equatorial Guinea*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 4, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/equatorial.doc

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

According to this document, Equatorial Guinea is a destination and transit country for women and children trafficked for unspecified purposes. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Serrano, A. C, and Abogo, P. M. (2006). *Labour and trade union freedom in Equatorial Guinea*. Madrid, Spain: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Retrieved July 14, 2008, from <http://www.observatoriodeltrabajo.org/nueva/web/descargarfichero.asp?idfichero=638>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Market Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Market Labor, Street Vending

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Market Labor, Street Vending

The report analyzes labor conditions of Equatorial Guinea. It notes that the trafficking of women and children is a phenomenon with links to regional trafficking networks and the increase in human trafficking into Equatorial Guinea is largely due to the growing oil industry as evidenced by the growth of prostitution in the capital, Malabo. Children are also trafficked from Benin and Nigeria to the cities of Malabo and Bata, mainly for the purpose of forced labor in farming, housecleaning, and street vending. Girls from Benin age 12 to 16 are often found on the streets of Malabo selling cosmetics for 12 or more hours, while boys work without pay in the markets of Bata. Citing the International Labour Organization (ILO), the report states that in 2000, the number of children age 10 to 14 who were economically active, was 18,000. Children were also reportedly working in the agricultural sector (goods unspecified), in street trading and in prostitution. The high school drop-out rate is reported to be a major contributor to child labor, as are overcrowded schools with poor infrastructure.

Public or private institutions for the protection of at risk children do not exist. Moreover, the lack of child protection policies and enforcement efforts are entirely inadequate, despite the governments signing relevant ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor and Convention 138 on the minimum age. The document does not specify the type of agriculture goods produced.

7. United Nations. (2005). *Violence against children in West and Central Africa*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 1, 2007, from http://www.violencestudy.org/IMG/pdf/Rapport_09_West_and_Central_Africa.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document reports on the problem of violence against children in West and Central Africa. The report notes that the trafficking of children has increased in Equatorial Guinea and in other countries with new economically active urban centers. According to the report, Equatorial Guinea and neighboring countries are linked to a regional trafficking network in which the countries are considered source, transit and destination points for child trafficking. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in this report.

8. United Nations Children's Fund. (2008). *The state of Africa's children*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved June 30, 2008, from <http://www.unicef.org/wcaro/SOAC-08-en-lores.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

The report is a statistical compendium of global child welfare. It states that from 1999 to 2006 in Equatorial Guinea, 28 percent of males and 28 percent of females age 5 to 14 were involved in child labor. That is the only data relevant to child labor in Equatorial Guinea. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

9. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (2004). *Committee on the Rights of the Child. Concluding observations: Equatorial Guinea: Thirty-seventh session, consideration of reports submitted by states parties under article 44 of the convention*. Retrieved on November 3, 2008, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/d53df7529775b260c1256f2000565994/\\$FILE/G0444306.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/d53df7529775b260c1256f2000565994/$FILE/G0444306.pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

The Committee notes the welcomed adoption of the new 2004 law against human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in Equatorial Guinea. However, it is still concerned with the number of trafficked children employed as domestic laborers, prostitutes, and those working in the street. The committee also notes the continued lack of effective methods to combat child labor and implementation of existing labor laws. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned.

10. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. (2008, October 23). *The world factbook*. Retrieved on October 31, 2008, from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ek.html>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Central Intelligence Agency

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Market Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Market Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This online factsheet contains information and statistics on many aspects of Equatorial Guinea's economy, population, and infrastructure. The sheet lists trafficking in persons as one of two transnational issues facing the country. According to the document, children are trafficked into Equatorial New Guinea for sexual exploitation and forced labor mostly in the sectors of domestic labor, market labor and street vending. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 28, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Unspecified
 Involuntary Child Servitude: Domestic Labor

This report places Equatorial Guinea on the “Tier 3” watch list of countries for failing to combat human trafficking for prostitution and forced domestic labor. Equatorial Guinea is a transit and destination country for the trafficking of children for forced labor, involuntary domestic servitude and commercial sexual exploitation. Children are trafficked from Benin, Nigeria, Mali and Cameroon to work in unspecified agricultural and commercial sectors of the cities of Malabo and Bata. Trafficked children work as farmhands, domestic laborers and in unspecified commercial activities. In addition, girls are trafficked from Cameroon, Togo, Nigeria and China to Malabo and Bata for prostitution. The government has attempted to combat trafficking and labor abuses by conducting a media awareness campaign. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Equatorial Guinea: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington DC: Author. Retrieved June 3, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100479.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Street Vending, Trade
 Child Trafficking: Unspecified

According to this document, children in Equatorial Guinea work as traders in markets, or as street vendors. Children from countries such as Nigeria, Benin, and Cameroon are trafficked into the country for work in unspecified sectors. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

An Equatorial Guinea law designed to combat trafficking states those convicted of trafficking children for work purposes can be fined from between US\$100 and \$500. In addition, children younger than 14 are prohibited from working and children are prohibited from working as street vendors, car washers and staff in bars or restaurants. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 3, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Market Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
 Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Market Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
 Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This 2008 report places Equatorial Guinea on the “Tier 2” watch list due to improved measures designed to combat human trafficking. According to the report, Equatorial Guinea is a destination country for children trafficked for the purpose of unspecified

forced labor and for sexual exploitation. Trafficked children are primarily from neighboring countries, and can be found working as street vendors, market laborers, as domestic servants, and within the sex industry. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. West Africa: Traffickers hold thousands of children, women in bondage. (2003, November 12). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved March 1, 2008, from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=47205>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This news article addresses the vast child trafficking network that extends throughout West Africa. Children are smuggled from Benin and Togo to Nigeria and then on to Equatorial Guinea, where boys work on farms and girls as domestic hands or in prostitution. Some children are kidnapped and others are exchanged for money or goods by impoverished parents. While the problem is widespread, both the United Nations Children's Fund and the Nigerian embassy have assisted in the successful return of hundreds of children from Gabon and Equatorial Guinea. The article does not discuss details about the use of child labor in the production of goods.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Business Travelers Against Human Trafficking. (2006, July 8). *African states agree to co-operate against human trafficking*. Retrieved October 4, 2007, from <http://business-travellers-org.web26.winsvr.net/Home/tabid/36/EntryID/1257/Default.aspx>

Source: NGO

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This brief news clip states that Equatorial Guinea is among 26 African states that have signed an agreement to combat human trafficking. The agreement promises to increase transnational cooperation to improve border control and increase funding for educating the general population about this crime. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Equatorial Guinea singled out for trafficking in persons. (2002, June 6). *Afrol News*. Retrieved November 28, 2007, from http://www.afrol.com/News2002/eqg016_trafficking.htm

Source: News Article

Bonded Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This article notes that children are trafficked both internally and from neighboring countries such as Nigeria and Benin, with the cities of Malabo and Bata cited as major destination points for child trafficking. These children are bonded into labor in domestic sectors and other unspecified sectors. In Equatorial Guinea, the government has made some efforts to assist trafficked children, including constructing two shelters for victims and agreeing to cooperate with local nongovernmental organizations to provide services for victims and at-risk children. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Gearan, A., & Feller, B. (2007, October 19). Bush penalizes countries for trafficking. *Associated Press*. Retrieved March 2, 2008, from http://www.usatoday.com/news/washington/2007-10-18-3769836856_x.htm

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This news article reports that President Bush has issued sanctions against various countries that have failed to adequately combat human trafficking for prostitution and other forms of forced and indentured labor. Equatorial Guinea is briefly mentioned as a country that has been excused from formal sanctions because its government began

making some efforts to comply after a threat of financial sanctions was made. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Equatorial Guinea*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 28, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/EQUATORIAL%20GUINEA.pdf

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Street Vending

Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

Involuntary Adult Servitude: Domestic Labor

Involuntary Child Servitude: Domestic Labor

According to the report, women and children are trafficked to Equatorial Guinea from unspecified neighboring states for involuntary servitude in domestic labor and forced labor in unspecified sectors. Children are trafficked internally for bonded labor in agriculture, domestic labor, and street vending. The term *forced labor* is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

5. Greystone Environmental Consultants. (2004). *Equatorial Guinea social needs assessment, final draft*. San Francisco: Business for Social Responsibility.

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

The report gathers information in regards to Equatorial Guinea's health and social sector and is meant to be utilized by the country's government in developing and implementing new plans. This report briefly notes that Equatorial Guinea is a destination country for children trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation. The document does not specify the type of agriculture goods produced.

6. Kaye, M. (2001). *Forced labor in the 21st century*. London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved October 4, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/forced_labour.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Agriculture

This document offers a comprehensive report on recent forced labor practices worldwide. Equatorial Guinea is only mentioned in a short quote from a trafficking victim who tells of being coerced into leaving Benin for Equatorial Guinea, where she worked on a farm and acted as her trafficker's wife. The document does not specify the type of agriculture goods produced.

7. Lee, M. (2007, June 6). 7 nations added to trafficking blacklist. *Associated Press*. Retrieved March 2, 2008, from http://www.usatoday.com/news/washington/2007-06-12-1357765135_x.htm

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Indentured Servitude: Unspecified

This article states that the Bush administration has included Equatorial Guinea on its list of countries that have received a failing grade for human rights practices with respect to human trafficking for sexual exploitation, forced labor, and indentured servitude. It explains that Equatorial Guinea is listed as a “Tier 3” violator. Tier 3 countries are subject to economic sanctions because their governments do not fully comply with anti-trafficking standards and are not making any significant efforts to do so. The term *forced labor* is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

8. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Equatorial Guinea*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 4, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/equatorial.doc

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

According to this document, Equatorial Guinea is both a destination and transit country for women and children trafficked for unspecified purposes. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Serrano, A. C., & Abogo, P. M. (2006). *Labour and trade union freedom in Equatorial Guinea*. Madrid: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions & Fundación Paz y Solidaridad “Serafín Aliaga”—Comisiones Obreras. Retrieved July 14, 2008, from <http://www.observatoriodeltrabajo.org/nueva/web/descargarfichero.asp?idfichero=638>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Agriculture

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Market Labor, Street Vending

Forced Labor: Public Works

Forced Prison Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor

The report analyzes the labor conditions of Equatorial Guinea, and it notes that the trafficking of women and children is a phenomenon with links to regional trafficking networks. The increase in trafficking into Equatorial Guinea is largely due to the growing oil industry, evidenced by the growing demand of prostitution in the capital, Malabo. Women are trafficked from Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, and China for prostitution.

Children are also trafficked from Benin and Nigeria to the cities of Malabo and Bata, mainly for forced labor in farming, housecleaning, and street vending. Girls age 12 to 16 are often found on the streets of Malabo selling cosmetics for 12 or more hours, while boys work without pay in the markets of Bata.

According to the authors, people living in the rural areas are forced by the government to work on local and national roads. The authors report that people are charged with fines, arrests, and physical mistreatment if they do not comply with the government. Additionally, the report notes that prisoners are forced to work in farming, construction, and in the houses of state officials, prison officials, and other government officials.

Public or private institutions for the protection of at-risk children do not exist. Moreover, the lack of child protection policies and enforcement efforts are entirely inadequate, despite the governments signing relevant International Labour Organization conventions No. 182 on the worst forms of child labor and Convention 138 on the minimum age.

10. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved October 4, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/trafficking/inpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

Source: International Organization

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This extensive report culls information from both public and private sources to report on global trends and patterns in human trafficking. According to statistical tables within the report, Equatorial Guinea is ranked in the “low” tier for incidence of human trafficking for origin; the “very low” tier for transit; and the “medium” tier for destination. Although the report does describe trafficking as a means to forced labor in the production of goods, it does not mention this practice directly in relation to Equatorial Guinea.

11. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. (2008, October 23). *The world factbook—Equatorial Guinea*. Retrieved on October 31, 2008, from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ek.html>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Central Intelligence Agency

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

The online factsheet contains information and statistics for many aspects of Equatorial Guinea’s economy, population, and infrastructure. The sheet lists trafficking in persons as one of two transnational issues facing the country. According to the document, children are trafficked into Equatorial Guinea for sexual exploitation and forced labor (mostly within non-production-based sectors). In addition, women from neighboring countries are trafficked into the country for sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

12. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington DC: Author. Retrieved on March 2, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Agriculture

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

Involuntary Child Servitude: Domestic Labor

This report places Equatorial Guinea on the Tier 3 Watch List of countries that are failing to combat human trafficking for prostitution and forced domestic labor. In addition, Equatorial Guinea is a transit and destination country for the trafficking of children for forced labor, involuntary domestic servitude, and commercial sexual exploitation. Children are trafficked from Benin, Nigeria, Mali, and Cameroon to work in unspecified agricultural and commercial sectors of Malabo and Bata. Children work as farmhands, domestic laborers, and in unspecified commercial activities. Girls are trafficked from Cameroon, Togo, Nigeria, and China to the cities of Malabo and Bata for prostitution. The government has attempted to combat trafficking and labor abuses by conducting a media awareness campaign.

13. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 3, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This 2008 report places Equatorial Guinea on the Tier 2 Watch List due to improved measures undertaken by the government to combat human trafficking. According to the report, Equatorial Guinea is a destination country for children trafficked for unspecified forced labor and sexual exploitation. Trafficked children are primarily from neighboring countries and can be found working as street vendors, market laborers, domestic servants, and within the sex industry. The term *forced labor* is used in this report, but not in reference to the production of goods.

ERITREA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Amnesty International. (2004). *Eritrea: You have no Right to Ask. Government Resists Scrutiny on Human Rights*. London: Author. Retrieved December 26, 2007, from [http://archive.amnesty.org/library/pdf/AFR640032004ENGLISH/\\$File/AFR6400304.pdf](http://archive.amnesty.org/library/pdf/AFR640032004ENGLISH/$File/AFR6400304.pdf)

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

The document reports on human rights conditions in Eritrea. According to this document, children were conscripted into the national army and the government requires students in secondary school to add an extra year for national work service at the Sawa military center. Children as young as 14 were forcibly sent to the Sawa military center. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the mandatory work service is in direct violation of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, as it forces children in military centers. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not discussed in this report.

2. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2008). *Child soldiers global report 2008*. London: Author. Retrieved June 30, 2008, from <http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/content/eritrea>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

The report states that, in spite of the prohibition against conscription of children into the armed forces under the Eritrean Proclamation 11/1991, forcible recruitment of children under age 18 in Eritrea has been reported. However, due to severe restrictions imposed by the government of Eritrea, recent information is difficult to obtain by independent observers. However, the report says the government has made it mandatory for all students to attend Military training centers for one year after completing secondary education. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not discussed in this document.

3. Connell, D. (2007). Eritrea. *Freedom House*. Washington, DC: Freedom. Retrieved June 29, 2008, from <http://www.freedomhouse.org/uploads/ccr/country-7173-8.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report provides a historical and socio-political overview with a focus on the human rights record of Eritrea. The document mentions the forced national summer work camps enforced by the government on secondary and university students. Additionally, it notes that the government ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women in an effort to fight against trafficking of women and children. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in this report.

4. East Africa: Human trafficking ‘on the rise.’ (2007, June 21). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=72856>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports that trafficking in men, women, and children is increasing in Eastern African nations. Police chiefs, immigration officials and aid workers from 11 countries, including Eritrea, gathered in the summer of 2007 in Uganda under the UN-led Global Initiative to Fight Trafficking in Persons. The initiative aims to fight human trafficking by raising awareness, strengthening prevention, reducing demand, supporting and protecting victims and improving law enforcement. The article does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. End Child Prostitution, Pornography and Trafficking International. (n.d.). *Eritrea country profile*. Retrieved January 6, 2008, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/projects/monitoring/online_database/countries.asp?arrCountryID=55&CountryProfile=facts,affiliation,humanrights&CSEC=Overview,Prostitution,Pornography,trafficking&Implement=&Nationalplans=&orgWorkCSEC=&DisplayBy=optDisplayCountry#cp0

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document is a country profile that contains information indicating that the commercial sexual exploitation of children occurs in Eritrea. The profile cites a 1999 Government of Eritrea Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare (MLHW) study which identified 4,579 victims of commercial sex in Eritrea, of whom five percent (229) were children age 14 to 17. The organization reports that child prostitution occurs mainly within the context of the United Nations Mission in Eritrea and Ethiopia and its peacekeepers which include Danish, Slovak, and Italian peacekeepers allegedly involved in commercial sexual exploitation of children in 2001. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Fisek Institute Science and Action Foundation for Child Labor. (n.d.). *Geographical atlas of child labour around the world*. Retrieved January 6, 2008, from http://www.fisek.org.tr/atlas_index.php#eritrea

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Herding, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

This brief profile cites estimates from the International Labour Organization (ILO) that 37.9 percent of children aged 10 to 14 years in Eritrea were working in 2002. The type of work described includes work on the streets as vendors selling food, newspapers, cigarettes and chewing gum in urban areas, as well as working in the agricultural sector, carrying water and firewood and herding livestock in the rural sector. This article also notes that commercial sexual exploitation of children occurs in Eritrea and is exacerbated by the presence of UN peacekeeping troops, and children as young as 12 are reported to be involved in prostitution. However, most work on the streets, in bars, or in hotels in the cities of Asmara and Massawa.

The profile notes that Eritrea has ratified ILO Convention 138, Convention 138, Convention 138, Convention 182, on the worst forms of child labor.

7. Fisher, Jonah. (2003, June 13). Irish troops in Eritrea sex scandal. *BBC News*. Retrieved March 19, 2007, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/2988988.stm>

Source: News Article:

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The news article reports on an investigation of Irish UN peacekeeping troops using the services of young prostitutes in Eritrea, and that an UN report stated that at least one of the prostitutes was 15 years of age. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not discussed in this article.

8. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labour data—Eritrea*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 26, 2007, from: <http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/eritrea.html>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Herding, Manufacturing, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Street Vending, Trade

This document is a review of literature provided by Global March that cites evidence of child labor in Eritrea. In this short information sheet, Global March indicates that the ILO estimated there were 183,000 economically active children in 2000 (90,000 girls and 93,000 boys) between the ages of from 10 to 14, which represented 38.42 percent of that age group. Children in rural areas who do not attend school commonly stay home to work on family farms, herd livestock, and fetch firewood and water. The report does not indicate which agricultural goods are produced using child labor. In urban areas, children work as street vendors selling chewing gum, cigarettes, and newspapers. Children are also reported working in the domestic sector as babysitters, as traders, and in small-scale manufacturing. However, the report does not indicate specific manufactured goods that are produced with child labor. Additionally, child prostitution is on the increase in the

country among children age 14 to 17. And during the 1998 border conflict with Ethiopia, the government conscripted child soldiers as young as 14 years old.

9. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Eritrea*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 26, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/ERITREA.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Gold Mining, Manufacturing, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Street Vending, Trade

The short fact-sheet reports on child labor and education issues of children in Eritrea. Citing ILO statistics, the fact-sheet notes that 38.2 percent of children from age 10 to 14 worked during 2001. There are also reports of child prostitutes as young as 12 working in the cities of Massawa and Asmara. In addition, the conscription of children under age 18 into the national army was also reported. Additionally, children work as street vendors selling chewing gum, newspapers, and cigarettes. Other employment includes domestic service, trade, small-scale manufacturing (unspecified sectors), small-scale gold mining, and unspecified work on family farms.

10. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Eritrea: National Confederation of Eritrean Workers (NCEW)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/dialogue/actrav/genact/child/part1_a/activ4_11.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Unspecified

This document is a summary of workshop activities carried out by the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers (NCEW) in 2001. The document indicates that child labor in Eritrea is found mainly on family businesses, farms, as domestic labor, in factories and in the informal sector. It does not indicate which goods are produced using child labor in Eritrea.

The NCEW carried out six workshops with 40 participants, including trade union staff, union leadership, and representatives from the Ministry of Labor and Human Welfare in order to prepare stakeholders for the initial assessment of the situation of child labor in Eritrea. The workshops helped to raise awareness about child labor and its impact on children's development and education in Eritrea.

11. International Labour Organization. (2007). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Eritrea (ratification: 2000) submitted: 2007*. Retrieved January 23, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=20108&chapter=9&query=%28C138%2CC182%29+%40ref+%2B+%28Eritrea%29+%40ref+%2B+%23YEAR%3E2001&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Garage, Metalwork, Shop Labor, Unspecified

CEACR says Eritrea does not have compulsory universal primary education and urges the government to provide it in order to effectively combat child labor. According to the document, the minimum age of employment in Eritrea is 14 but, in a note submitted to the committee on the Rights of the Child, children as young as five work in shops, metal workshops, garages, and in fields looking after livestock. They also work on the streets and do domestic work. The document requests the Government of Eritrea to provide CEACR with regulations that would define light work carried out by children 12 years of age and older.

12. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Eritrea*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/index.htm

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

The Protection Project reports that children are trafficked within Eritrea for the purposes of forced prostitution and labor. The document claims that most reported cases of trafficking concern the buying and selling of children for use in prostitution, as soldiers, and to work as domestic servants. The document notes the increase in trafficking due to the war between Ethiopia and Eritrea, and in turn, chronic poverty, and the faulty birth registration system. The war has increased the number of beggars and those living on the streets, including children. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

13. United Nations Children's Fund. (2004). *UNICEF humanitarian action: Eritrea donor update 15 Jul 2004*. Retrieved December 26, 2007, from <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/AllDocsByUNID/690ea06a1f70bd90c1256ed20046235b>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This UNICEF document provides an overview on the humanitarian emergency in Eritrea. The increase in urban poverty has yielded a larger number of children on the streets, particularly in the streets of the capital, Asmara in search of work. Many are from families who were directly affected by the border conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in this document.

14. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2002). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Initial reports of states parties due in 1996—Eritrea*. Retrieved December 26, 2007, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/8a52da90a06e49e7c1256ce000307fc9/\\$FILE/G0246422.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/8a52da90a06e49e7c1256ce000307fc9/$FILE/G0246422.pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Begging, Domestic Labor, Garage, Metalwork, Portering, Shoe Shining, Trade

This report indicates that child labor within the family is common in Eritrea, and that children are usually expected to work for their family from a young age. In rural areas, children work tending to livestock and in the fields. This report does not indicate which agricultural goods are produced using child labor. Additionally, girls often perform domestic work, such as fetching firewood and water. Children also work as street vendors, as apprentices in shops such as at garages or metal-workshops. Moreover, children are involved in petty trading, such as selling chewing gum, cigarettes, or work as shoe-polishers, or beggars.

The document states that employment is officially prohibited below age 14, but that the previous Labour Proclamation (No. 8/1991) did not cover children working for “family members” and in sectors such as domestic work and self-employment. According to the report, that resulted in the lack of jurisdiction over child labor in a range of sectors of employment by the Eritrea’s MLHW. However, the new Labour Proclamation (No. 118/2001), unlike the previous one, covers domestic work.

15. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2003). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Concluding observations—Eritrea*. Retrieved December 26, 2007, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/\(Symbol\)/96bc516df7f141f5c1256db0002a6a95?Opendocument](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/96bc516df7f141f5c1256db0002a6a95?Opendocument)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

These concluding observations by the CRC were written in response to the report submitted by Eritrea under Article 44 of the Convention. In spite of Eritrea’s ratification of Convention 138 on the minimum age for work in 2000, the CRC expressed concern that a significant number of children were working on the street, in the domestic sector as servants, in the agricultural sector, and as prostitutes, although specific goods produced by means of child labor were not specified. In order to design policies to prevent economic exploitation of children in these sectors, the CRC recommended that the government undertake a survey of children working in the domestic and agricultural sectors. It also recommended that Eritrea continue to strengthen the implementation of the Street Children Rehabilitation Programme and to ratify the ILO Convention 138 on the worst forms of child labour convention, 1999 (No. 182).

16. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2007). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Second and third periodic reports of states parties due in 2006 Eritrea*. Retrieved January 6, 2008, from <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/CRC.C.ERI.3.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

The CRC expressed concern that a significant number of children were working on the street, in the agricultural sector and as domestic servants. It does not specify the use of child labor in the production of certain goods.

The document outlines the initiatives the government has taken to mitigate child exploitation. It reports that prevention and rehabilitation programs for street children have been successfully implemented, 16,207 high risk and street children have been reintegrated into formal schools; 1,198 street children have acquired skills training; and 713 families of street children have benefited from an income generating scheme.

Additionally, it is noted that Eritrea ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 20 August 1994, and that the Convention came into force on 7 December 1994. The report also demonstrates Eritrea's commitment to the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Eritrea signed the two Protocols on 16 February 2005. Following the signature of the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the government designed a national plan of action to combat the commercial exploitation of children through preventive and rehabilitation approaches.

17. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Eritrea: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington DC: Author. Retrieved July 13, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100480.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Herding, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

According to the report, children worked as prostitutes, despite national laws criminalizing child pornography and child sexual exploitation. Children in urban areas worked on the street selling cigarettes, chewing gum, and newspapers. Those in rural areas primarily performed unspecified activities on family farms, fetched firewood and water, and herded livestock. Specific goods produced on family farms were not mentioned. Moreover, it is also stated that uncorroborated reports were made of forced conscription of street children in skills training centers. Additionally, efforts to combat child labor were not effective, despite a national plan for the protection of children from exploitation.

18. The World Bank. (2003, May 23). *Project appraisal document on a proposed credit in the amount of SDR 32.7 million to the government of Eritrea for an Eritrea education sector investment project*. Retrieved January 6, 2008, from http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK=64193027&piPK=64187937&theSitePK=523679&menuPK=64187510&searchMenuPK=64187283&theSitePK=523679&entityID=000012009_20030602134229&searchMenuPK=64187283&theSitePK=523679

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This report indicates that the high demand for children's labor, particularly for girls' household and farm work, is an obstacle to Eritrean girls' and other disadvantaged children's participation in education. The type of labor mentioned is characterized as domestic chores such as fetching water, collecting firewood, caring for siblings, and grinding work. The document also mentions that children from nomadic and pastoralist communities contribute labor in order to provide income for the family. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of any goods.

ERITREA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. 1,918 religious prisoners in Eritrea facing torture and forced labor. (2006). *Mission Network News*. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from <http://www.mnnonline.org/article/9050>

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This article reports on the use of forced labor among religious prisoners in Eritrea. It states that new statistics smuggled out of Eritrea show that nearly 2,000 prisoners held because of religious beliefs are subject to forced labor and torture. The article does not specify the nature of the forced labor nor any goods produced with the use of forced labor.

2. Connell, D. (2007). Eritrea. *Freedom House*. Washington, DC: Freedom House. Retrieved June 29, 2008, from <http://www.freedomhouse.org/uploads/ccr/country-7173-8.pdf>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This report provides a historical and sociopolitical overview with a focus on the human rights record of Eritrea. The document mentions the forced national summer work camps enforced by the government on secondary and university students. Additionally, it notes that the government ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in an effort to fight against trafficking of women and children. The use of forced labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in this report.

3. East Africa: Human trafficking ‘on the rise.’ (2007, June 21). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=72856>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports that trafficking in men, women, and children is increasing in Eastern African nations. Police chiefs, immigration officials, and aid workers from 11 countries including Eritrea gathered in the summer of 2007 in Uganda under the United Nations-led Global Initiative to Fight Trafficking in Persons. The use of forced labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in this article.

4. Eritrea continues to harass and punish Christians. (2006, September 18). *Mission Network News*. Retrieved June 29, 2008, from <http://www.mnnonline.org/article/9065>

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This article reports on the imprisonment of people belonging to Evangelical Christian churches. According to the article, they performed forced labor while prisoners. The use of forced labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

5. Human Rights Watch. (2006). *World report 2006*. New York: Author. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from <http://www.hrw.org/wr2k6/wr2006.pdf>

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Agriculture, Public Works

Human Rights Watch reports that citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 are required to perform two years of compulsory national service in Eritrea, yet the time for service is repeatedly prolonged. It also reports that conscripts are often used for public works projects such as road building, and as laborers on party, military, and officers' personal farms. Although the report mentioned the use of forced labor in the agricultural sector, specific goods produced were not mentioned.

6. Kigotho, W. (2001, November 23). Student program in Eritrea turns into forced-labor camp. *Chronicle of Higher Education*, 48, 34–36. Retrieved July 30, 2008, from EBSCOhost.

Source: Academic/Research Organizations

Forced Labor: Construction, Public Works, Salt Farming

This article reports on a controversial government-run summer work program for students at the University of Asmara called *Wia*. According to the article, the work program was meant to engage students in repairing the roads, planting trees, and terracing mountainsides. According to student accounts, it is reported that the program was “more like a chain gang without the chains.” Students were taken to two detention camps in the southern desert and forced, under 24-hour military guard, to gather stones to build roads. The work program was implemented in 1994, where approximately 40,000 high school and university students have worked in construction, salt farming, and on AIDS awareness campaigns.

7. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Eritrea: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington DC: Author. Retrieved July 13, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hr rpt/2007/100480.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

According to the report, men and women were required to participate in national service programs, including civilian work programs and military training. There were also reports of forced conscription of street children in skills training centers. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

ESTONIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Aral, S. O., & St. Lawrence, J. S. (2005). *The dynamic typology of sex work in Tallinn, Estonia*. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved August 20, 2008, from http://www.tai.ee/failid/Prostitutsioon__kiirhindamine_06.2005.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Child Labor: Vending

This report provides detailed findings from a rapid assessment conducted on the sex industry of Estonia. While it does not indicate that children are engaged in prostitution in Estonia, it does mention briefly that orphaned children living in orphanages are used to sell counterfeit Viagra, cigarettes, and other products to sex industry customers as they enter Tallinn, the capital. The source does not explain any other details related to this child work. The report does not refer to child labor in the production of goods.

2. Buchholz, E. (2006, October). *Trafficking of women and girls into sexual exploitation in EU-25: The impact of the eastern enlargement of the European Union on trafficking and counter-trafficking measures in the Baltic States*. Unpublished master's thesis, Friedrich Schiller University of Jena (Germany). Retrieved August 10, 2008, from <http://www.childcentre.info/projects/traffickin/dbaFile14960.html>

Source: Other—Master's Thesis

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This source identifies Estonia primarily as a source and transit country for the trafficking of women and girls into sexual exploitation. It also mentions briefly the incidence of internal trafficking, where girls and women are brought from the countryside to larger Estonian cities such as Tallinn, the capital. Some cases of Latvian girls being trafficked into Estonia for the purposes of sexual exploitation have also been reported. The source does not discuss forced labor or human trafficking in the production of goods.

3. Council of the Baltic Sea States. (2005, April 26–27). *Situation paper: Level of protection, care, psychological, medical and social assistance as well as short or long term placements available for children victims of trafficking in the Baltic Sea Region*. Paper presented at the meeting of the Building Competence and Capacity on Care, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Victims of Trafficking in the Baltic Sea Region, Kiev, Ukraine. Retrieved August 14, 2008, from <http://www.childcentre.info/projects/traffickin/dbaFile12009.html>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report discusses the protection of known victims of child trafficking in Estonia and the availability and provision of medical and psychological assistance and short- and long-term institutional placements. The source does not specify whether the victims referred to are Estonian children returned from abroad, or foreign children trafficked into Estonia. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2001). *Five years after Stockholm*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from <http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=2293&flag=report>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report indicates that Estonian children are engaged in prostitution, with minors comprising about 26 percent of all sex workers. Additionally, the source notes that street children, and especially boys, participate in sex work with 70 percent reporting that they are currently, or were, working as prostitutes in order to survive. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Healy, G., & O'Connor, M. (2006). *The links between prostitution and sex trafficking: A briefing handbook*. Retrieved August 25, 2008, from <http://www.enut.ee/enut.php?keel=ENG&id=74>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report, which was prepared for the Coalition against Trafficking in Women and the European Women's Lobby, takes a broad approach to its discussion of human trafficking and prostitution, but does specifically note that from 20 percent to 30 percent of prostitutes in Estonia are minors. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. International Organization for Migration. (2005). *Trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation: An analysis of the situation in Estonia*. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from http://iom.fi/content/view/35/47/#trafficking_2005

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses the phenomenon of human trafficking in Estonia and notes that from 2002 through 2004 there were 12 criminal charges relating to children involved in commercial sexual exploitation in Estonia; cases that also count as instances of child trafficking, according to international law. Additionally, the source details the story of a 16-year-old Latvian girl who was kidnapped and trafficked to a brothel near Tallinn, the capital, where she was forced into prostitution. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. Kalikov, J. (2004). *Prostitution in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania*. Retrieved August 26, 2008, from <http://pdc.ceu.hu/archive/00002057/>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This source notes that the incidence of children engaging in sex work is on the rise in Estonia, especially in terms of street children participating in sex tourism. In terms of trends, more than half of all prostitutes were under the age of 18 when the rates of prostitution were at their highest in Estonia, with minors comprising about 27 percent of all sex workers at the time of writing. The youngest sex worker in a reported case of child prostitution was age 14, which is the age of consent in Estonia. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. Kalikova, N., Kurbatova, A., & Talu, A. (2002, June). *Children and adolescents involved in drug use and trafficking: A rapid assessment*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved August 19, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=687>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation

This source reports on the phenomenon of Estonian children being involved in the trafficking of illicit substances such as cannabis, heroin, amphetamines and other stimulants. The source notes that younger drug traffickers are appearing and children as young as age 11 are entering the drug trade. While some children who become involved in drug trafficking do not know what they are selling, they have enough knowledge of the industry to navigate sales and earn relatively large sums of money. The source notes that many minors begin selling drugs before they actually become users themselves, indicating that trafficking of illicit substances is considered a job by young people, and not a means of supporting addiction. Drugs trafficking typically does not have working hours, and occurs at all times of the day. Drug sales occur on the street, in schools and at a variety of other selling points such as clubs, apartments, dormitories, and shops. In order to purchase the drugs that are resold, young traffickers receive money from relatives or beg, steal, or cheat. Additionally, some children engage in sex work to earn money for drug trafficking. However, there is no evidence that children are coerced or forced into situations of commercial sexual exploitation. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

The information in this report was obtained via interviews with 40 children and 19 young adults currently working in, or having been involved, in drug trafficking.

9. Kase, H., & Pettai, I. (2002). *Prostitution and trafficking in women as an unsolved problem in Estonia: The ability of the Estonian State to suppress and prevent prostitution and trafficking in women*. Tallinn, Estonia: Unpublished Report. Estonian Institute for Open Society Research. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from <http://66.102.1.104/scholar?hl=en&lr=&client=firefox-a&q=cache:f53EX9YRsEYJ:www.sm.ee/women/WS32IrisPettai.rtf+PROSTITUTION+AND+TRAFFICKING+IN+WOMEN+AS+AN+UNSOLVED+PROBLEM+IN+ESTONIA+The+ability+of+the+Estonian+state+to+suppress+and+preve>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report primarily regards Estonia as a source country for women trafficked abroad, but notes briefly that local police estimate that about 7 percent of all prostitutes working in Tallinn, the capital, are age 15 or younger. Prostitution is legal in Estonia, but pimping and procuring girls to work in the commercial sex industry is not. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

10. Klein, M. (n.d.). *Interview with prostitutes: A study*. Eesti Nisuurimus ja Teabekeskus (ENUT). Retrieved February 22, 2009, from <http://www.enut.ee/lisa/Interviews%20with%20women%20in%20prostitution,%20a%20study.doc>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report, which is based on a number of interviews with prostitutes and former prostitutes in the Estonian capital of Tallinn, notes that some of the women said they started working in prostitution when they were age 15 or 16. Although the report is undated, it references information from 2006. The report does not indicate that these young girls were forced or trafficked, nor does it discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. O'Briain, M., van den Borne, A., & Noten, T. (Eds.). (2004). *Joint east west research on trafficking in children for sexual purposes in Europe: The sending countries*. Retrieved May 17, 2008, from www.childcentre.info/projects/traffickin/dbaFile11169.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report identifies Estonia as a destination country for the trafficking of adults and children from Ukraine, Russia, Latvia and Belarus, although it notes only one case involving a child. Internal migration from rural areas to cities to work in the sex tourism

industry was also identified as a problem, but the age of sex workers was not specified. The source does indicate that the total number of prostituted minors exceeds 10 percent of all sex workers. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. Petit, J. M. (2003, January 6). *Rights of the child: Report by special rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography*. Retrieved August 28, 2008, from <http://www.unhchr.ch/children/documents.htm>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This source discusses child rights violations in most regions of the world, but also briefly mentions child prostitution and pornography in Estonia, noting that in 2001, there were 58 prosecutions related to inducing minors into commercial sexual exploitation (pimping). Other forms of child labor, including those that may be related to the production of goods, were not discussed.

13. Pinheiro, P.S. (2006). *World report on violence against children*. UN Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children. Retrieved August 17, 2008, from <http://www.violencestudy.org>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Drug Trafficking

This report discusses prevalent forms of violence against children in their places of work, and references the study conducted by the law firm of Kalikova & Associates which examined drug trafficking and drug use among children in Estonia. The source does not elaborate any further on the types or descriptions of other forms of child labor. It does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Estonia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved August 26, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/estonia.doc

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

While this source identifies Estonia as primarily a country of origin for the trafficking of women and girls, it is noted that Estonia also serves as a destination country for trafficking victims from Belarus, Latvia, Russia, Ukraine and from within the country's own borders. The source does not discuss sectors of labor specific to children as a result of trafficking, nor does it mention the production of goods.

15. Sibling Abuse Survivors Information and Advocacy Network. (n.d.). *Commercial sexual exploitation of children in the Baltic Sea Region*. Retrieved August 1, 2008, from <http://www.sasian.org/legal/baltic/baltic2.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report by the Sibling Abuse Survivors Information and Advocacy Network is based on information from experts active in the area of children's sexual exploitation in the Baltic States, and on data collected through surveys and interviews in respective countries. It briefly notes that about 60 percent of prostitutes working in Tallinn, Estonia's capital, are age 15 to 19.. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. Soonets, R. (2003, September 1). *Minor prostitution in Tallinn: Background and nature of phenomenon*. Child Centre. Retrieved August 22, 2008, from <http://www.childcentre.info/index.php?id=12911>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses the prevalence of children working as prostitutes in the streets and in brothels in Tallinn, Estonia's capital. Street children are also noted to engage in begging to earn money for necessities. No further information is provided. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. Trummal, A. (2003). *Trafficking in children for sexual purposes in Europe: The sending countries. Estonia country report*. Tallinn. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from <http://www.childcentre.info/research/researchpr/estonia/dbaFile10781.doc>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this document, Estonia is sometimes classified as a destination country for the trafficking of children, additionally this document discusses a case involving a young girl from Latvia who was trafficked. Internal trafficking of girls as young as age 12 is known to take place in the brothels of Tallinn, Estonia's capital, and it is estimated that 10 percent of all prostitutes working in Estonia are minors. Young street boys also work as prostitutes and might be trafficked by older boys who also live on the streets. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

18. United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women . (2007, August 10). *Concluding comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women: Estonia*. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/39sess.htm#countries>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document does not provide a thorough discussion of human trafficking in Estonia, but it does indicate that the trafficking of women and girls is a persistent problem. In addition, the government of Estonia must continue to make efforts to combat the trafficking of women and girls, but it must address the root causes of the phenomenon. However, it is not clear from the document whether Estonia is a country of origin, a transit country, and/or a destination country, and specific trafficking routes and types of labor performed was not discussed. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

19. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. (2003, March 17). *Consideration of reports submitted by state parties under Article 44 of the Convention*. Retrieved August 10, 2008, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/\(Symbol\)/CRC.C.15.Add.196.En?Opendocument](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/CRC.C.15.Add.196.En?Opendocument)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

The document noted here provides a lack of sufficient information on the incidence of child trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The source does not provide details on trafficking routes or the child labor situations resulting from trafficking. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

20. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11). *Estonia: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 20, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100557.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Estonia was identified in this report as a source, transit and destination country for the trafficking of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation, and it is estimated that the number of victims trafficked into, out of, or via Estonia between 2001 and 2004 is less than 100. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

21. U.S. Department of State. (June 4, 2008). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 19, 2009, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105386.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document identifies Estonia as primarily a source country for human trafficking, but also notes that Russian men, women and children are trafficked to the country for the purposes of sexual exploitation. Estonia is classified by the U.S. State Department as a Tier 2 country because the government does not fully comply with the minimum standards to eliminate the problem. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

ESTONIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Aral, S. O., & St. Lawrence, J. S. (2005). *The dynamic typology of sex work in Tallinn, Estonia*. Retrieved August 20, 2008, from http://www.tai.ee/failid/Prostitutsioon_kiirhindamine_06.2005.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report provides detailed findings from a rapid assessment conducted on the sex industry of Estonia, and discusses many aspects of the industry including human trafficking. While the report identifies Estonia as a possible country of origin for women trafficked into the sex industry into other countries of Europe, it noted that there was very little evidence of significant sex trafficking, and that current research, which provides some evidence, is not robust and lacks internal and external validity to support its findings. The report did not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Buchholz, E. (2006, October). *Trafficking of women and girls into sexual exploitation in EU-25: The impact of the eastern enlargement of the European Union on trafficking and counter-trafficking measures in the Baltic States*. Master's thesis, Friedrich Schiller University of Jena, Germany. Retrieved August 10, 2008, from <http://www.childcentre.info/projects/traffickin/dbaFile14960.html>

Source: Other—Master's Thesis

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This source identifies Estonia primarily as a source and transit country for the trafficking of women and girls into sexual exploitation, but also mentions briefly the incidence of internal trafficking where girls and women are brought to larger Estonian cities such as Tallinn (the capital) from the countryside. In addition, the document says there are reports of Latvian girls being trafficked into Estonia for sexual exploitation. The source does not discuss forced labor or human trafficking resulting in the production of goods.

3. Council of the Baltic Sea States. (2003, November). *Women—sexual commodities or human beings? A comparative analysis of the initiatives taken by the 11 CBSS member states to combat trafficking in human beings*. Retrieved January 19, 2009, from <http://www.cbss.org/documents/cbsspresidencies/12estonian/traffickingsurvey/>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses the prevalence of human trafficking in Council of Baltic Sea States member states and notes that in Estonia domestic or internal trafficking is a problem.

Women from rural areas and small cities, such as Ida-Virumaa, are often lured to Tallinn, the capital, for sexual exploitation. The report goes on to discuss legal measures to combat trafficking, but does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Council of Europe. (2006, June 8–9). *Estonia: Human rights and economic challenges in Europe—gender equality*. Paper presented at the 6th European Ministerial Conference on Equality between Women and Men, Stockholm. Retrieved January 19, 2009, from http://www.coe.int/T/E/Human_Rights/Equality/PDF_MEG-6_NR_Estonia.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This source discusses the problem of human trafficking in Estonia, primarily in terms of government and nongovernmental actions to abate the problem. In addition, it relates the issue primarily to women in prostitution and having to do with gender inequality. However, no details related to the origins and destinations of the victims or the conditions of labor in the commercial sex sector are provided, and the document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Eespere, K. (2004). *Combating trafficking in persons in Estonia: Experts opinions about problems and solutions*. Estonian Women's Studies and Resource Center. Nordic Council of Ministers. Tallinn. Retrieved January 19, 2009, from <http://www.enut.ee/enut.php?keel=ENG&id=74>

Source: NGO

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This study, aimed at ascertaining the opinions and perceptions of key stakeholders involved in anti-trafficking efforts related to the challenges inherent in combating human trafficking, indicates that Estonia is a destination country for internal trafficking and for international victims trafficked primarily for sexual exploitation. Sending countries were not noted, nor were any other sectors of labor. Forced labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

6. Kalikov, J. (2004). *Prostitution in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania*. Retrieved August 26, 2008, from <http://pdc.ceu.hu/archive/00002057/>

Source: NGO

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

This source highlights a single case of forced labor, where a man was coerced into a false marriage in Denmark and subsequently held in “slave-like” conditions as a domestic servant. He was forced to work for three months in a country house without receiving compensation and denied contact with his home. The source did not classify this as a case of human trafficking, and no other forms of forced labor were discussed.

7. International Organization for Migration. (2001a). *Launching the information campaign on prevention of trafficking in women in the Baltic States. Regional Seminar: Trafficking in women in the Baltic States—the extent of the challenge and search for effective remedies*. Vilnius, Lithuania. Retrieved January 19, 2009, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/studies_and_reports/Trafficking-LT.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Entertainment, Sexual Exploitation

This report summarizes the discussions and presentations held at the regional conference on trafficking of women in the Baltic States, and reiterates throughout that the trafficking of women in Estonia is linked with the sex and entertainment industry, and especially with prostitution. The source implies that Estonia is a destination country for trafficking victims, but does not directly discuss that aspect of the phenomenon in particular. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

8. International Organization for Migration. (2001b). *Trafficking in women and prostitution in the Baltic States: Social and legal aspects*. Retrieved January 19, 2009, from Academic Search Premier.

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This book contains a report of a study on the social aspects of trafficking of women in Estonia, but the author refers mainly to “migratory prostitution” (which implies complicity on the part of the “victims”) and never explicitly states that the trafficking of women for the purpose of sexual exploitation is a problem in Estonia. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

9. O’Briain, M., van den Borne, A., & Noten, T. (Eds.). (2004). *Joint east west research on trafficking in children for sexual purposes in Europe: The sending countries*. Retrieved May 17, 2008, from <http://www.childcentre.info/projects/traffickin/dbaFile11169.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report identifies Estonia as a destination country for the trafficking of women from Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus. The source also indicates that Estonia is a country of origin, and to some extent a transit country, for the trafficking of women abroad for sexual exploitation. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

10. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Estonia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved August 26, 2008, from www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/estonia.doc

Source: NGO

Forced Adult Labor: Child Care, Dancing, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified, Waitressing

Adult Trafficking: Childcare, Dancing, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified, Waitressing

This source identifies Estonia as primarily a country of origin for the trafficking of women and girls, but also notes that it serves as a destination country as well for victims from Belarus, Latvia, Russia, Ukraine, and from within Estonia's own borders. The source notes that women are trafficked primarily for forced labor in prostitution, domestic servitude, childcare, exotic dancing, waitressing, and other unspecified labor, but it does not elaborate on whether those forms of labor take place in Estonia or abroad. Forced labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

11. United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. (2007, August 10). *Concluding comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Estonia*. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/39sess.htm#countries>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This source does not provide a thorough discussion of human trafficking in Estonia, but does indicate that the trafficking of women and girls is a persistent problem and that the government of Estonia must continue to make efforts to combat it and address the root causes of the phenomenon. It is not clear from the document whether Estonia is a country of origin, transit, and/or destination; and specific trafficking routes and types of labor performed were not discussed. Forced labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

12. U.S. Department of State. (2007, March 6). *Estonia: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 20, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78810.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to the U.S. Department of State's report, Estonia is a source, transit, and destination country for the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation, and it is estimated that the number of victims trafficked into, out of, or via Estonia between 2001 and 2004 is less than 100. Forced labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

13. U.S. Department of State. (2008, June 4). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 19, 2009, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105386.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This U.S. Department of State's report, identifies Estonia as primarily a source country for human trafficking, but notes also that Russian men, women, and children are trafficked into the country for sexual exploitation. Estonia is classified by the U.S. Department of State as a Tier 2 country because the government does not fully comply with the minimum standards to eliminate the problem. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

ETHIOPIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Admassie, Assefa. (2002). *Allocation of children's time Endowment between Schooling and Work in Rural Ethiopia*. Bonn, Germany: Center for Development Research.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Herding, Portering, Trade

This study presents an analysis of data gathered during surveys of rural households in Ethiopia. Ethiopian rural children mainly engage in farm and household-related labor. The specific types of work mentioned in this document are: agriculture, herding livestock, fetching firewood and water, caring for younger siblings and elderly, cooking, cleaning, laundry, and shopping. Some children start these types of work before reaching four years of age. For children under age 15, 37 percent reported that work was their primary responsibility. Herding livestock is a major child work activity, and takes a substantial portion of the child's time. Also, the informal sector (including trade and manual work) employs some children, although less frequently than farm and domestic activities. Both boys and girls participate in herding, but for other sectors there is more gender differentiation. More boys were engaged in farm work, and more girls in domestic work. Children living in regions that are more vulnerable to famine are more likely to spend their time in a combination of work and school, and children living in areas that are rich and fertile are more likely to spend the majority of their time in school.

The survey involved 1,681 households, totaling 9,884 individuals. Of this sample, 47.6 percent were below the age of 15 years. The survey gathered demographic and labor information on all members of the household. The analysis focuses on children age 4 to 14. Table A2 on page 71 of this document lists the various places and regions in which the survey was performed. This document does not list the specific types of goods produced through agricultural or other sectors of child labor, and does not describe the specific working conditions of child laborers.

2. Bhalotra, Sonia. (2003). *Child labor in Africa* (Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers No. 4). Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/28/21/2955692.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Commerce, Domestic Labor, Herding, Portering

This report states that over half of all children age 4 to 15 in Ethiopia work as their primary activity, with girls being more likely to work than boys. Most child labor in Ethiopia takes place in the home or on the family's farm, where the most common labor for children is fetching water and wood for fuel, as well as herding. Other common work activities are, for girls, domestic work, and for boys, farm work. One-fifth of older children (age 12–15) participate in some form of market work (mainly selling household

products, but also cash labor). This report suggests that policies that promote school attendance may be effective in lessening child labor practices.

The data analyzed in this document are taken from a database that integrates survey data on Ethiopian households, collected in 1994–1995. The data cover 1,477 households from 15 villages throughout Ethiopia, roughly representative of the various rural agro-ecological zones of the country. The dataset includes a total of 4,644 children age 4–15. This document does not discuss specific geographical regions of Ethiopia. Additionally, it does not provide a description on the working conditions of child laborers. While this document discusses the use of child labor in farming and agriculture in general, it makes no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods, including crops.

3. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldiers global report 2004: Ethiopia*. London: Author. Retrieved January 15, 2009, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=773

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering

This report summarizes the status of the Ethiopian military's use of children in recent years. While Ethiopia's laws prohibit recruitment before the age of 18, there have been reports, specifically from 2001, that the Oromo Liberation Front (backed by Eritrea) had recruited boys and girls for military work. A United Nations Special Representative in 2002 found no systematic recruitment of children for soldiering by either Ethiopia or Eritrea.

4. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2007). *Global monitoring report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children: Ethiopia*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved January 15, 2008, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/A4A_2005/PDF/AF/Global_Monitoring_Report-ETHIOPIA.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document presents a compilation of existing data on commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in Ethiopia. The number of child sex workers in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, is increasing significantly. Children come to urban centers from rural areas, where they were living in impoverished conditions with limited educational and job opportunities. There has been a recent growth in sex tourism, which can involve children. Ethiopia has a high number of orphans and street children, and this group is at a particularly high risk of becoming involved in the sex industry. Children working in the sex trade are not educated about HIV/AIDS, and are therefore at high risk for contracting it and other sexually transmitted diseases. There is indication that children are trafficked

both internally and to other countries for purposes of sexual exploitation and domestic work.

This document goes on to describe current and future efforts in prevention of CSEC, in collaboration with various nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), the Ethiopian government, and international organizations. It also details the current laws and practices in Ethiopia regarding CSEC, and what should be done to improve on policies. This document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Ethiopia: Campaign launched against child trafficking. (2005, October 20). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved January 15, 2008, from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=56772>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

According to this document, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported that Ethiopian children are being internally trafficked for work, mainly as domestic workers, sex workers, weavers, or beggars in cities. Every year, up to 20,000 children and as young as ten years old are sold by their parents to traffickers. Often these parents are deceived, believing that their children will be given an education. According to an expert at IOM, Ethiopia's rate of internal trafficking of children is one of the highest in the world.

The Ethiopian government, the United Nations (UN) and the IOM are working together to bring the issue of child labor to the public's attention, and to push the issue onto the national political agenda. This document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Ethiopia: Child domestic work rampant in Addis Ababa. (2004, June 16). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved January 15, 2008, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=50255>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article focuses on the issue of child domestic workers in Ethiopia, mainly in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital. Rural families often send children to work in the city. The document cites unspecified NGOs as stating that 84 percent of child domestic workers in Addis Ababa are female, and that many of these girls are sexually abused by their male employers. Over one third of these children do not attend school while working 11-hour workdays, seven days a week. Just under half of child domestic workers do not receive payment for their services aside from food and shelter. Various NGOs are working to improve awareness of the problems related to child labor and the issues that child domestic workers face. Additionally, poverty is increasing the number of child sex workers, many of whom are orphaned and/or are street children. This article also notes the growing problem of street children. According to the Ethiopian government statistics,

this article states that 9 million Ethiopian children between ages 5 and 17 are involved in labor, out of which 90 percent work in the agriculture sector. The article does not mention any specifics on the type of labor performed in the agriculture sector, the working conditions of agricultural child laborers, or any goods that are produced.

The Ethiopian government has signed the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. The ILO is concerned that the Ethiopian government has not taken enough action to actively enforce laws against child labor.

7. Ethiopia: Focus on street children rehabilitation project. (2004, March 1). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=48799>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

The article focuses on street children in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital. Approximately, 150,000 Ethiopian children are homeless, of which 60,000 are living in the capital. Street children, many of whom are orphaned due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, often earn money by begging and prostitution. Sexual exploitation of children as young as 13 is increasing. Girls enter prostitution often after coming to the city from rural areas in search of work, and are preyed on by pimps offering help. This article does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. Ethiopia: Interview with ILO Ethiopia head, Michel Gozo. (2003, July 2). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=44674>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This article states that the ILO seeks to encourage legislation and civil reform in Ethiopia regarding worst forms of child labor (prostitution, forced labor, and child soldiering). Statistics on the worst forms of child labor are not yet available, however, the government is aware that the problem is widespread and should be prioritized. Child prostitution is mentioned as a specific problem in Addis Ababa. About 49 percent of children under the age of 14 years, representing an estimated 7.5 million children, are engaged in economic activities. Widespread poverty is a major cause leading to child labor, and HIV/AIDS is a significant factor in increasing poverty. This document does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods.

9. Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, General Statistical Authority. (2001). *Ethiopia child labor survey report 2001* (Statistical Bulletin 262). Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Central Statistical Authority, International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=688>

Source: Government Agency—General Statistical Authority

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing, Messengers, Mining, Service Industry, Street Vending

This document discusses poverty as a driving force in promoting child labor in Ethiopia. In Ethiopia overall, 85 percent of children are engaged in work. About 86 percent of rural children are engaged in some kind of work, as compared to about 78 percent of urban children. Approximately half of children that work do not attend school because of the amount of time spent working. In the rural areas, majority of working children are engaged in elementary, agricultural, and related activities. Of urban working children, about 26 percent were employed as service, shop, and market sales workers, and 19 percent worked in craft production and related industries. In the capital city, Addis Ababa, 18 percent of working children were employed the in manufacturing sector. According to this report, some children work in hazardous environments, and less than 10 percent of working children reported use of protective clothing. The report does not provide further details regarding the type of hazardous environment. Slightly more than half of the child laborers in urban areas were engaged in vending, mining, construction, manufacturing, messenger service, or in commercial activity, while the rest were involved in domestic labor. At the time of this report, Ethiopia had ratified the United Nations convention on the Rights of the Child. At the time this article was printed, Ethiopia had not ratified ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for work.

This government report presents data collected from an extensive survey on child labor in Ethiopia. Information was collected from over 43,000 households in both urban and rural areas. The information collected covers various demographics of child work, in terms of poverty, gender, ability to attend school, region, and more.

10. Guarcello, L., Manacorda, M., Rosati, F. C., Lyon, S., & Valdivia, C. (2005, November). *School to work transition in sub-Saharan Africa: An overview*. Understanding Children's Work project working paper series. Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_youth_SSA_16dec2005.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report is focused on 14 countries (including Ethiopia) in sub-Saharan Africa, regarding issues related to the unemployment of youth. This report does not differentiate between sectors of work; it does, however, groups statistics in terms of four wage modalities: waged employment, informal sector employment, self-employment, and employer. The report states that formal child laborers and others who left school early, generally have the lowest chances for employment as adults. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in production of goods.

11. Guarcello, L., Lyon, S., & Rosati, F. C. (2006). *The twin challenges of child labor and youth employment in Ethiopia. Understanding Children's Work (UCW) project working paper series*. Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from http://www.ucwproject.org/pdf/publications/standard_UCW_Youth_Employment_Ethiopia.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Community Service, Domestic Labor, Education, Electricity, Financial Intermediation Services, Gas and Water, Health and Social Work, Manufacturing, Mining, Public Administration, Quarrying, Real Estate, Service Industry, Trade, Transportation

This report analyses economic trends in Ethiopia, looking specifically at the labor force and the unemployment rate over recent decades, in addition to education levels. Most child laborers work in agriculture about 80 percent, and only 12 percent in services (i.e., wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial intermediation, real estate, public administration, education, health and social work, domestic service) and four percent in manufacturing. Older children age 10 to 14 in urban areas have the highest rate of working in manufacturing, about 11.4 percent. Specific type of manufacturing is not mentioned in this report. Ethiopia's high rate of child labor for children ages 5 to 14 is associated with youth and adult unemployment because child labor prevents children from receiving an education. Child labor rates for child laborers ages 5 to 14 was at around 50 percent in 2001, one of highest rates in the world. Other types of work engaged by children are: mining, quarrying; electricity, gas and water. Rural children are more likely to work at younger ages than urban children. Former child laborers tend to be at a disadvantage in gaining young adult and adult employment.

This report analyses data gathered in the 2001 Ethiopia Labor Force Survey, focusing on data relating to youth employment indicators. This report contains few details on specific types of child labor, the working conditions of child laborers, or the specific goods produced by child laborers.

12. Guarcello, L., & Rosati, F. (2007, March). *Child labor and youth employment: Ethiopia country study* (Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 0704). Washington, DC: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from <http://sitersources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/SP-Discussion-papers/Labor-Market-DP/0704.pdf>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Community Service, Domestic Labor, Education, Electrical Work, Financial Intermediation Services, Gas and Water, Health and Social Work, Manufacturing, Mining, Public Administration, Quarrying, Real Estate, Service Industry, Trade, Transportation

The study looks at the problem of unemployment of youth ages 15 to 24 in Ethiopia and summarizes recent trends in economy and labor market. The study states that 80 percent

of child laborers work in agriculture and 12 percent in services (e.g., wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial intermediation, electricity work, real estate, public administration, education, health and social work, domestic labor). While the document states that 4 percent of children work in manufacturing, it does not specify the types of manufacturing or the goods produced, nor does it describe the working conditions of child laborers. Many more rural children are involved in work than urban, and more males than females. Based on 2001 statistics, half of all 5 to 14 yr olds, over 7.5 million children are involved in some kind of economic activity.

This document analyses data gathered in the 2001 Ethiopia Labor Force Survey, focusing on data relating to youth employment indicators. It does not further describe this survey. The study specifically looks at child labor for ages 10 to 14 in terms of its impacts on later employment. Results of the study suggest that working limits children's access to education. Without access to education, children becoming youth at age 15, enter this stage in life with little human capital. Therefore, limited employment options become a reality as they enter adulthood.

13. Human Rights Watch. (2001). *Human Rights Watch world report: Children's rights*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 6, 2007, from <http://www.hrw.org/wr2k1/children/index.html>

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This report states that thousands of teenage boys were forcibly recruited into the Ethiopian army during the war with Eritrea. Children in schools, marketplaces, and villages were targeted, mainly from the Oromos and Somali ethnic groups. The document does not mention the use of Ethiopian child labor in the production of goods.

14. Kifle, A. (2002, July). *Ethiopia child domestic workers in Addis Ababa: A rapid assessment* (Investigating the Worst Forms of Child Labour No. 38). Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=689>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

The report focuses on children working in domestic labor and describes exploitive working conditions. Most children working as domestic servants have migrated from rural to urban areas and most of their earnings are sent to their parents or families. The report did not indicate any findings of child bondage; however, the majority of children do not have the freedom to remove themselves from the labor conditions. The average work week is 80 hours, leaving no time for school or leisure activities. Children often live and work under threat or intimidations; many are not allowed to visit their parents, and are kept inside the premises of their employer's house. Additionally, girls over age 12

live in fear of rape from household members. The report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

The methodology of this report involved interviews with child laborers, observations, focus group discussions, and case studies of working children. This paper emphasizes that the Ethiopian government should take action by ratifying the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (No. 182). This report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

15. Miko, F. T. (2006). Trafficking in persons: The U.S. and international response. *CRS Report for Congress*. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, U.S. Library of Congress. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from <http://www.usembassy.it/pdf/other/RL30545.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Library of Congress

Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report is a summary of information relevant to human trafficking. It states that trafficking in children for the purpose of labor is a serious problem in various African nations, including Ethiopia. The document does not mention the type of labor performed by trafficked Ethiopian children, and does not mention the use of Ethiopian children in the production of goods.

16. Mitchell, A. (2005, October 19). Ethiopia: 20,000 children sold. *News 24*. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.news24.com/News24/Africa/News/0,,2-11-1447_1819895,00.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shawl Making, Weaving
Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This article presents findings released by the International Organization on Migration. Children are trafficked internally in Ethiopia for the purpose of sexual exploitation, domestic service, professional begging, and weaving. Extreme widespread poverty drives families to sell their children some as young as 10 yrs old to traffickers for work. Traffickers are sometimes family members, and sometimes mislead parents by promising education for their children. Despite national laws providing punishment for up to 20 years in prison, few traffickers come to justice. This article does not provide descriptions regarding the working conditions of child laborers.

17. Poverty hits hard on Ethiopia's vulnerable kids. (2005, October 21). *Angola Press News*. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from <http://www.angolapress-angop.ao/noticiae.asp?ID=385126>

Source: News Article

Bonded Child Labor: Shawl Making, Shawl Weaving, Unspecified
 Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Shawl Making, Shawl Weaving
 Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Shawl Making, Shawl Weaving

The article discusses the use of child labor in shawl-weaving, making shawls and clothing pieces that are popular among tourists as they are viewed as quintessential traditional Ethiopian souvenirs. Children who work on shawl looms are subject to starvation, confinement, physical violence and overwork. Boys are commonly trafficked to the cities for unspecified bonded labor, girls more often for sex trade. The report provides a vignette of a boy age 12 who came to Addis Ababa from the rural area in order to escape poverty. An uncle promised that the boy would be provided with a good education, but instead he had to work in the uncle's shawl-weaving factory. Many Ethiopian children in rural areas fall victim to such schemes. Orphanage is common in the lives of child workers, as many orphans stop attending school to work in order to survive. Daily wages for these children are meager and living conditions are rough. They are undernourished, physically abused, and work in exploitive conditions; many are confined when on the job, and many are bonded laborers. This article presents information derived from the Forum on Street Children-Ethiopia and from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) statistics.

18. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Ethiopia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 7, 2007, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/ethiopia.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Private Business, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Sugarcane, Tea, Trade
 Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Coffee, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Private Business, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Sugarcane, Tea, Trade

This document on Ethiopia states that children are trafficked internally for domestic labor, street peddling, and labor for private businesses, and agriculture (cotton, sugarcane, coffee, and tea farms). As a result of poverty and war in many parts of Africa, refugees, displaced persons, and street children are at higher risk for trafficking. Child prostitution is major concern in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capitol, and Djibouti where many street children are Ethiopian and working as child prostitutes. The document states that Ethiopian children were reportedly recruited as soldiers.

19. Salaam, T. (2004). *AIDS orphans and vulnerable children (OVC): Problems, responses, and issues for Congress*. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, U.S. Library of Congress. Retrieved November 7, 2007, <http://www.law.umaryland.edu/marshall/crsreports/crsdocuments/RL3225202112005.pdf>

Source: Government Agencies—U.S. Library of Congress

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report summarizes the major issues related to AIDS orphans from a global perspective. It states that the majority of child domestic workers in Ethiopia are orphans. The report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

20. Save the Children Denmark. (2003). *Child labor in Ethiopia with special focus on child prostitution*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Author.

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Bakery, Begging, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Trade, Transportation, Weaving

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses how children in the city of Addis Ababa reported laboring as shoe-shiners, selling lottery tickets and food, peddling, assisting taxi drivers, begging, prostitution, weaving, and baking. Information on child prostitution in Ethiopia is limited, although the practice is commonly observed. Poverty, orphanage, and violence in the home are often cited as causes leading to the need for children to work. Some children working in prostitution in the Addis Ababa are there as a result of child trafficking.

This report is based on information gathered, using both quantitative and qualitative methods, on child labor in Addis Ababa which is the capital of Ethiopia. The sample size was 241 persons including children, employers, community members, parents and a handful of government officials, and NGO representatives. Data were collected through questionnaires administered during interviews, as well as through focus group discussions and a handful of case studies. This report makes a variety of suggestions for prevention and reduction of child prostitution, lists NGOs engaged in work that help child workers and child prostitutes, and summarizes the relevant international and national laws on these subjects.

21. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2005). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under article 44 of the convention: Third periodic report of states parties due in 2003: Ethiopia (27, April 2005)*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/\(Symbol\)/CRC.C.129.Add.8.En?Opendocument](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/CRC.C.129.Add.8.En?Opendocument)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document discusses how children are trafficked internally for purposes of prostitution, professional begging, and other forms of labor. Based on data presented in the Children Survey Report of 2001, Ethiopian children 5 to 9 years of age, 38.9 percent were regularly engaged in some kind of productive activities, and another third were engaged in housekeeping work only. For children ages 10 to 14, 62.4 percent of children were engaged in productive activities, and another third were performing only housekeeping work. The vast majority of working children were unpaid family laborers.

This document also mentions the increasing problem of sexual exploitation of children, child prostitution, and recent measures taken to improve the situation.

Since the ratification of the ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labor, the Ethiopian government has drafted a national strategy for implementing the provisions of the convention. Ethiopia's Labour Proclamation No. 42/93 makes employment of children less than 14 years old illegal, and also states guidelines for employment of workers age 14 to 18. Child trafficking is illegal in Ethiopia, but is still widely practiced. It is very difficult to systematically monitor child trafficking due to the lack of a standardized system for reporting rescued children. This document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

22. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006a). *Forty-third session. Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention. Concluding observations: Ethiopia*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/426c8f0ecdb895f1c125724300541453/\\$FILE/G0645009.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/426c8f0ecdb895f1c125724300541453/$FILE/G0645009.pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report states that the Committee's previous recommendations (from 2001) regarding child labor have not been sufficiently followed. Child labor, affecting children as young as five, is still a major issue in Ethiopia. This document suggests that the country as a whole needs to make stronger efforts against the widespread economic exploitation of children. The document does not mention specific sectors for child labor employment. It expresses concern over the sale and trafficking of children outside of Ethiopia, and the lack of information and research available on the subject. The report does not mention the purposes for which children are trafficked and does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

In 2003, Ethiopia ratified ILO Convention 29 (Forced or Compulsory Labour) and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of labor. Ethiopia has ratified the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child in 2002. Child trafficking was criminalized by Ethiopia in its Criminal Code in 2004.

23. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006b). *Written replies by the government of Ethiopia concerning the list of issues received by the Committee on the Rights of the Child relating to the consideration of the third periodic report of Ethiopia, 43rd session 11–29*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/0/ce378fcf800bb4d2c12571e7003b412f/\\$FILE/G0644004.doc](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/0/ce378fcf800bb4d2c12571e7003b412f/$FILE/G0644004.doc)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report lists efforts currently undertaken by the Ethiopian government and NGOs on improving various issues related to poverty and human rights, including child labor. They have made various efforts to prevent child sexual exploitation and child labor in unspecified sectors, including programs that raise awareness, training for various parties (parents, teachers, children, counselors), and developing national plan of action to stop sexual exploitation of children. The responsibility for coordinating children's rights issues and programs has been transferred to Ministry of Women's Affairs (formerly it was under Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs). The report does not discuss the use of child labor in production of goods.

24. United Nations Children's Fund. (2003). *Urgent needs in child protection, education and water supply*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/ET_support_DU_July2003.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

UNICEF, ILO, and the Ethiopian government are working together to promote awareness of the problem of child prostitution in Ethiopia. Recent assessments found an increased incidence of child labor (unspecified sectors) due to poverty. Sexual exploitation of children has increased as well. The Ethiopian government ratified ILO's convention on the worst forms of child labor in 2003. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in production of goods.

25. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006). *The state of the world's children 2007. Women and children: The double dividend of gender equality*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. <http://www.unicef.org/sowc07/report/chapters.php>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report is a collection of statistics relating to health and human rights issues across the world. Based on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and Demographic and Health Surveys, 43 percent of children in Ethiopia are involved in some form of labor. Statistics are generalized to include all forms of child labor. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in production of goods.

26. United Nations Children's Fund. (n.d.[a]). *HIV/AIDS: Care and support*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/ET_media_HIVCare.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report states that children age 5 to 14 who have lost one or both parents are more likely to be working rather than attending school. Sometimes they work more than 40 hours per week. This information comes from a UNICEF study, “Children on the Brink.” The rising number of orphans as a result from AIDS and complications from AIDS in Ethiopia as well as other African nations, AIDS is seen as a contributor to the increase in street children, child laborers (agriculture, household work and domestic services, sex trade, and other unspecified work), and lack of education of children. The report does not provide further details on the use of child labor in the agricultural sector.

27. United Nations Children’s Fund. (n.d.[b]). *Wubit: Child bride*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/ET_real_Wubit.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report on child marriage in Ethiopia states that early marriage is still a common practice, 57 percent of girls in Ethiopia are married before age 18. Marrying young is potentially detrimental to the girls’ health. Married girls are expected to work in their husband’s household, and the workload means they are less likely to have time to attend school. Girls often forced into marriages by their families. This document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

28. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Ethiopia: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78734.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Street Vending

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified, Weaving

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Weaving

This report summarizes human rights issues in Ethiopia. Child labor is a significant problem in both urban and rural areas of country. The report mentions child labor in agriculture, in urban areas, child labor in performing menial tasks such as shoe-shining, porting, and vending. Child laborers are likely to face physical, emotional, sexual abuse, and neglect. Children and adults were also trafficked internally from rural to urban areas, mainly for domestic labor, but also for sexual exploitation, forced labor, street vending, and weaving). The report mentions NGOs working to provide shelter to children who had been forced to work in the sex industry. Trafficking of children and adults in Ethiopia has been increasing. The government has not been effective in curbing the practices, despite laws in place. The report does not provide further details on the use of child labor in the agricultural sector.

29. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified

This report lists Ethiopia as a Tier 2 country, meaning this a source country for children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced labor in neighboring African countries as well as the Middle East. Moreover, children are trafficked internally, mainly for purposes of domestic labor, and sometimes for the sex trade and other forms of commercial labor such as street vending. Ethiopia is also a source country for small numbers of girls trafficked to the neighboring country of Djibouti for purposes of sexual exploitation.

The report also states that Ethiopia has a very low rate of prosecution for human trafficking, and prevention methods are not effective. Ethiopia has been making efforts in protecting migrant workers through providing information on trafficking to all Ethiopians applying for passports to work abroad. Ethiopia has adopted ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography; ILO Convention 29; and ILO Convention 105. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in production of goods.

30. Wax, E. (2006, January 3). As rural Ethiopians struggle, child labor can mean survival. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/01/02/AR2006010201943.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Herding, Sesame

The document states that Ethiopia's high rate of child labor is due to orphanage in relation to AIDS, complications from AIDS related illnesses, poverty driven, drought effects, and ancient farming techniques that all require a good deal of human labor hours. Also, the fact that child labor is a socially acceptable means of surviving encourages continuation of the practice. The document also mentions children engaged in agricultural activities, herding, domestic labor, and factory labor which is unspecified, and in a sesame factory near Ethiopia's border with the country Sudan. The author blames political instability and war with Eritrea as causing development to slow and perpetuation of poverty.

31. Woldehanna, T., Bekele T., Nicola J., & Bayrau, A. (2005). *Child labour, gender inequality and rural/urban disparities: How can Ethiopia's national development be revised to address negative spill-over impacts on child education and wellbeing?* (Working Paper No. 20). Oxford, UK: Young Lives Project. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from <http://www.idrc.ca/uploads/user-S/11345302031WP20Labour.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Harvesting, Herding, Manufacturing, Messengers, Mining, Plowing, Porterage, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Trade, Transportation, Weeding

This report states that the typical child worked in household, labor, and farm activities such as fetching water, firewood, and dung. Girls were more likely to be involved in domestic labor such as cooking and cleaning and boys typically were involved in productive activities such as herding cattle, plowing and other agricultural activities, wage work, or petty trading. Children work an average of 33 hours per week this includes children who work only in housekeeping activities and those in productive labor. According to the document, the types of productive labor that children are engaged in include: street vending, shoe shining, messenger service, agricultural work, mining, construction, manufacturing, and transport. The data presented are from two sources, the Ethiopian Central Statistics Authority report on child labor, and from the Young Lives Project surveys (with an approximate sample size of 3000 children). Table 4.2 (p. 16) and table 6.1 (p. 21) present a regional breakdown of data on the working status of children, but there is no mention of specific regions in which production of goods through child labor takes place. This document does not describe specific working conditions of child laborers, and does not mention specific types of crops or other goods that may be produced with the use of child labor.

ETHIOPIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Poverty hits hard on Ethiopia's vulnerable kids. (2005, October 21). *Angola Press News*. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from <http://www.angolapress-angop.ao/noticia-e.asp?ID=385126>

Source: News Article

Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Shawl Making, Shawl Weaving, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Shawl Making, Shawl Weaving, Unspecified

This article discusses the use of forced and bonded child labor, often also involving the trafficking of children from rural to urban centers, in weaving and making shawls and clothing pieces that are popular among tourists who view these shawls as quintessential traditional Ethiopian souvenirs. Children who work on shawl looms are subject to starvation, confinement, physical violence and being overworked. Boys are commonly trafficked to the cities for unspecified bonded labor, girls more often for the sex trade. The report provides a vignette of a 12-year-old boy who came to Addis Ababa from the rural area in order to escape poverty. An uncle promised that the boy would be provided with a good education, but instead he had to work in the uncle's shawl-weaving factory. Many Ethiopian children in rural areas fall victim to such schemes. Daily wages for these children are meager and living conditions are rough. They are undernourished, physically abused, and work in exploitive conditions; many are confined when on the job, and many are bonded laborers. This article presents information derived from the Forum on Street Children-Ethiopia, and from United Nations Children's Fund statistics.

2. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11). *Ethiopia: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 30, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100481.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Weaving

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Weaving

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Weaving

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Weaving

This report indicates that adults and children alike are often trafficked internally within Ethiopia, most commonly from rural communities to urban areas, for the purposes of forced domestic labor and sometimes for commercial sexual exploitation, street vending, and weaving. No further details related to forced labor in the production of goods were presented.

3. U.S. Department of State. (2008, June 4). *Trafficking in Persons Report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 7, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105656.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Forced Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Weaving

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Weaving

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Weaving

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Weaving

This report indicates that Ethiopia is a source country for the internal trafficking of rural children and adults for the purposes of forced domestic labor in urban areas. Other work sectors of internally trafficked victims include commercial sexual exploitation, street vending, begging, weaving, and agriculture work; debt bondage was noted as a method of coercion. No further details related to forced labor in the production of goods were presented.

FIJI: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Adituraga, V. (2008, October 20). Report reveals disturbing extent of sex exploitation in Fiji. *Solomon Times*. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from <http://www.solomontimes.com/news.aspx?nwID=2847>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Citing information from the Save the Children report that is included in this bibliography, this news article describes some documented occurrences of commercial sexual exploitation of children that have been observed in Fiji. Children are known to be involved with pornography and prostitution, and sexual exploitation is a growing problem in Fiji. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Ali, I. (2007, March 7). How child labor is kept alive in the death grip of poverty. *Fiji Times*. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from <http://www.fijitimes.com/story.aspx?id=58297>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Begging, Construction, Fishing, Home-based Manufacturing, Repair, Servicing, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This news article contains a critical analysis of the child labor situation in Fiji. According to the article, it is difficult to obtain accurate statistics regarding child labor in Fiji, but observations indicate that Fijian children are working in agriculture, livestock, fishing, construction, begging, prostitution, unspecified backyard garage work, home-based manufacturing, servicing and repairs. Children are often exploited with low wages and poor working conditions. The article notes that many factors work together in the promulgation of child labor in Fiji, including poverty, an inadequate education system, and uninspired government policies to combat child labor.

The Fijian government has inadequately enforced government regulations, and the article notes that the underlying causes of child labor are often not addressed in legislation. The article goes on to present a list of recommendations for the Fijian government, such as awareness-raising campaigns, better education and training systems for children, and the enforcement of compulsory education for all Fijian children. There is no methodology discussed in this news article.

3. British American Tobacco Company. (2005). *Fiji Social Report 2005*. Retrieved July 28, 2009, from [http://www.bat.com/group/sites/uk__3mnfen.nsf/vwPagesWebLive/5F5C908960412B52C12573140052F10A/\\$FILE/Fiji%202005_2.pdf?openelement](http://www.bat.com/group/sites/uk__3mnfen.nsf/vwPagesWebLive/5F5C908960412B52C12573140052F10A/$FILE/Fiji%202005_2.pdf?openelement)

Source: Other—Private Sector Firm

Child Labor: Tobacco

This document is a report by the British American Tobacco Company regarding their company's operations in Fiji. The report includes results from a survey designed to assess widespread claims of children working in the tobacco industry in Fiji. According to this report, 2 percent of farm children in tobacco-growing regions regularly miss school because of work, and 20 percent occasionally miss school because they are working in the fields with their families during busy periods. The document also notes that there is a cultural expectation in Fiji for children to work to help their families.

4. Carswell, S. (2003). A family business: Women, children and smallholder sugarcane farming in Fiji. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint* 44(2), 131–148. Retrieved from the Academic Search Premiere database.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sugarcane, Tobacco

This article provides a sociological analysis of “family labor” in Fiji. Based on research conducted in 1996 and 1997, the article describes the typical distribution of labor within households involved in smallholder sugarcane farming in Fiji. In those households, children are typically involved in sugarcane production as well as a myriad of household chores and tasks. In those households, it is expected that each member of the family—including children—will contribute in some way to the production of sugarcane and maintenance of the household. The article also briefly mentions the involvement of children in the tobacco industry in Fiji.

5. Crowded homes foster promiscuity. (2008, October 17). *The Fiji Times*. Retrieved March 20, 2009, from the ProQuest Newsstand database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This local news article discusses the link between the lack of privacy in squatter settlements and the involvement of children in hazardous sexual practices. The article notes that children from squatter settlements are more likely to drop out of school to work (in unspecified sectors) or to be commercially sexually exploited. This news article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Farm Consultancy Group. (2004). *Child labor in the Fiji tobacco industry*. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from: <http://www.eclt.org/filestore/BAT-%20Fiji.pdf>

Source: Other—Private Sector Firm

Child Labor: Tobacco

This report deals with child labor in the tobacco industry in Fiji. In Fiji, there are no large privately-owned farms; rather, the tobacco industry employs small farmers on a contract basis, which means that many farms are run by families who involve their children in growing and harvesting the tobacco. Local legislation and conditions are addressed in the report, together with original research designed to paint a picture of child labor within the tobacco industry. The study team used the Rapid Rural Appraisal Method, using directed questionnaires (enumerator-filled), indirect questionnaires (self-filled), and guided discussions to assess respondents' attitudes about issues related to children's work and education. The report notes that poverty is a factor in the existence of child labor, and that culturally, child labor is not considered problematic for many Fijians.

7. Fiji Government. (2005). *Government will not tolerate child labor*. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from <http://www.fiji.gov.fj/cgi-bin/cms/exec/view.cgi/64/4747>

Source: Government Agency—Government of Fiji

Child Labor: Unspecified

In this press release, the Fijian government declares its commitment to combating child labor. Among other factors, the document blames recent increases in child labor on the rural-to-urban shift that is occurring in Fiji, and states that the government needs the cooperation of other organizations and entities to fight child labor. No labor sectors are specified in the press release. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. Fiji Government. (2007, July 7). *Child Labor Day awareness*. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from http://www.fiji.gov.fj/publish/page_9158.shtml

Source: Government Agency—Government of Fiji

Child Labor: Agriculture, Tobacco

This press release describes the contents of a meeting between Fijian government officials and Abu Zakaria of the International Labor Organization (ILO). Zakaria noted that children are known to be working in agriculture and tobacco fields in Fiji, and he encouraged the government to do an assessment to determine how many children are economically active. Zakaria also reportedly acknowledged that agricultural work is often a part of life for rural families, and that it is important to differentiate between child labor and a child's right to work at tasks that are developmentally appropriate.

9. Gaglioti, F. (2005, May 19). Textile factory closure devastates Fijian economy. *World Socialist Website*. Retrieved July 14, 2009, from <http://www.wsws.org/articles/2005/may/2005/fiji-m19.shtml>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Garments

This article discusses the economic effects of the closure of textile factories in Fiji. There is brief mention of Fijian media reports, which alleged that child labor was used in Fijian garment factories, but no specific information is provided.

10. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Fiji*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/FIJI.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Automobile Repair, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Unspecified

This factsheet is a compilation of information from a number of government sources and NGOs, and includes a listing of the primary sources. Although statistics on working children in Fiji are unavailable, children are known to be working on family farms or with family businesses, as domestic workers, as shoe shiners, and in car repair shops. Fiji has a growing number of street children, which is linked to the increase in child sex tourism and commercial sexual exploitation in the country. Child prostitution is a growing problem in Fiji. The report is brief and does not contain specific information regarding any of the listed labor sectors.

11. Project targets child labor. (2008, June 13). *The Fiji Times*. Retrieved March 20, 2009, from ProQuest Newsstand database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cobbling

This news article acknowledges the dearth of information on child labor in Fiji, noting that child labor is a problem, but statistics regarding its prevalence are largely unavailable. The article contains one case study of a high school graduate age 17 who works as a cobbler. Other than this, no information is provided regarding minors working in specific labor sectors.

12. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Fiji*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/fiji.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

According to this report, Fiji is a growing destination for child sex tourists, particularly men from Australia. Child prostitution seems to be on the rise. Although Fiji has a number of laws that deal with prostitution, laws concerning extradition and pedophilia are lax. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. Radio New Zealand International. (2007). Fiji Save the Children Fund says poverty fueling child labor figures. *Radio New Zealand International*. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from <http://www.rnzi.com/pages/news.php?op=read&id=30563>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

The brief radio report lists poverty as a key component in the prevalence of child labor in Fiji. No labor sectors or specifics are provided. This radio report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. Save the Children Fiji. (2006). *The commercial sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children in Fiji: A situational analysis*. Suva, Fiji: Author. Retrieved February 23, 2009, from http://www.unescap.org/esid/gad/issues/csec/CSEC%20Fiji%20Report%20_Edited_%201205.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The report focuses on the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Fiji, and includes a discussion of relevant issues like prostitution, pornography, early marriage, and child sex tourism. Child trafficking, specifically internal trafficking, is also mentioned in connection with those issues. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. Singh, M. (2007, June 10). When child labor is not legal. *Fiji Times*. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from <http://www.fijitimes.com/story.aspx?id=64273>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Supermarkets

This news article states that child labor exists in Fiji, and that child prostitution is a problem in the country. According to the article, it is not problematic for Fijian children to work after school at home or in a supermarket to earn extra spending money, as long as they do not compromise their education. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. Singh, S. (2008, June 18). South Pacific: Poverty breeds child labor and sex tourism. *Intra-Press Service (IPS)*. Retrieved February 23, 2009, from <http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=42868>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article links poverty with the existence of child labor and child sex tourism, noting that both child labor and sex tourism are problems in Fiji, but does not offer any specific labor sectors other than the sex trade. The article also provides facts and figures for other South Pacific countries, but no statistics are offered for Fiji. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. Storey, D. (2003). *The Fiji garment industry*. Auckland, New Zealand: Oxfam. (Retrieved July 14, 2009, from <http://www.oxfam.org.nz/resources/Oxfam%20Fiji%20Garment%20Study.pdf>)

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Garments

This report describes conditions in the Fijian garment industry. The report includes one brief mention of child labor, noting that uncorroborated media reports have accused the garment industry of using child labor.

18. Tikotane, V. (2003, July 24). *Child labor—The rising social issue of concern*. Retrieved February 23, 2009, from <http://www.fiji.gov.fj/cgi-bin/cms/exec/view.cgi/58/1363/printer>

Source: Government Agency—Government of Fiji, Ministry of Information

Child Labor: Collecting Bottles, Drug Sales, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Street Vending

The article, which discusses child labor as a local, regional, and global issue, mentions many labor sectors in which children work around the world. Referring specifically to Fiji, the article describes children as being involved in collecting bottles, selling drugs or newspapers, and shining shoes. Children are also known to be sexually exploited through pornography and prostitution in Fiji. The article includes interviews with government and NGO workers, and concludes that the reported cases and statistics may just be the tip of the iceberg. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods in Fiji.

19. United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Fund for Women, & Fiji Women's Crisis Center. (2006, September). *Violence against the girl child in the Pacific Islands region*. Suva, Fiji: United Nations Children's Fund Pacific. Retrieved February 23, 2009, from <http://www.spc.int/women/PDF%20files/VAGC%20in%20the%20Pacific-EGM%20Expert%20Paper.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses a number of different issues (e.g., physical abuse, sexual abuse, and commercial sexual exploitation) related to the treatment of girls in countries throughout the Pacific Islands, citing various regional studies that have been conducted. There are

occasional references made to Fiji throughout the report; for instance, it is noted that since Fiji is such a popular tourist destination, the number of children being exploited by child sex tourists is on the rise. This report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

20. United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, & End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2006). *Child sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation of children in the Pacific: A regional report*. Suva, Fiji: United Nations Children's Fund Pacific. Retrieved February 23, 2009, from http://www.acfid.asn.au/what-we-do/docs_what-we-do/docs_issues/docs_child-rights/rrrt-unicef_child-sexual-abuse-report.pdf

Source: International Organizations

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This comprehensive regional report contains country profiles and survey information from five Pacific countries, including Fiji, regarding the prevalence and nature of commercial sexual exploitation of children. In Fiji, child prostitution is a growing problem that can be linked to the country's burgeoning tourist industry. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

21. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Fiji: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47d92c2ac.html>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Unspecified

According to this annual report on the human rights situation in Fiji, child labor often occurs in the informal sector of the economy. Children are known to work in family-owned businesses and agricultural enterprises. As rural-to-urban migration increases, children are found working as casual laborers and shoeshine boys. Child prostitution, sex tourism and the commercial sexual exploitation of children also exist in Fiji and seem to be growing problems.

The Fijian government does have some child labor laws, but they are inadequately enforced. The law stipulates that children younger than age 12 may only be employed in family-owned businesses or agricultural enterprises; children from age 12 through 15 may be employed under certain conditions (e.g., they may not operate machinery and they must return home nightly); and children from age 15 through 17 may be employed under certain conditions (e.g., they must be given rest breaks). Although the Ministry of Labor has inspectors charged with enforcing compliance with these child labor laws, enforcement has been inadequate.

22. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/484f9a1529.html>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this annual report on human trafficking, Fiji is best-known as a source country for children trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation, but there is also evidence the children are trafficked internally. Both boys and girls are known to be sexually exploited by foreign tourists, sailors on fishing boats, and Fijian citizens, and there is evidence that the commercial sexual exploitation of children is facilitated by hotels, taxi drivers, and relatives.

Fiji is ranked as a Tier 3 country, meaning the government does not fully comply with minimum standards for human trafficking elimination, and is not making any significant efforts to arrive at compliance. The government has made no significant attempts to prosecute traffickers, help victims, or raise public awareness about human trafficking in Fiji. Fiji was previously ranked as a Tier 2 country, but dropped to Tier 3 for the first time in this report. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

23. Wise, M. (2008, September 27). CIA condemns Fiji for sex trade slavery. *Fiji Times*. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from <http://www.fjitime.com/story.aspx?id=101956>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The article notes that Fiji is known as both a source and destination country for the trafficking of children for sexual exploitation, and that internal trafficking of children also occurs. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

24. Wise, M. (2009, February 14). Suffer the child. *Fiji Times*. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from <http://www.fjitime.com/story.aspx?id=114380>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Street Cleaning, Street Vending

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

The article notes that recent flooding throughout Fiji could lead to an increase in child labor. Children in Fiji may be engaged in street cleaning, vending (“selling bean”), or may be sexually exploited. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

FIJI: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions. (2002). *Consideration of the issue of trafficking: Background paper*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/asia_pacific_forum_2002__ba.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

Forced Labor: Garments, Sexual Exploitation

This report is a synopsis of issues related to human trafficking throughout Asia and the Pacific Islands. The report contains a section specific to Fiji, although all of the sources cited are pre-2001. It is noted in this section that there have been reports of forced labor in garment factories, and that some garment workers (notably workers from China) are also involved in prostitution. The report states that Fiji is known as a destination country for people trafficked from China and other countries in mainland Asia.

2. Freedom House. (2007). *Freedom in the world—Fiji*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/473c55c51f.html>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This report contains a single sentence stating that there is evidence to support that Chinese women are being trafficked to Fiji, but no sectors or purposes are identified. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Mill work probe on. (2008, August 2). *The Fiji Times*. Retrieved March 20, 2009, from ProQuest Newsstand.

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Mills

This local news article states that the Fiji Human Rights Commission is investigating the situation of 23 Indian nationals working in mills in Fiji. According to the article, there are indications that those workers' human rights were being violated. The Fijian Constitution guarantees protections from forced labor. The article does not specify the type of goods produced in the mills.

4. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Fiji*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/fiji.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report draws upon numerous government and nongovernment organizations, as well as news media reports to create a portrait of sex tourism and commercial sexual exploitation of children in Fiji. The report mentions briefly that some adult women and children are forced into prostitution, but focuses mostly on child sex tourism. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Shared Hope International (n.d.). *Fiji*. Vancouver, Canada: Author. Retrieved July 14, 2009, from <http://www.sharedhope.org/where/fiji.asp>

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Garments, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This brief report notes that Fiji is a source, transit, and destination country for the trafficking of women for purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation. Although the report does not specify sectors in which forced labor occurs, there is brief mention of Chinese women working in garment factories during the day and of being prostituted at night. The report implies, but does not explicitly state, that these women are victims of forced labor.

6. Storey, D. (2003). *The Fiji garment industry*. Auckland, New Zealand: Oxfam Retrieved July 14, 2009, from <http://www.oxfam.org.nz/resources/Oxfam%20Fiji%20Garment%20Study.pdf>

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Garments

This report describes conditions in the Fijian garment industry. Although the garment industry is of particular economic importance in Fiji, the future of the industry appears to be uncertain. The report discusses allegations of “forced labor” and “slavery” in garment factories, but does not indicate if the allegations truly reflect situations of forced labor.

7. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Fiji: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47d92c2ac.html>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this annual report on the human rights situation in Fiji, while forced labor is illegal in Fiji, there is evidence that human trafficking occurs; mostly the trafficking of children for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation. The report mentions a case

where several Chinese citizens were arrested for prostitution; the women involved may have been trafficked into Fiji, though they were deported before a thorough investigation could take place. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 22, 2009, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/484f9a1529.html>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Labor: Unspecified

According to this report, while Fiji is best known as a source country for children trafficked for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation, there is also evidence that a smaller number of women are trafficked into Fiji from China and India. The document notes that those women arrive in Fiji for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor, although no labor sectors are specified. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

Fiji is ranked as a Tier 3 country, meaning the government does not fully comply with minimum standards for elimination of trafficking, and is not making any significant efforts to arrive at compliance. The government has made no significant attempts to prosecute traffickers, help victims, or raise public awareness about human trafficking in Fiji, which was previously ranked as a Tier 2 country, but dropped to Tier 3 for the first time in this report.

FRANCE: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Assemblée Nationale. (2001, December 12). *Rapport de la mission d'information parlementaire sur les diverses formes d'esclavage moderne* [Report of the parliamentary mission for information on the various forms of modern slavery]. Paris, France: Author. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from <http://www.esclavagemoderne.org/resultat.php?id=24&base=ccecreferences>

Source: Government Agency—Assemblée Nationale, France

Child Debt Bondage: Garments, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Labor: Clothing, Crime, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

Child Slavery: Garments, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Garments, Service Industry

Forced Child Labor: Garments, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document is an informational report delivered to the National Assembly that presents information concerning modern slavery in France and efforts to address it. According to this report, foreign children may be found working in the garment industry, domestic service, restaurant industries, various sorts of crime, and prostitution. While several foreign groups are involved, Chinese children in France, particularly Paris, are among the largest group trafficked to work in the aforementioned sectors. Out of 120,000 Chinese immigrants in France, approximately 75 percent are illegal, working between 10 and 14 hours per day. Trafficked victims, including children, often work in clandestine workshops for three to four years to pay off the large debt that primarily covered travel, food, visa, and lodging expenses. Child laborers in these workshops often do not attend school and are unable to integrate within the French society.

Additionally, the report makes notes of the thousands of victims involved in domestic slavery, many of whom are minors. Approximately 65 percent are African, particularly from West Africa (Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco, and Togo) as well as Madagascar. Once they arrive in France, their papers are confiscated and they are forced to work 15 to 18 hours per day without pay. They are generally forced to remain in the houses where they work and are only allowed to leave under strict surveillance. They often eat only their employers' leftovers and sleep on the floor. The majority of employers also come from West Africa. Others come from the Middle and Far East, and recruit young girls from their own countries. Roughly 20 percent of these employers are diplomats with diplomatic immunity.

The document is based on a nine-month investigation which included almost 90 interviews with nongovernmental organization representatives, government officials, other experts, and witnesses.

The document discusses extensively the difficulties encountered in trying to prosecute cases of exploitation, including critiquing existing laws. The two laws discussed that pertain most directly to forced labor are penal code articles 225-13 and 225-14. These

articles pertain to receiving services without pay under a situation of vulnerability or dependence, and to inhumane working and living conditions.

2. Bjelica, J. (2005, February 4). Le trafic d'êtres humains entre les Balkans et la France [Human trafficking between the Balkans and France]. *Danas*. Retrieved September 15, 2008, from <http://balkans.courriers.info/article5081.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Crime, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Crime, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This article addresses child trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, theft, and unspecified forced labor. The article mentions Albania, the Balkan states, Romania, and the former Yugoslavia as source countries and Italy as a transit country for trafficked girls. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Conseil national de L'Aide aux Victimes. (2002). *Les victimes de situations d'esclavage contemporain* [The victims of situations of contemporary slavery]. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from <http://www.esclavagemoderne.org/resultat.php?id=77&base=ccemreferences>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report discusses the problem of slavery in France, noting that thousands of child victims are trafficked for the purpose of domestic service and sexual exploitation. Victims come primarily from the Middle East (Kurds, Turkey), Africa (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Ghana, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Togo), and Asia (China, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tamils, and Vietnam). This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. Dottridge, M. (2004). *Kids as commodities? Child trafficking and what to do about it*. Geneva, Switzerland: Terres des Hommes. Retrieved September 10, 2008, from <http://www.terredeshommes.org/pdf/commodities.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Crime, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document reports that children are trafficked to France from West Africa and Eastern Europe for sexual exploitation, begging, and domestic servitude. It also notes that large numbers of youth from Oas, in northwest Romania, are involved in criminal

activities in France organized by criminal gangs. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Dottridge, M. (2006). *Action to prevent child trafficking in South Eastern Europe: A preliminary assessment*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Children's Fund and Terres des Hommes. Retrieved September 10, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/unicefuk_traf.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Crime

This document discusses the problem of child trafficking in Southeastern Europe. It mentions that from 2000 to 2002 hundreds of children from Romania who had been stealing to survive were arrested in France. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Gallini, P. (2007, May 7). Entre 100 et 200 esclaves enchaînées dans la ville? [Between 100 and 200 slaves in chains in the city?]. *La Provence*. Retrieved October 22, 2008, from <http://www.laprovence.com/articles/2007/05/07/51544-MARSEILLE.php>

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Garments, Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on the occurrence of slave labor in Marseilles, claiming that there are probably between 100 and 200 people, some of them children, working in slave-like conditions. Women and girls between age 10 and 22 from Africa, the Balkans, and Central Europe are trafficked for sexual exploitation (pornography and prostitution), and others are forced to work as domestic servants or in garment factories. These trafficking victims were lured to France with promises of good paying jobs only to find their papers withheld upon reaching the country. This news article does not offer further details.

7. Gee, J. (2003, October 19). Police smash slave camp run by a ruthless Fagin: Britons help free children in den of vice. *Sunday Express*. Retrieved September 22, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Theft

This article reports on the sweep of a criminal organization that forced girls into prostitution and boys into pick-pocketing and begging. The police found 1,000 youth imprisoned in a camp on the island of Ile-St-Denis. Victims were physically abused. All youth and the offender who was arrested were Romanian. The article does not discuss child labor in the production goods.

8. Ghrib, A. (2002). *Trafficking in unaccompanied minors in the European Union: Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, Spain*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 29, 2008, from http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/migration/Source/Trafficking_unaccompanied_minors_European_Union_en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Sweatshop

Child Trafficking: Clothing, Crime, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

Forced Child Labor: Begging, Crime, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

This report, published by the International Organization for Migration, is the result of the second of two projects funded by the European Commission's STOP Programme and was undertaken in 2001 to 2002. It includes a chapter on France that describes trafficking patterns and working conditions of unaccompanied minors. The report states that children have been trafficked for forced labor in sweatshops, prostitution, begging, domestic service, and theft. Source countries and regions for trafficked minors have included Afghanistan, Angola, the Balkans, Central and Eastern Europe, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iran, Iraq, the Maghreb, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sierra Leone, Turkey, and Western Africa. The report mentions that Chinese children trafficked to France were made to work in sweatshops to pay of the debt incurred for travel costs. Children working in the domestic service sector were trafficked from Africa (65 percent), particularly Western Africa and Madagascar, and from Asia (27 percent). They were forced to work 13 to 18 hours per day and sometimes endured punishments such as food deprivation. Approximately 80 percent of employers were foreign, many from the same country of origin as the victims. Over 20 percent of the employers were diplomats or embassy officers, and thus immune from prosecution.

The report is based on reviews of data from academic research, official reports, articles, and nongovernmental agency reports, as well as interviews with professionals working on the issue of trafficking.

9. Institute for Public Policy Moldova. (2003). *Rapid assessment of trafficking in children for labour and sexual exploitation in Moldova*. Chisinau, Moldova: International Labour Organization. Retrieved September 15, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=763>

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses the situation of children trafficked from Moldova to other countries, including France. It notes that Moldovan children are trafficked to France for sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

10. Kane, J. (2005). *Child trafficking—The people involved: A synthesis of findings from Albania, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved September 15, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/ippecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=939>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

This report states that children from Moldova are trafficked to France for sexual exploitation and children from Romania are trafficked to France for begging. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. Mantouvalou, V. (2006). Servitude and forced labour in the 21st century: The human rights of domestic workers. *Industrial Law Journal*, 35, 395-414. Retrieved September 22, 2008, from Academic Search Premier database.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report mentions that domestic servitude is widespread in France and discusses the case of *Siliadin vs. France*, concerning a Togolese girl who was forced into unpaid domestic service. In this case, France was found in breach of the prohibition of slavery, servitude, and forced and compulsory labor under the European Convention on Human Rights. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. Mathieu, L. (2004). The debate on prostitution in France: A conflict between abolitionism, regulation and prohibition. *Journal of Contemporary European Studies*, 12, 153-163.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report summarizes issues related to prostitution discussed in a 2002 debate. The report mentions that young girls from Eastern Europe, including Albania, Bulgaria, Moldova, and Russia are increasingly working as prostitutes in French cities. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. Monrique, M. (2003). *Rapport sur l'esclavage contemporain et ses reseaux* [Report on contemporary slavery and its networks]. Paris, France: Bureau du Conseil économique, France. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from http://www.esclavagemoderne.org/img_doc/ces_rapport_esclavage_france2003.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Bureau du Conseil économique, France

Child Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor, Service Industry
 Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Service Industry
 Child Slavery: Domestic Labor
 Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Service Industry

This document discusses forced labor, debt bondage, and the trafficking of adults and children in France. Foreign workers, primarily Chinese children and adult immigrants, are trafficked for the purpose of forced labor and debt bondage in domestic service, as well as the restaurant, leather, and garment industry. Once in France, trafficking victims are stripped of their papers and forced to endure difficult living and working conditions, and to work off their travel debts. The document also mentions the thousands of women and children who work as slaves in domestic service, the majority of whom are from Madagascar, Morocco, and West Africa (Benin, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo), as well as India, Philippines, and Sri Lanka. In addition to enduring long arduous working conditions, these victims also experience physical and sexual violence.

This document includes an opinion statement of the *Conseil Economique et Social* (Economic and Social Council) based on a research report presented by Rapporteure Michèle Monrique. The second part of the document is a report that provides information on forced labor in France. The author compiled information provided by experts on the issue of modern slavery. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of specific goods.

14. New York Amsterdam News. (2008, March 19). *Chad's 'stolen children' are going home*. Retrieved September 22, 2008, from EBSCOhost database.

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports on 103 children discovered to have been trafficked to France from Chad. They were trafficked by an aid agency claiming they were orphans from Darfur, Sudan. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. Programme Against Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes in Europe. (2004). *Joint East West research on trafficking in children for sexual purposes in Europe: The sending countries*. Bangkok, Thailand: End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. Retrieved December 5, 2008 from <http://www.ecpat.se/upl/files/93.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report contains several references to France as a destination country for child sex trafficking. Children from Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Serbia, and Ukraine are trafficked into France for purposes of sexual exploitation. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *France*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved May 24, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/france.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Sexual Exploitation
 Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Factory Labor, Sexual Exploitation
 Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report notes the trafficking of women and children, primarily for purposes of begging, forced prostitution, and domestic service. Chinese children trafficked to France are also found in illegal factories. The report does not specify the type of goods produced in the factories. Additionally, the report mentions the trafficking of Roma children for work as beggars, but also for forced labor as prostitutes. Trafficking victims originate in China, Dominican Republic, Eastern Europe, and West Africa.

17. Save the Children Romania. (2004). *Child trafficking in Central, South Eastern Europe and Baltic Countries: Regional report—2003*. Bucharest, Romania: Author. Retrieved September 15, 2008, from http://www.salvaticopiii.ro/romania_en/resurse/rep_child_trafficking.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document addresses child trafficking of children from various countries to Western Europe for unspecified purposes. The report specifically mentions France as a destination country for women and children from Albania, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Moldova, Romania, Russia, and Ukraine. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

18. Tamerlo, F., Pidery, K., & Benichou, N. (2001). *Trafficking in children for sexual purposes from Eastern Europe to Western Europe: An exploratory research in eight Western European receiving countries—France*. Le Bourget, France: ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group. Retrieved June 5, 2008, from <http://www.defenceforchildren.nl/ariadne/loader.php/nl/ecpat/Rapporten/trafficking1/France.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
 Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document addresses child trafficking for sexual exploitation, but does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods. Eastern Europe (Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Kosovo, Russia, and Ukraine) and East Africa (Ghana, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone) were identified as source countries for victims trafficked to France.

19. Terre des Hommes. (2005). *Statement: How trafficked children are exploited in Europe*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from http://www.terredeshommes.org/pdf/trafficking_statem.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Crime, Domestic Labor, Sweatshop
Child Trafficking: Begging, Crime, Domestic Labor, Sweatshop

This document is a statement that was delivered at a roundtable on child trafficking and other forms of exploitation organized by the European Commission in 2004. The statement covers exploitation of trafficked children in all of Europe. With regards to France, the document states that children are trafficked from various poorer countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Central and Eastern Europe to perform work in domestic service, sweatshops, and work as beggars. Children trafficked from China work primarily in sweatshops in slave-like conditions. Children are also trafficked to work as domestic servants, often in households of employers of the same nationality. Others, especially from Romania and other Eastern European countries, participate in criminal activities or begging. The document does not specify the type of goods produced in the sweatshops.

20. Thomas, D., & Nadeau, B. (2001, March 26). *Minding the teens*. *Newsweek (Atlantic Edition)*, 137, 92-93.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Modeling, Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses young fashion models in Europe and the dangers they face. The article notes that the average age of European models is less than 16 years, but that France enforces unusually strict employment regulations, including requiring models to be at least 16 years and have parental consent. Paris-based agents have also been convicted of sexually exploiting models as young as age 13. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

21. United Nations Children's Fund UK. (2005). *End child exploitation: Child labour today*. London: Author. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org.uk/publications/pdf/ECECHILD2_A4.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Crime, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Crime, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report describes child labor globally and mentions that children are brought to Europe, including France, to take part in criminal activities. In Paris in 2000, one-sixth of the juvenile offenders who appeared in court were Romanian. It also mentions that children from West Africa are brought to work in domestic service in France, and that

teenage girls from Eastern Europe are trafficked to France for sexual exploitation. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

22. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *France: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 22, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100559.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Crime, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Involuntary Child Servitude: Domestic Labor

This annual report states that, while the law prohibits most forms of child labor, police estimated in 2005 that 3,000 to 8,000 children were involved in forced prostitution and labor, including begging. Additionally, the report notes the trafficking of women and children for the purposes of sexual exploitation, involuntary domestic servitude, and crime. France was a destination for victims from Africa, particularly Cameroon and Nigeria, and from Central and Eastern Europe, especially Bulgaria, Romania, and the former Soviet Union. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

23. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 7, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105387.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Involuntary Child Servitude: Domestic Labor

This report mentions involuntary domestic servitude of women and girls. Additionally, woman and girls from Brazil are trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation to French Guiana, a department of the French government in South America under French rule. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

24. Valery, C. (2002, June 30). French sweep on beggars' network exposes fakes and traffickers. *Agence France Presse*. Retrieved September 22, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging

This article reports on a criminal network in France, comprised of Romanian nationals, who recruited children to beg for profit—often faking physical handicaps. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

25. Vaz Cabral, G. (2001). Les formes contemporaines d'esclavage dans six pays de l'Union Européenne [The forms of modern slavery in six countries of the European Union]. *Le Comité Contre l'Esclavage Moderne*. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from <http://victims of trafficking.esclavagemoderne.org/pdf/daphneetude2001.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document addresses child trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and domestic service. The report mentions West Africa (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone), Madagascar, India, Philippines, and Sri Lanka as source countries for girls trafficked to France. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

26. Veron, M. (2002, August 29). France to tackle Romanian prostitution and begging networks. *Agence France Presse*. Retrieved September 22, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

This article reports that a series of criminal networks organized in Romania, were uncovered and involve the trafficking of children to France, where they are forced into begging and prostitution. The French government estimates that there are 2,000 Romanian minors on the streets of Paris and Marseille who are particularly vulnerable to these networks. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

27. Wolff, F. C. (2006). Parental transfers and the labor supply of children. *Journal of Population Economics*, 19, 853-877. Retrieved September 22, 2008, from the EBSCOhost database.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Babysitting, Domestic Labor

This report analyzes the sources of spending money for children age 16 to 22 in France, including some details on the occurrence of child labor. It notes that children under age 16 cannot work legally, but that a small number work in jobs such as babysitting and are paid for participation in domestic work. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

28. Yun, G. (2004). *Chinese migrants and forced labour in Europe*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved May 16, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=4416

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Workshop

Child Trafficking: Workshop

This report is based on a review of literature and examines the trafficking and exploitation of Chinese immigrants in Europe, including some information specific to France. The report mentions that there has been an increase in the number of Chinese youth in France, and that it is common for these youth to work in family-owned workshops. The report does not specify the goods produced in these workshops. This is often explained as “giving a hand” when there are inspections or investigations. The report discusses Chinese legislation regarding trafficking and does not discuss French legislation or policy.

FRANCE: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Amnesty International Canada. (2006, June 7). *France: Women trafficked and forced to work in the sex trade*. Retrieved October 22, 2008, from http://www.amnesty.ca/take_action/actions/france_trafficked_women.php

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article outlines the situation of women in France who have been trafficked for forced labor in the sex industry. Most trafficked women originate in Eastern Europe, the Balkans, Africa, and Asia. Because it is difficult to identify women who have been trafficked, victims are often charged with prostitution-related crimes or deported for lacking citizenship. Although this document discusses forced labor, it does not refer to the production of goods.

2. Andrees, B. (2008). *Forced labour and trafficking in Europe: How people are trapped in, live through and come out*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved May 16, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/ed_norm/declaration/documents/publication/wcms_090548.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Debt Bondage: Garments

Adult Trafficking: Garments

Exploitive Labor: Garments

Forced Adult Labor: Garments

This paper presents the results of a research program on forced labor in Europe that was undertaken by the Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour, which included 10 source, transit, and destination countries of Eastern and Western Europe. The paper includes a case study focused on Chinese immigrants in France (Yun & Poisson, 2005 cited below). The study states that 11 of 13 cases of forced labor are linked to debt bondage as the main form of exploitation of trafficked Chinese. Work in the garment industry is common among Chinese migrants under debt bondage, which can take 3 to 10 years to repay. During this debt period, it is common for workers to labor extremely long hours and to be at the mercy of the employers, making them vulnerable to racketeering, extortion, and violence by criminal gangs who take advantage of the workers' illegal status. The paper is based on research undertaken through literature review (including published papers as well as media reports and court cases), expert interviews, and interviews with victims and witnesses. In France, the research also consisted of observational field work.

3. Assemblée Nationale. (2001, December 1). *Rapport de la mission d'information parlementaire sur les diverses formes d'esclavage moderne* [Report of the parliamentary mission for information on the various forms of modern slavery]. Paris, France: Author. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from <http://www.esclavagemoderne.org/resultat.php?id=24&base=ccecreferences>

Source: Government Agency—Assemblée Nationale, France

Debt Bondage: Garments, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Labor: Garments, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Human Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Garments, Service Industry

Slavery: Garments, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document is an informational report delivered to France's National Assembly, which provides data on modern slavery in the country and efforts to address it. According to this report, foreign adults and children may be found working in the garment industry, in domestic service, in restaurant industries, in various types of criminal activities, and in prostitution. While several foreign groups are involved, Chinese children in France—particularly Paris—are among the largest group trafficked to work in the aforementioned sectors. Out of about 120,000 Chinese immigrants in France, approximately 75 percent are illegal, working from 10 to 14 hours per day. Trafficked victims, including children, often work in clandestine workshops for three to four years, to pay off large debts (travel, food, visa, and lodging) associated with their trafficking. Child laborers in these workshops often do not attend school and are unable to integrate within the French society.

Additionally, the report notes the thousands of victims involved in domestic slavery, many of whom are minors. Approximately, 65 percent are African, particularly from West Africa (Ivory Coast, Benin, Togo, Cameroon, and Morocco) as well as Madagascar. Once a trafficked person arrives in France, the person's papers are confiscated and they are forced to work from 15 to 18 hours per day without pay. They are generally forced to remain in the houses where they work and are only allowed to leave under strict surveillance. They often eat only their employers' leftovers and sleep on the floor. The majority of employers are from West Africa, but others are from the Middle and Far East, and such employers often recruit young girls from their own countries. In addition, about 20 percent of those employers are diplomats and have diplomatic immunity.

The report is based on a nine-month investigation, which included almost 90 hearings with nongovernmental organization (NGO) representatives, government officials, other experts, and witnesses.

The document extensively discusses the difficulties encountered in trying to prosecute cases of exploitation, including critiquing existing French laws; the laws discussed that pertain most directly to forced labor are penal code articles 225-13 and 225-14. These articles are focused on the trafficking victims who work without pay under a situation of vulnerability or dependence, and to the inhumane working and living conditions.

4. Bjelica, J. (2005, February 4). Le trafic d'êtres humains entre les Balkans et la France [Human trafficking between the Balkans and France]. *Danas*. Retrieved September 15, 2008, from <http://balkans.courriers.info/article5081.html>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Crime, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

This document addresses adult and child trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, theft, and unspecified forced labor. The report lists Romania, Albania, the former Yugoslavia, and Balkan states in general as source countries, and mentions Italy as a transit country. This document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Conseil National de L'Aide aux Victimes. (2002). *Les victimes de situations d'esclavage contemporain* [The victims of situations of contemporary slavery]. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from <http://www.esclavagemoderne.org/resultat.php?id=77&base=ccemreferences>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Crime, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Debt Bondage: Crime, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified, Workshop
Forced Adult Labor: Crime, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified, Workshop

The report discusses the problem of slavery in France, noting that thousands of adults are trafficked for the purposes of domestic service and sexual exploitation; to staff clandestine workshops and restaurants; to engage in criminal activities, and for other unspecified labor. Most of the trafficking victims originate from the Middle and Far East (Kurds, Turks, Chinese, Tamils, Vietnamese, and Koreans). In addition, foreign workers in those sectors are often exploited by working long hours with little to no pay, and many experience debt bondage and have to work in difficult conditions—without wages—to pay off the debt accrued in the trafficking process. Additionally, women and children, primarily from West Africa, are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation and domestic service. Legally, slavery has been addressed only under the umbrella of crimes against humanity in France, which makes it difficult to target individual cases. This document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Gallini, P. (2007, May 7). Entre 100 et 200 esclaves enchaînés dans la ville? [Between 100 and 200 slaves in chains in the city?]. *La Provence*. Retrieved October 22, 2008, from <http://www.laprovence.com/articles/2007/05/07/51544-MARSEILLE.php>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
 Child Slavery: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
 Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
 Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Garments, Sexual Exploitation
 Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Garments, Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on the occurrence of slave labor in Marseilles, claiming that there are probably from 100 to 200 people—some of them children—working in slave-like conditions. Women and girls ages 10 to 22 from Africa, Central Europe, and the Balkans are trafficked for sexual exploitation (pornography and prostitution), and others are forced to work as domestic servants or in garment factories. Additionally, women from age 25 to 40 are trafficked from Sri Lanka, the Horn of Africa, and the Philippines. These trafficking victims were lured to France with promise of good paying jobs, only to find their papers withheld once in the country.

7. Ghrib, A. (2002). Trafficking in unaccompanied minors: France. From *Trafficking in unaccompanied minors in the European Union: Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, Spain*. Retrieved May 29, 2008, from http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/migration/Source/Trafficking_unaccompanied_minors_European_Union_en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Sweatshop
 Child Trafficking: Crime, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshops
 Forced Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

This report, published by the International Organization for Migration, is the result of the second of two projects funded by the European Commission's STOP Programme and was undertaken during 2001 and 2002. The report includes a chapter describing the trafficking patterns and working conditions in France of unaccompanied minors. The report states that children have been trafficked for forced labor in sweatshops, prostitution, begging, domestic service, and theft. Source countries and regions for trafficked minors have included the Balkans, Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Sri Lanka, Angola, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, Central and Eastern Europe, the Maghreb, Western Africa, and China. The report mentions Chinese children trafficked to France who worked in sweatshops to pay off the trafficking costs. A large percentage of the children working in the domestic service sector were trafficked from Africa (65 percent), particularly Western Africa and Madagascar, and from Asia (27 percent). Those children were forced to work from 13 to 18 hours per day and sometimes underwent punishment such as being deprived of food. Approximately 80 percent of the employers engaging trafficked workers were foreign, and many were from the same country of origin as the victims. In addition, over 20 percent of the employers were diplomats or embassy officers, and thus immune from prosecution.

The report is based on reviews of data from academic research, official reports, articles, NGO reports, etc., as well as interviews with professionals working on the issue of trafficking.

8. Guillaud, Y. (2003). *Le travail forcé en France* [Forced labor in France]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Adult Slavery: Domestic Labor

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Garments, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Garments, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

This report was completed under the auspices of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and includes extensive discussion of illegal employment and related situations of exploitation in France, as well as legal responses. The report is a synthesis of many other reports and studies, and it contains a lengthy reference list. The report discusses trafficking of persons for labor in the garment industry, for agriculture, domestic service, prostitution, restaurants, and in construction. Forced labor and debt bondage are also reported in these sectors. Within the garment industry, there are many enterprises that use unskilled labor, where most workers have irregular status. The trafficking victims work long hours under poor conditions and are paid by garment piece. Those conditions are particularly common among Chinese enterprises. Many of the immigrants working under these conditions have a large debt to pay for their passage to France.

Approximately 38 percent of new Chinese immigrants work in the clothing industry, 29 percent work in the restaurant industry, and 9 percent in construction. It is difficult to estimate the number of victims of forced labor, but there were probably from 13,000 to 14,000 Chinese without legal immigration status in France during 1998. Agricultural laborers might also be considered victims of forced labor; they often endure poor working and living conditions, and have no power to demand better treatment. In 2000 and 2001, 50 percent of these laborers were Moroccan; 44 percent Polish; and 5 percent Tunisian. Between its founding in 1998 and April 2001, 261 victims of forced domestic service have been assisted by the *Le Comité Contre l'Esclavage Moderne* (CCEM), an organization in France that focuses on domestic slavery. The majority of those trafficking victims originated from Africa (12 percent from the Ivory Coast; 8 percent from Madagascar; 7 percent from Morocco; and 5 percent from Benin) as well as Asia (10 percent from the Indian sub-continent; 9 percent from the Philippines; and 1 percent from China). Additionally, a majority of victims of forced prostitution came from Eastern Europe (Bulgaria, Albania, and the Czech Republic) and Africa (Sierra Leone, Cameroon, and Nigeria).

The report discusses two articles of France's penal code that address forced labor. Those laws are: article 225-13, which addresses labor with compensation in situations of vulnerability or dependence; and article 225-14, which addresses inhumane working and living conditions. In 2003, human trafficking was also added to the French penal code.

9. Institute for Public Policy Moldova. (2003). *Rapid assessment of trafficking in children for labour and sexual exploitation in Moldova*. Chisinau, Moldova: International Labour Organization. Retrieved September 15, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=763>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The report states that women and children from Moldova are trafficked to France for sexual exploitation. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

10. International Labour Organization. (2003). *Forced labour, migration and trafficking in Europe*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 10, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=3241

Source: International Organization

Exploitive Labor: Agriculture

Human Trafficking: Textiles, Sexual Exploitation

Bonded Labor: Agriculture

This document reports that for some migrant laborers—primarily from Poland and North Africa—the situation in the agriculture sector in France is similar to bonded labor. Though the migrant laborers have worked legally for years in France through the national institution, *Office des Migration Internationales*, they have no rights. From 50 to 70 percent of seasonal migrant workers have to pay bribes to renew work contracts, and such migrant workers have no legal recourse. Additionally, the report notes the trafficking of persons for prostitution and to labor in textile workshops, an employment sector with wages reported to be among the lowest in Europe. The document does not discuss its methodology, nor specify the goods produced in these sectors.

11. International Labour Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 16, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/ed_norm/declaration/documents/publication/wcms_081882.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

Debt Bondage: Unspecified

Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

This ILO report discusses forced labor globally. Regarding France, the report discusses the recruitment and trafficking of Chinese migrants who often incur large debts and who—once in France—work in bondage under severely exploitive working conditions. The report notes that France is a transit and destination country for trafficking. The

information is drawn from a study on Chinese clandestine migrants in France, also cited later in this bibliography (Yun & Poisson, 2005). The report does not specifically mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods in France.

12. Limanowska, B. (2005). *Trafficking in human beings in South Eastern Europe*. Sarajevo, Bosnia, and Herzegovina: United Nations Development Programme. Retrieved September 11, 2008, from <http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/Trafficking.Report.2005.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document mentions Macedonia, Bulgaria, and Moldova as source countries in the trafficking of persons for commercial sexual exploitation. The document contains a brief reference to forced prostitution occurring in France. The use of forced labor in the production goods is not mentioned.

13. Monrique, M. (2003). *Rapport sur l'esclavage contemporain et ses reseaux* [Report on contemporary slavery and its networks]. Paris, France: Bureau du Conseil Economique. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from http://www.esclavagemoderne.org/img_doc/ces_rapport_esclavage_france2003.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Bureau du Conseil Economique

Adult Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

Adult Slavery: Domestic Labor

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

The document discusses forced labor, debt bondage, and the trafficking of adults and children in France. Foreign workers, primarily Chinese children and adult immigrants, are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, forced labor, and debt bondage in the domestic service and restaurant industries. Once in France, trafficking victims are stripped of their papers and forced to endure difficult living and working conditions, working off their travel debts. The report also mentions the thousands of women and children who work as slaves in domestic service, the majority of whom are from West Africa (Ivory Coast, Togo, Benin, and Comoros), Madagascar, and Morocco, as well as from India, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines. In addition to enduring long arduous working conditions, those victims also experience physical and sexual violence. Additionally, women from Africa and the Balkans are trafficked into France and forced into prostitution.

This document includes an opinion statement of the *Conseil Economique et Social* (Economic and Social Council) based on a research report presented by rapporteure Michèle Monrique. The second part of the document is the report, which provides information on forced labor in France. The author compiled information provided by experts on the issue of modern slavery.

14. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *France*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved May 24, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/france.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The report notes the trafficking of women and children, primarily for the purpose of begging, forced prostitution, and domestic service. Chinese children trafficked to France are also found in illegal factories. The document does not specify the type of goods produced in the factories. Additionally, the report mentions the trafficking of Roma children for work as beggars, who are also often forced to work as prostitutes. Trafficking victims originate in Eastern Europe, West Africa, China, and the Dominican Republic.

15. Save the Children Romania. (2004). *Child trafficking in Central, South Eastern Europe and Baltic Countries: Regional report—2003*. Retrieved September 15, 2008, from http://www.salvaticopiii.ro/romania_en/resurse/rep_childtrafficking.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This document addresses adult and child trafficking for unspecified purposes. Russia, Ukraine, Romania, Bulgaria, Lithuania and Moldova are identified as source countries for victims trafficked to France, while Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Albania are identified as transit countries. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

16. Sevin, M., & Ebermeyer, S. (2006, November). *Enquête auprès de femmes originaires des pays d'Europe Centrale et Orientale victimes de la traite des êtres humains à des fins d'exploitation sexuelle* [Survey of women from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, victims of human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation]. Lyon, France: Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de l'Homme. Retrieved December 16, 2008, from http://contrelatraite.org/IMG/pdf/Livret_Roumanie_TEH_AEDH.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This study presents information on young women—one of whom was a minor at the time of the study—who were trafficked into France and forced or debt-bonded into prostitution. According to the document, 46.5 percent of the victims are from Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania; 40.6 percent are from Nigeria, Cameroon, and Sierra Leone;

7.1 percent are from South America; 3.5 percent are from North Africa; and 2.4 percent are from Asia.

17. Surtees, R. (2005). *Second annual report on victims of trafficking in South-Eastern Europe 2005*. Retrieved September 10, 2008, http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/studies_and_reports/second_annual05.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Garments, Sexual Exploitation, Shoes
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report addresses adult trafficking for migrant labor and sexual exploitation and focuses on trafficking from Southeastern Europe. The report says some women trafficked to France are forced to work as prostitutes, but the study also notes that some trafficked individuals may work in the agricultural sector, or in the shoe and garment industries. It mentions Albania, Bulgaria, Moldova, and Romania as source countries. Data was collected through questionnaires of service providers and interviews with counter-trafficking personnel, anti-trafficking police units, and counter-trafficking organizations.

18. Terre des Hommes. (2005). *Statement: How trafficked children are exploited in Europe*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from http://www.terredeshommes.org/pdf/trafficking_statem.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Begging, Crime, Domestic Labor, Sweatshop

This document is a statement that was delivered at a roundtable on child trafficking and other forms of exploitation organized by the European Commission in 2004. The statement covers the exploitation of trafficked children in all of Europe. With regard to France, the document states that children are trafficked from various poorer countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Central and Eastern Europe to perform work in domestic service, sweatshops, and to work as beggars; also, that children trafficked from China work primarily in sweatshops in slave-like conditions. In addition, children are trafficked to work as domestic servants, often in households of employers of the same nationality. Others, especially from Romania and other Eastern European countries, participate in criminal activities or begging. Though labor in sweatshops is discussed, specific goods produced are not mentioned in this document.

19. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna, Austria: Author. Retrieved May 28, 2008, from <http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/HT-globalpatterns-en.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to the report, France ranked high as a transit and destination country for human trafficking. It was one of five Western European countries most frequently reported as a destination for individuals trafficked for sexual exploitation from African countries, and was frequently reported as a destination country for trafficking victims from Central and South Eastern Europe.

20. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *France: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 22, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100559.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Exploitive Labor: Sweatshop

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

Involuntary Servitude: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This annual report states that women and children from Africa, Central and Eastern Europe, and China were trafficked into France for the purpose of prostitution, involuntary domestic servitude, begging, and crime. There are also reports of women who migrated voluntarily but, because of the trafficking debts that were incurred, were coerced into the sex trade. Moreover, the report mentions that trafficked children were also forced into prostitution and labor, including begging. The report also notes that local newspaper articles described exploitive working conditions for undocumented workers in sweatshops. There is no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

21. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 7, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105387.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Involuntary Servitude: Domestic Labor

This annual report states that France is a destination country for persons trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labor. Such victims of trafficking—men, women, and girls—were reported to come primarily from Romania, Bulgaria, Nigeria, Cameroon, and other nations in Eastern Europe, Africa, South America, and Asia. The report also mentions that women and children were found in involuntary domestic servitude. The use of forced labor in the production of goods was not mentioned.

22. Vaz Cabral, G. (2001). *Les formes contemporaines d'esclavage dans six pays de l'Union Européenne* [The forms of modern slavery in six countries of the European Union]. Paris, France: Le Comité Contre l'Esclavage Moderne. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from <http://victimsoftrafficking.esclavagemoderne.org/pdf/daphneetude2001.pdf>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Garments, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor, Garments, Service Industry

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Garments, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

The document describes trafficking and forced labor throughout Europe. With regard to France, it notes the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation and domestic service. The report mentions West Africa (Benin, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Togo, and Sierra Leone), Madagascar, Eastern and Central Europe, South America, India, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines as source countries for girls trafficked to France for sexual exploitation. Chinese nationals are also trafficked into France to work in the restaurant and garment industries, or end up working as prostitutes. It is noted that most are working to pay off debts incurred by the trafficking. Additionally, domestic slavery is reported to exist in France among women and girls from West Africa (particularly the Ivory Coast, Togo, and Benin), Madagascar, India, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines.

This document is the result of a comparative research project undertaken across six countries by the CCEM with the support of the Daphne Initiative of the European Commission.

In France, human trafficking and slavery are not explicitly addressed in the law, but are included in the penal code under the term “crime against humanity.” However, because that definition implies a large-scale infraction, it is difficult to address individual cases. The penal code does include articles that address certain aspects of slavery, such as inhumane working and living conditions, as well as the abuse of vulnerability or a situation of dependence by receiving services that are unpaid or not paid at an appropriate rate.

23. Veron, M. (2002, August 29). France to tackle Romanian prostitution and begging networks. *Agence France Presse*. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This news release notes the trafficking of women and children from Romania for the purpose of forced prostitution. Additionally, children and handicapped individuals are trafficked for begging. The use of forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

24. Yun, G. (2004). *Chinese migrants and forced labour in Europe*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved May 16, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=4416

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Garments, Leather, Sexual Exploitation
 Child Trafficking: Workshop
 Debt Bondage: Garments, Leather Industry, Sexual Exploitation
 Exploitive Labor: Garments, Leather Industry, Sexual Exploitation
 Forced Adult Labor: Garments, Leather Industry, Sexual Exploitation

This report, based on a review of literature, examines the trafficking and exploitation of Chinese immigrants in Europe, including some information specific to France. Many women trafficked to France for work, particularly from northern China, resorted to prostitution when jobs were not available. It mentions the leather goods and clothing industries as sectors in which Chinese immigrants become victims of forced labor. Most trafficking victims in those sectors, and in prostitution, work to repay large debts incurred during their travel to France. Moreover, employers typically pay low wages, force workers to work for extended hours, and provide employees with little food, poor accommodations, and no social security. Physical and psychological abuse, withholding identity documents or salaries, and restrictions of movement are used to force trafficking victims to work.

Additionally, the report mentions an increase in the number of Chinese youths in France, and that it is common for those youths to work in family-owned workshops. The report does not specify the goods produced in those workshops. When there are inspections or investigations, the common explanation given is that the youths are “giving a hand.” The report discusses Chinese legislation regarding trafficking and does not discuss French legislation or policy.

25. Yun, G., & Poisson, V. (2005). *Le trafic et l'exploitation des immigrants chinois en France* [Trafficking and exploitation of Chinese Immigrants in France]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved May 16, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/Byregion/EuropeandMiddleeast/index.htm>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Garments, Service Industry
 Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor, Garments, Service Industry
 Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Garments, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

This study examines the trafficking and exploitation of Chinese immigrants in France. It was motivated by previous research that had identified problems associated with the forced labor of Chinese immigrants in France. The sectors in which forced labor of Chinese exists are mainly the garment industry, the restaurant industry and domestic service. Some immigrants may also be forced into prostitution.

According to the report, Chinese workers are employed by Chinese business-owners, and it is typical for the employees in the garment industry to work from 12 to 14 hours per day. In addition, trafficked Chinese laborers work in very crowded, dusty spaces with poor lighting, earning around 770 euros per month during the high season. The study emphasizes the significant role that debt plays in making illegal Chinese immigrants in

France vulnerable to forced labor. The price of passage for Chinese immigrants is higher than for other nationalities, and many go into debt in order to travel to France. The need to repay this debt, in combination with the immigrants' illegal status and their cultural and linguistic isolation, make those immigrants highly vulnerable to exploitation. With a salary well below the norm, combined with their illegal status, this makes repayment of the debt difficult—often taking from 3 to 10 years to repay. Even once the debt is repaid, the risk for exploitive employment remains due to their immigration status.

The researchers reviewed statistics available through French and Chinese sources, as well as international organizations such as the International Organization for Migration. Qualitative research was carried out over a four-month period and included interviews of experts, such as government officials and independent researchers, as well as nine in-depth case studies, which were chosen to illustrate particular aspects of forced labor.

GABON: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Adihou, A. F., Anti-Slavery International, & Enfants Solidaires d'Afrique et due Monde. (2002). *Rapport de recherche sur le trafic des enfants entre le Bénin et le Gabon* [Research report on child trafficking between Benin and Gabon]. London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/beningabonreport.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Agriculture, Commercial Plantation, Domestic Labor

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Artisanal Trade, Commercial Plantation, Domestic Labor, Fishery

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Artisanal Trade, Domestic Labor, Fishery

This report in French presents the findings of a collaborative study by Anti-Slavery and *Enfants Solidaires d'Afrique et du Monde* (ESAM) on child trafficking between Benin and Gabon. Benin is identified as a source of children who are trafficked to Gabon. The research explores the link between West African cultural practices and the existence of trafficking. The report notes the trafficking of children from Benin to Gabon for use in several sectors including fisheries, domestic service, agriculture, artisanal trade, and plantations. Some are trafficked to do forced labor in the agricultural sector from impoverished areas in Benin (*Oueme, Mono and Atlantique*) to Libreville and various towns throughout Gabon. However, the report does not specify the exact goods produced. Children trafficked for forced labor and enslavement work under difficult conditions, carrying heavy loads with little to no food, repeated beatings, and long hours of work from 14 to 18 hours per day. The report notes that 67 percent of children trafficked are female between age 7 and 18. Female children are trafficked more often to work as domestic slaves as well as in the agricultural sector.

The report is based on 884 interviews, 654 in Benin and 230 in Gabon. The interviews were conducted with child and adult victims of trafficking, administrative officials, parents of victims of trafficking, and victims that had been re-victimized.

2. An NGO campaign to raise awareness on the trade in children. (2005, August 8). *Angola Press*. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from <http://www.angolapress-angop.ao/noticia-f.asp?ID=363792>

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This is an article in French from the Angola Press on a nongovernmental organization (NGO) awareness campaign held in Gabon to highlight the trade in children in West

Africa. The article reported that children are trafficked into Gabon from Togo and Benin and forced into domestic service and slavery. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Anti-Slavery International. (2001). *Trafficking of children in West Africa—Focus on Mali and Cote d'Ivoire*. London: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.anti-slavery.org/archive/other/trafficking-children-wafrica.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports on the increased occurrence of child trafficking in West Africa. Children are trafficked from Mali, Togo, and Nigeria to richer countries such as Gabon. The article focuses mainly on trafficking between Mali and Côte d'Ivoire and notes that some children are forced to work in coffee and yam plantations. However, it did not specify whether those incidences were in Gabon. The source provides no more specifics on trafficking into Gabon. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of specific goods.

4. Anti-Slavery International. (2003). *Projet Sous-Régionale de Lutte contre le Travail et le Trafics des Enfants Domestiques* [Sub-regional project on eradicating child domestic work and child trafficking in West and Central Africa]. London: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/Africa%20Sous%20Regional%202003.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report mentions Gabon as a destination country for children trafficked from Benin, Togo and Mali. Unlike other West African countries where children are trafficked internally from rural areas to work as domestic servants in the city, children trafficked into domestic service in Gabon are from neighboring countries, in particular Togo, Benin, and Mali.

Data for the report was gathered through a regional project in West Africa that attempts to address the problem of child trafficking for the primary purpose of domestic service. The project and report are the result of a partnership between Anti-Slavery International and The Joint African and World Organization for Children in Benin, The Research and Action Group for the Indigenous Development of the Rural Women of Burkina Faso, The Coalition of NGOs against the Trafficking of Children of Gabon, The Social Network for Development of Ghana, The Association for the Struggle against the Trafficking of Children in Niger, The Organization for Child Workers in Niger, and The World Association for African Orphans in Togo. The report makes no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Anti-Slavery International. (2004). *The cocoa industry in West Africa: A history of exploitation*. London: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/cocoa%20report%202004.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Cocoa

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report provides an analysis of cocoa production and how slave labor and children enter the chain of production. It relates the history of cocoa and explores how this commodity fits in a global market. The report also briefly mentions that children from neighboring countries Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, and Togo are trafficked to Gabon to work in several types of economic activity, including domestic labor, market trading, child begging, and prostitution. However, the only sector specifically mentioned in relation to Gabon was domestic labor. Additionally, the report notes that children are particularly at risk of slavery, working in harmful conditions with reports of severe beatings and physiological abuse.

Analysis for this report is drawn from various sources and includes recommendations for governments, the chocolate industry, and consumers. Even though the report analyzes cocoa production in the region as a whole, there was no specific mention of the use of child labor in the production of other goods in Gabon.

6. Anti-Slavery International. (2005). *Enfants travailleurs domestiques: Manuel sur la bonne pratique dans les interventions* [Child domestic workers: A handbook on good practice in interventions]. London: Author. Retrieved on October 1, 2007, from <http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/Enfants%20travailleurs%20domestiques%20%20manuel%20sur%20la%20bonne%20pratique%20dans%20les%20interventions.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This is a manual of good practices and interventions related to the problem of child trafficking and domestic servitude in West and Central Africa. Domestic labor is the only specific reference to incidences of child labor in Gabon. The report notes that 89 girls who were trafficked to Gabon as domestic workers from Togo and Benin were repatriated by the *Centre d'Accueili*. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Anti-Slavery International. (2007, June 19). *Five convicted of child trafficking in legal first for Togo*. London: Author. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from <http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/news/Togotrafficfirst190607.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Trade
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This article notes that trafficking of Togolese children as young as age five occurs both internally and to the neighboring countries of Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Niger, and Nigeria. The article mentions that Togolese children are trafficked for forced labor internally and to destination countries to work in the agricultural, domestic, trade, and fishing sectors, as well as for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

8. Anti-Slavery International. (n.d.). *Photo caption 9*. London: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/africagallery/photocaption9.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Trade
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Trade

This is a photo essay of a girl, age 10, named Aminata who was trafficked to Gabon from her home in Togo and forced to make cakes and sell them on the streets of Gabon's capital. This is part of a photo gallery maintained by Anti-Slavery International on their website. The gallery includes images of children trafficked to Gabon to peddle goods and work as domestic servants. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Article 4: Freedom from slavery. (2007). *BBC World Service*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/people/features/ihavearightto/four_b/casestudy_art04.shtml

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This is a case study by the BBC World News Service on the trafficking of children in West Africa. The article references the seizure of a boat carrying 43 children and young adults from Benin to Gabon, and at least 12 of them were being trafficked. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

10. Astill, J. (2001, April 22). Gabon's oasis of oil lures children into slavery. *The Observer*. Retrieved December 30, 2007, from <http://observer.guardian.co.uk/international/story/0,,476518,00.html>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This is an article reporting on the discovery of the *Etrireno*, a ship carrying trafficked children and adults off the coast of Gabon. The article includes interviews with children who were held captive aboard the ship. Some of the children were from Benin and Mali and had been to Libreville to prison camps. The article reports that Gabon is a destination country for trafficking in the region. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods in the article.

11. Benin Parliament cracks down on child trafficking. (2006b, February 3). *Agence France Press*. Retrieved December 30, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Cocoa, Sugar

Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Sugar

The article mentions that Gabon is the destination for many children trafficked by slaver traders in the region. Beninese children are bought and then sent to cocoa and sugar plantations in Gabon. There is no mention of the conditions experienced by the children.

12. Blunt, E. (2001, April 16). *West Africa's little maids*. BBC News. Retrieved December 30, 2007, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1279776.stm>

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Trade

This is an article about the prevalence of child maids in West Africa. The article discusses the treatment and existence of child maids throughout the region. Gabon is mentioned as a destination country for forced child workers from Togo and Benin for the purpose of domestic labor and trade. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods in Gabon.

13. Brydon, L. (2001, March). Slavery & labour in West Africa. *Africa Review of African Political Economy*, 28(87), 137-140.

Source: Journal Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This journal article reports on the capture of the ship *Etrireno*, which was transporting trafficked children and adults, and the reactions of international NGOs, as well as the governments of Gabon and Benin. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

14. Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. (2003). *CEACR: Individual Observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Gabon (ratification: 1960)* Published: 2003. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Slavery: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Street Vending

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Street Vending

The report refers to Gabon as a destination country for the trafficking of persons and that children are trafficked from Togo, Benin, and Nigeria. The Committee notes that the economic exploitation of trafficked children in Gabon constitutes the worst forms of child labor. The report states that child victims of trafficking are deprived of the right to education and adequate nutrition, and are often victims of physical and sexual abuse.

The report also mentions the July 2001 case of the *Etireno*, a ship that was seized while trafficking 40 children to Gabon. The report refers to submissions by Anti-Slavery International stating that the majority of children who are victims of trafficking to Gabon are girls employed in domestic service and as street hawkers, whereas boys mainly work in agriculture. Children often have to work from 14 to 18 hours per day. Geographical areas of trafficking within Gabon and the specific agricultural goods produced were not mentioned in the report.

15. Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. (2005). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning convention 182, Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 Gabon (ratification: 2001)* Published: 2005. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Slavery: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This is a report by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) concerning Gabon's first report on forced labor. The report requests Gabon submit more specific information regarding all forms of slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage, and forced compulsory labor.

CEACR notes that Gabon has undertaken an effort to carry out the work of harmonizing the legislation prohibiting the trafficking of children, in the context of the Sub-regional Project to combat the trafficking of children for the exploitation of their labor in West and Central Africa, which commenced in July 2001.

The report also notes that there is a reported increase in the trafficking of children in the region. Children from Togo, Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana are the victims of trafficking to Gabon.

The committee report also notes that Gabon is participating in an International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) assessment of child trafficking and that Gabon has initiated dialogue with neighboring states on the issue of trafficking. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. (2006a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) Gabon (ratification: 1960)*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

The report requests that Gabon submit information on measures that the country has adopted in response to reports of increased trafficking of children. The report asks for information regarding national legislation that is designed to prevent, suppress, and punish the trafficking of persons. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. (2006b). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention 182 Gabon (ratification: 2001)*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This is a request by the CEACR to Gabon for information related to the implementation of anti-trafficking measures. The report notes that Gabon has taken measures to harmonize the legislation prohibiting trafficking of children for labor exploitation in West and Central Africa. The committee notes that the government report on July 13, 2001 stated that 25,000 children work in Gabon, of who between 17,000 and 20,000 are victims of trafficking. Furthermore, 95 percent of these children are used in the informal economy, 40 percent are under age 12, and 71 percent work in the tertiary sector, particularly as domestic workers.

The committee report also requests information on penal sanctions for child trafficking. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

18. Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. (2006c). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention. 182 Gabon (ratification: 2001)*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Drug Trafficking

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering, Unspecified

This document is a request by the CEACR for Gabon's most recent legislation on the Worst Forms of Child Labor, including recruitment in the armed forces, drug production, and trafficking. The committee requests Gabon submit a copy of the national act which stipulates that enlistment in the armed forces is voluntary and takes place from age 20. The document implies that conscription into the armed forces has occurred, but there is no report of specific incidents.

The document also requests information on the legal provisions dedicated to prohibiting the use of pornography, as well as the use of a child for illicit activities, specifically for the production and trafficking of drugs. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

19. Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. (2007). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Minimum Age (underground work) Convention, 1965 (No. 123) Gabon (ratification: 1968)*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Mining

The Committee notes in this report that Gabon has not taken legislative steps to give effect to certain provisions of the Convention. In particular, the commission requests that the government adopts legislation which prohibits the employment of youths under age 18 in not only extraction and earthworks, but also in all underground mining employment.

20. Elliot, J. (2006, March 4). A life ended by child traffickers. *BBC News*. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/health/3551538.stm>

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Street Vending

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Street Vending

This article discusses the problem of slavery in West Africa. In particular the article notes the life of a girl age 16 who was taken from her home in Togo and trafficked to Gabon for domestic work. Other trafficked children were forced to work as street traders. She reported that children were the majority of people trafficked. She died of AIDS after being abandoned because of pregnancy and of was no use to her traffickers. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

21. Gabon cracks down on child trafficking. (2005, February 26). *Mail and Guardian*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.mg.co.za/articlePage.aspx?articleid=198353&area=/insight/insight__africa/

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

The article discusses the history of forced labor and trafficking in Gabon and reports on recent efforts to combat child trafficking, including the passing of a law in 2002 aimed at protecting children by penalizing traffickers. The law provides for penalties ranging from imprisonment of up to five years and fines between US\$200 and \$2,000. The article notes that in the four years since the law was passed, 90 children trafficked from Togo and Benin to Gabon were repatriated. It also indicates that there are an estimated 25,000 exploited children in Gabon, half of whom are from the neighboring countries of Nigeria, Benin, and Togo. Most of the child victims of trafficking work as street vendors and domestic laborers. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and Sweden have assisted the Gabonese government through funding and programs aimed at eradicating the problem of child trafficking in Gabon. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods in Gabon.

22. Global March Against Child Labour. (2004). *Gabon*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 31, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/GABON.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

According to this factsheet, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that 13.2 percent of children from age 10 to 14 in Gabon were working. It also states that girls are employed in forced domestic servitude, market vending, and roadside restaurants while boys are forcibly employed in small workshops and as street vendors. The factsheet also mentions the high media publicity of a boat that capsized in September 2000 off the coast of Cameroon carrying around 140 suspected child slaves on their way to Gabon. In terms of child trafficking, the document mentions that Gabon is a destination country for children trafficked from Benin, Nigeria, Togo, and Guinea for the purposes of forced labor. Additionally, it notes an ILO report which mentions a significant number of children forced to work as domestic servants who are often sexually abused or forced into prostitution. The factsheet also confirms that Togolese children are trafficked to Gabon for use as domestic child servants, market traders, child beggars, and prostitutes. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods in Gabon.

23. Human Rights Watch. (2004) Child domestics: The world's invisible workers—A human rights watch backgrounder. New York: Author. Retrieved December 30, 2007, from http://hrw.org/english/docs/2004/06/10/africa8789_txt.htm

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

The report by Human Rights Watch discusses child domestic workers. It states that the U.N. estimates that 200,000 children are recruited for domestic labor and other exploitive labor each year in that region of Africa, which includes Gabon. The report also mentions Gabon as one of the countries in that region that has enacted anti-trafficking legislation. The report states that the Gabonese government periodically rounds up and repatriates trafficked child laborers to their country of origin. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods in Gabon.

The report is based on independent investigations by Human Rights Watch in West Africa (2002), Guatemala (2000), El Salvador (2003), and Malaysia/Indonesia (2004) as well as information available from other international NGOs. Gabon is mentioned in the report's discussion of West and Central Africa.

24. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2001, April 18). ICFTU urges governments to end child slavery. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved December 30, 2007, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991212672&Language=EN>

Source: International Organization

Child Slavery: Cocoa, Cotton

Forced Child Labor: Cocoa, Cotton

This is a call by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) to stop child labor in response to the discovery of a ship carrying 250 child slaves off the coast of West Africa. The statement by ICFTU urges the government of Gabon to take concrete measures such as stepping up inspections in cotton and cocoa plantations to ensure they are child-labor free.

25. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2001) *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/ev.php-URL_ID=3602&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Trade

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

This report synthesizes results from operation reviews conducted during the first phase of the ILO-IPEC project on child trafficking in the West and Central African countries of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, and Togo. The report discusses the trafficking routes within West Africa. The report notes that the average age of trafficked children ranges from 5 to 20 years.

Throughout West Africa and Central Africa, gender differences in child labor exist, as boys are more often trafficked for work on plantations and girls for domestic labor. Both genders are found in activities such as street vending, trade, food catering, and prostitution. Gabon is a destination country for trafficking in the region. The report discusses the cultural basis for modern trafficking as well as the disparate economic conditions in the region, which are the basis of the trafficking pattern. Gabon has measures to control the transport of minors across borders. Boats and airplanes are used to transport children to Gabon. The report also notes that some trafficked children are forced to work in restaurants.

The report contains many statistics on children trafficked in the region. In Gabon, 21 percent of 600 children working received no salary while 12 percent received a salary below the minimum standard. The study found that children worked in hazardous conditions. Some children worked with dangerous tools such as welding equipment or chainsaws. Also, it was reported that 96 percent of children working in Gabon had no social security. The report includes proposals on how to address the problem of human trafficking in each country. Gabon has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, ILO Convention 29, 1930, ILO Convention 105, 1957 and ILO Convention 138, 1973.

26. International Labour Organization. (2001). *ILO reports on child trafficking in West and Central Africa*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Press_releases/lang--en/WCMS_007848/index.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports the release of a synthesis report compiled by the ILO, and funded by the U.S. Department of Labor. The report titled *Combating Trafficking in Children for Labour Exploitation in West and Central Africa* (also included in this bibliography), is based on information drawn from interviews with children and parents in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, and Togo. The article reports that while some children are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation, most have been trafficked for other forms of work, such as domestic work, work in plantations, small trade, begging and soliciting. The article goes on to describe the factors which lead parents and children to be lured into trafficking. While the article discusses trafficking, and the use of forced child labor in a number of sectors within the region, it does not report on any specific incidences of child labor in Gabon.

27. International Labour Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labour: global report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This is the first report following the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. The report notes that ILO-IPEC has set up a project on combating the trafficking of children for labor exploitation in Gabon as well as several other West and Central African locations.

The report does not mention specific instances of child labor in the production of goods. However, the report contains several charts and statistics on the global distribution of forced and child labor and its common attributes.

28. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *Gabon: Convention and ratification date and status list*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This is a comprehensive list of which ILO Conventions Gabon ratified. They include the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention 1957 on May 29, 1961, and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention 1999 on March 28, 2001. However, it has not ratified ILO Convention 138 on the Minimum Age. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

29. International Organization for Migration. (2005). *Report of the Committee on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/main/site/policy_and_research/un/60/A_60_48_en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This is a report made to the UN General Assembly at the 59th session on migrant rights compliance. The report notes that Gabon ratified the international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families on December 15, 2004. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

30. Labrador, D. (2002, March 11). Mental bonds: A closer look at the once intractable nature of slavery in Gabon in West Africa provides a case study for the global phenomenon of human bondage. *Scientific American*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.sciam.com/article.cfm?articleID=0002581F-B7BD-1CDA-B4A8809EC588EEDF>

Source: Journal Article

Child Slavery: Unspecified

The article reports that slavery is a relatively new phenomenon in Gabon. The article states that there are between 5,000 and 6,000 child slaves in Gabon. The article reports that cultural and economic reasons support the existence of slavery in Gabon. In a study of 264 Togolese and Beninese children in Libreville, the capital of Gabon, 61 percent received no pay for their work and 26 percent were beaten regularly. All 264 were female. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods in Gabon.

31. Lawson, A. (2005, February 26). Gabon cracks down on child trafficking. *Mail and Guardian*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.mg.co.za/articlePage.aspx?articleid=198353&area=/insight/insight__africa/

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

The article discusses the history of forced labor and trafficking in Gabon and reports on recent efforts to combat child trafficking, including the passing of a law in 2002 aimed at protecting children by penalizing traffickers. The law provides for penalties ranging from imprisonment of up to five years and fines between US\$200 and \$2,000. The article notes that in the four years since the law was passed, 90 children trafficked from Togo and Benin to Gabon has been repatriated. It also indicates that there are an estimated 25,000 exploited children in Gabon, half of whom are from the neighboring countries of Nigeria, Benin, and Togo. Most of the child victims of trafficking work as street vendors and domestic laborers. UNICEF, UNDP, and Sweden have assisted the Gabonese government through funding and programs aimed at eradicating the problem of child trafficking in Gabon. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

32. Mattar, M. (2003). *Statement of Mohamed Y. Mattar to U.S. Congress House of Representatives: The role of the government in combating trafficking in persons—A global human rights approach*. Retrieved December 30, 2007, from <http://protectionproject.org/commentary/ctp.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This is a transcript of a statement given by Mohamed Mattar, the co-director of the Protection Project to the U.S. Congress on the global challenges of eradicating trafficking. The statement discusses the steps that must be taken in order to eliminate the trafficking of people. The statement reports that in Gabon it is estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 children are enslaved. Those enslaved children are reportedly unpaid and many are beaten. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

33. Mattar, M. (2004). *Trafficking in persons: The scope of the problem and the appropriate responses: Global perspective*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://protectionproject.org/commentary/mattar_914.htm

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This is a transcript of a talk given by Mohamed Mattar, the co-director of the Protection Project at Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, at a seminar on globalization and corruption. The majority of the lecture discusses global patterns of trafficking and forced child labor. Gabon is mentioned as a country that does not have anti-trafficking legislation. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

34. Police Rescue Six Children Sold into Slavery. (2006, January 17). *Agence France Press*. Retrieved December 30, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Cocoa, Mining, Sugar

Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Mining, Sugar

Forced Child Labor: Cocoa, Mining, Sugar

This article mentions that children in Benin are sold to large plantations or mining operations, especially sugar and cocoa plantations in Cameroon, Gabon, Ivory Coast, and Nigeria. There was no mention of specific geographical areas within Gabon where the children were sold into forced labor.

35. The Protection Project. (2007). *Gabon*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://protectionproject.org/gabon.doc>

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This country profile notes that Gabon is a destination country for the trafficking of children and women from Togo, Benin, Mali, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, and Cameroon. Children are trafficked into Gabon for work as street vendors, market vendors, as domestic laborers, in forced prostitution and to work in small businesses. The government has passed Constitutional and penal amendments to prosecute and penalize human trafficking in Gabon. Additionally, Gabon set up a national commission against trafficking in 2003. UNICEF also partnered with the Gabonese government to set up a call center and two reception centers to provide accommodations for rescued victims of child trafficking. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

36. Remembering Slavery. (2007, February 12). *BBC News*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.bbc.co.uk/tyne/content/articles/2007/02/12/remembering_slavery_2007_events_feature.shtml

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This is a webpage summarizing events and activities taking place to mark the 200th anniversary of the Abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade. The page mentions an exhibition of photographs documenting the trafficking of children in Gabon and Benin. The exhibition was organized by Anti-Slavery International. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

37. Rights-Gabon: Hopefully, the beginning of the end for child traffickers. (2005, February 24). *IPS.com*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1446&file=view_document.sql

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

This article reports that Gabon is trying eight nationals from Benin and Togo who were indicted for the trafficking and exploitation of children. The defendants face imprisonment of up to five years if convicted and fines of between \$200 and \$2,000. Those penalties are stipulated in a law aimed at protecting children against exploitation. The trial follows the arrest of 20 persons thought to have been exploiting children in Libreville. The article mentions that trafficked children are often forced to work without pay as street vendors and domestics. Girls who are older may be forced into prostitution. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods beyond that of food for street vendors.

38. Rouge, C. (2004, June 2-4), *Information about street children—Benin*. Excerpts from Service pour le Developpement Integral de l'Homme (A civil society forum report). Retrieved May 9, 2008, from <http://www.streetchildren.orguk/reports/information%20about%20street%20children%20in%20Benin.doc>

Source NGO

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article notes that approximately 50,000 Beninois children have been trafficked to Gabon, Nigeria, and Cote d'Ivoire for unspecified purposes. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

39. Scarpa, S. (2005). Child trafficking: The worst face of the world. *Global Migration Perspectives: No. 40*. Switzerland: Global Commission on International Migration. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/policy_and_research/gcim/gmp/gmp40.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

This article offers a global overview of child trafficking. It also briefly analyzes the global phenomenon of human trafficking and focuses on the major regional trends in child trafficking and the international response to the phenomenon. This report notes that girls are trafficked from Benin to Gabon to work as domestic servants and boys are trafficked to work on agricultural plantations. The report did not mention working conditions or specific locations within Gabon.

This document is based on desk research and analysis of international treaty law, soft law instruments, and mechanisms with a human rights perspective.

40. *Sea ordeal of 'child slaves.'* (2001a, April 13). *BBC News*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1275867.stm>

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Unspecified

This article reports that a ship carrying up to 250 suspected child slaves was refused entry by Gabon and Cameroon. The ship came from Benin. While the report does not cite specific incidences in Gabon, it mentions that enslaved children are often forced to work long hours and are frequently subjected to physical and sexual abuse. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

41. Ship carrying 250 children forced to return to Benin. (2001, April 13). UNWIRE. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.unwire.org/unwire/20010413/14230_story.asp

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Unspecified

The article reports on the incident of a ship that had been refused entry in Cameroon and Gabon and was arriving in Benin, with a suspected 250 trafficked children on board. The article quotes UNICEF spokesperson Estelle Guluman explaining that poverty-stricken parents in such countries as Togo, Benin, or Mali are prone to selling their children on false pretenses, only for them to be trafficked to Gabon or Côte d'Ivoire, where they are forced to work on plantations and other sectors, and are subjected to abuse.

42. *The slave children*. (2001, October 5). *BBC News*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/programmes/correspondent/1519144.stm>

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Trade
 Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Trade
 Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Trade

This article reports on the existence of child slavery and child trafficking in West Africa. The article mentions Gabon as a destination for trafficked children, particularly from poorer neighboring Benin. Children trafficked to Gabon are forced to work as cooks, domestics, prostitutes, and street vendors.

The article reports that children are often physically abused, starved, and sold by their parents. The article states that there are more than 200,000 children sold every year in Africa's modern slave trade. Girls in Gabon are often subjected to brutal beatings. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods in Gabon.

43. *Tales of West African trafficking*. (2003, April 2). *BBC News*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/2906193.stm>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This is a collection of anecdotes from victims of trafficking in West Africa. It includes the personal experience of a girl who was trafficked to Gabon, and who recounted that children who died en route to Gabon were thrown into the river. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

44. *Trafficking in children*. (2001, May 4). *The New York Times*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9B04EED71338F937A35756C0A9679C8B63>

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Unspecified
 Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article discusses the discovery of a ship that left Benin in March 2001 and was found to be carrying children and young adults sold into slavery. The article also discusses the practice of parents selling children as young as age four or five into slavery. Gabon is one of the destination countries for West African child trafficking. The article also reports that 21 West and Central African countries met in Gabon to discuss the problem in a conference sponsored by UNICEF and the ILO. In regards to Gabon, the article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

45. Traite des enfants: Enfin de l'action [Trafficking in children: Finally, action]. (2005, Janvier 27). *Afriquecentrale.info*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1366&file=view_document.sql

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Street Vending, Trade
Forced Child Labor: Street Vending, Trade

This article reports that 60 children working as vendors and street sellers were arrested along with their employers. Gabon is an important destination for children trafficked from West African countries including Benin, Togo, Mali, and Nigeria for exploitive labor, including the aforementioned sectors. Gabonese law requires that children be enrolled in school until they are age 16. Additionally, Gabon recently passed a law prohibiting all forms of child exploitation. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods in Gabon.

46. UN calls for stop to trafficking of children in Africa. (2007, June 16). *Voice of America News*. Retrieved January 2, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article states that approximately 1.2 million children worldwide are trafficked each year. Of these, 32 percent are from West and Central Africa. Gabon is noted to have taken steps to combat the endemic problem of child trafficking in the region. This article does not provide details regarding the use of forced labor specifically in Gabon. Rather, it presents a snapshot of child trafficking in the region.

47. UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. (2002). *La traite d'enfants en Afrique de l'ouest—réponses politiques* [Child trafficking in West Africa—Policy responses]. Florence, Italy: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.unicef-icdc.org/publications/pdf/insight7f.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

The UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre has worked with the UNICEF Regional Office for West and Central Africa to identify effective policy solutions to combat trafficking in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Mali, Nigeria, and Togo.

The report notes that Gabon is a destination country for child trafficking and a transit country for the purpose of agricultural and domestic labor exploitation. The report states that Gabon needs to set up prevention programs and enforcement mechanisms. It also describes ILO and UNICEF programs in the region.

48. UNICEF probes remark that 150 child slaves died at sea. (2001, July 20). *U.N. Wire*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the http://www.unwire.org/unwire/20010720/16135_story.asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Slavery: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports that UNICEF was surprised by the remarks of Nigerian President Obasanjo, who stated that 150 Nigerian child slaves died at sea while traveling to Gabon. The article states that thousands of children from age 9 to 12 are believed to be working in Gabon and Cote d'Ivoire. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

49. United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime. (2006a). *Assistance for the Implementation of the ECOWAS Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/ecowas_training_manual_2006.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sugarcane

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Sugarcane

This is a training manual distributed by the Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) for implementing plans against trafficking. The manual discusses issues raised when gathering trafficking data.

The manual reports the story of a woman from Burkina Faso who was promised a job as a waitress in Gabon, but who was trafficked and forced into prostitution, paid nothing and brutally beaten. She was ultimately taken to Gabon, where police picked her up. The manual also tells the story of a mother whose son age 12 was offered \$10 for his services. He was smuggled into Gabon where he was forced to work long hard hours in sugarcane fields without pay.

50. United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime. (2006b). *Measures to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in Benin, Nigeria and Togo*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/human_trafficking/ht_research_report_nigeria.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This is a report based on a project initiated by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to improve the level of information available on trafficking in human

beings within, to, and from Benin, Nigeria, and Togo. The report notes that Gabon is part of several established trafficking routes in the region. Beninese children and young women are trafficked to Gabon from rural areas to cities and forced into sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, and commercial and agricultural labor. The report makes no mention of specific goods produced or specific crops. Additionally, the report notes that Nigerian women are trafficked to Gabon for forced labor as street beggars, domestic service, and prostitution. Togo is an origin country for children trafficked to Gabon for forced domestic labor and prostitution.

A study of trafficking victims in Gabon originating from Benin found that 86 percent of 229 children were female and 50 percent were under age 16. As for adults, given that most victims of trafficking are forced into the prostitution sector, trafficking victims are almost exclusively female.

51. United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime. (2006c). *Trafficking in Persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006-04.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This is a report by the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of the UNODC. Gabon is mentioned as a country with a low incidence of reporting as a country of origin for trafficking. However, Gabon has a medium incidence of reporting as a transit and destination country for trafficking. Girls in Gabon were beaten and forced to work around the clock as domestic servants.

The report is separated into several chapters which provide a background into human trafficking, an outline of global patterns in trafficking, regional flows in human trafficking, and data, methodology and coding of the trafficking data.

52. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Gabon: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 6, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Mechanics, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Unspecified

The report notes that Gabon has a poor human rights record as a result of incidences of forced labor, trafficking in persons, and child labor. It also notes that child labor as a result of trafficking occurred in rural areas, and many foreign children were found to be working in domestic service and marketplaces. The report also states that children, especially girls from Benin and Togo, were trafficked for the purpose of domestic labor or to work in the informal sector. Additionally, children from Nigeria were trafficked into Gabon to work as mechanics. Trafficked children are reported to work particularly long

hours, without adequate food, no opportunity to attend school, receive no wages, and endure physical abuse. The report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

53. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Bananas, Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Rubber Plantation, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Tea, Trade, Workshop

Forced Child Labor: Banana, Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Rubber Plantation, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Tea, Trade, Workshop

The report identifies Gabon as a Tier 2 country and notes that it is a destination country for children trafficked from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, but primarily from Benin, Guinea, Nigeria, and Togo. Children are trafficked as domestic servants, plantation laborers, and street vendors, and for work in commercial enterprises, the handicraft industry and construction. Children and women are trafficked from Cameroon to Gabon. Cameroonian victims are trafficked for domestic servitude and street vending; as forced laborers on tea, cocoa, banana, and rubber plantations; for forced work in spare-parts shops; and for commercial sexual exploitation. The report notes that in 2005, Cameroon collaborated with Gabon in repatriating 11 Cameroonian trafficking victims from Gabon. As in many other cases of child trafficking, labor is differentiated by gender with girls primarily trafficked for forced work as domestic servants, but also forced to work in market vending and in restaurant labor. The primary reason for the trafficking in boys is for forced labor in small workshops, and street vending, or hawking.

The government does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The report notes that the government has nonetheless made efforts to comply. While national law prohibits child trafficking, law enforcement against trafficking has been weak during the past year. Child protection measures were stepped up by the government; it maintains a residential center to house victims of trafficking. In terms of prevention, the Ministry of Justice continued to organize “town hall” meetings throughout the country to publicize Gabon’s anti-trafficking law.

GABON: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Adihou, A. F., Anti-Slavery, & Enfants Solidaires d'Afrique et due Monde. (2002). *Rapport de Recherche sur le Trafic des Enfants entre le Bénin et le Gabon* [Research report on child trafficking between Benin and Gabon]. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/beningabon_report.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Slavery: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishery

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Artisanal Trade, Domestic Labor, Fishery

Child Slavery: Agriculture, Commercial Plantation, Domestic Labor

Child Trafficking: Artisanal Trade, Agriculture, Commercial Plantation, Domestic Labor, Fishery

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Artisanal Trade, Domestic Labor, Fishery

This report, in French, presents the findings of a study on child trafficking between Benin and Gabon. It notes that Benin is the source of children trafficked to Gabon. The research explores the link between West African cultural practices and the existence of trafficking. The report notes also that trafficked children from Benin to Gabon are used in several economic areas including at fisheries; in domestic service, agriculture, artisanal trade and plantations. Some children are trafficked to do forced labor in agricultural and commercial plantations, but the report does not specify the exact goods produced at those plantations or who consumes them. Trafficked children work under difficult conditions, often experiencing severe beatings, food deprivation, work periods of from 14 to 18 hours per day, and expected to carry heavy loads. The report points out that about 67 percent of the children trafficked are female between the age of 7 and 18 and are trafficked to work as domestic slaves and on agricultural plantations. The report also mentions the continued enslavement of adults to do the same type of work.

The report is based on 884 interviews, 654 in Benin and 230 in Gabon, with child and adult victims of trafficking, administrative officials, parents of victims of trafficking, and victims who had been re-victimized.

2. Africa opens talks to fight trafficking, Libreville Gabon. (2007, December 6). *Mail and Guardian*. Retrieved December 30, 2007, from http://www.mg.co.za/articlePage.aspx?articleid=271263&area=/breaking_news/breaking_news__africa/

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This is a news article on a conference held in Gabon on trafficking. Delegates from West and Central African countries gathered in Libreville, Gabon to discuss a joint accord to fight the trafficking of children and women. The article reports that the agreement drafted

at the meeting will oblige the signatory nations to ratify the Palermo Accord, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. The accord calls for “preventing, suppressing and punishing the trafficking of people.” There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods in Gabon.

3. Agreement on combating slave trade in Central and Western Africa. (2006, May 12). *Agence France-Presse*. Retrieved December 30, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Slavery: Unspecified

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This news article reports that West and Central African countries completed a regional agreement against human trafficking. Gabon is mentioned as a signatory of the agreement. The article reports that slavery is a major problem in West and Central Africa. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods in Gabon.

4. Anti-Slavery International. (2004). *The cocoa industry in West Africa: A history of exploitation*. London: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/cocoa%20report%202004.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Cocoa

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report provides an analysis of African cocoa production and how slave labor and children enter the chain of production. The report relates the history of cocoa and how that commodity fits within a global market. The report also briefly mentions that children from Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria and Togo are trafficked to Gabon to work in several types of economic activities, including domestic labor, market trading, child begging and prostitution. Children are particularly at risk of being trapped in slavery and having to work in harmful conditions enduring severe beatings and physiological abuse. Analysis for this report is drawn from various sources and includes recommendations for governments, the chocolate industry and consumers. Even though the report analyzes cocoa production in the region as a whole, there was no specific mention of the use of forced labor in the production of other goods in Gabon.

5. Anti-Slavery International. (2007, June 19). *Five convicted of child trafficking in legal first for Togo*. London: Author. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from <http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/news/Togotrafficfirst190607.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Trade
 Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This short article notes that trafficking of Togolese children as young as age five occurs, both internally and to the neighboring countries of Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Niger and Nigeria. The article mentions that Togolese children are trafficked for forced labor internally, and to destination countries to work in the agricultural, domestic, trade, and fishing sectors, as well as for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

6. Astill, J. (2001, April 22). Gabon's oasis of oil lures children into slavery. *The Observer*. Retrieved December 30, 2007, from <http://observer.guardian.co.uk/international/story/0,,476518,00.html>

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This news article reports on the discovery of a ship—the Etrireno—which was carrying trafficked children and adults off the coast of Gabon. The article includes interviews with children who were held captive aboard the ship. Some of the children were from Benin and Mali and had been to Libreville, Gabon prison camps. The article reports that Gabon is a destination country for trafficking in the region. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods in Gabon.

7. Benin Parliament cracks down on child trafficking. (2006b, February 3). *Agence France-Presse*. Retrieved December 30, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Cocoa, Sugar
 Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Sugar

The article mentions that Gabon is the destination for many children trafficked by slaver traders in the region. Beninese children are bought and then sent to cocoa and sugar plantations in Gabon. There is no mention of the conditions experienced by the children.

8. Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. (2001a). *Individual direct request concerning Convention No. 105, Abolition of Forced Labour, 1957 Gabon (ratification: 1961) submitted: 2001*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Prison Labor

In this document, the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) requests Gabon submit a report on the regulations governing prison labor. CEACR recalls that no forced or compulsory labor can be

imposed in the situations where it is prohibited in the Convention. This document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. (2001b). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Gabon (ratification: 1960) submitted: 2001*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Prison Labor

The CEACR requests that Gabon submit a report regarding prison labor. In particular, CEACR requests Gabon provide information on provisions designed to prevent any form of forced labor, including the hiring out of convicted prisoners to private parties. This document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. (2003a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Gabon (ratification: 1960) published: 2003*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Slavery: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Street Vending

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Street Vending

Forced Labor: Prison Labor

This is a request by CEACR to Gabon to establish rules regarding prison labor. The report discusses which forms of prison labor are in compliance with the ILO Convention Article 2, paragraph 2c, which prohibits convicts from being placed at the disposal of private individuals, companies or associations.

The report also refers to Gabon as a destination country for trafficking of persons and that children are trafficked from Togo, Benin and Nigeria. CEACR notes that the economic exploitation of trafficked children in Gabon constitutes the worst forms of child labor. The report states that child victims of trafficking are deprived of the right to education and adequate nutrition and are often victims of physical and sexual abuse.

The report also mentions the July 2001 case of the *Etireno*, a ship which held 40 children who were being trafficked to Gabon. The report refers to submissions by Anti-Slavery International stating that the majority of children who are victims of trafficking to Gabon are girls employed in domestic service and as street hawkers, whereas boys mainly work in agriculture. Children often have to work from 14 to 18 hours per day.

The report also notes that on January 17, 2002, Gabon submitted a report to CEACR on the Rights of the Child and which explains Gabonese laws (including the penalties for

persons who have used forced labor). Although slave labor in the agricultural sector is discussed, the document does provide further details on the crops or goods produced.

11. Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. (2003b). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Convention No. 105, Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 Gabon (ratification: 1961) submitted: 2003*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Prison Labor

This report by CEACR notes the absence of information from the Gabon report on the regulation of prison labor. In addition, the report requests information on terms of imprisonment involving compulsory labor for certain breaches of discipline by seafarers. This document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

12. Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. (2005). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 Gabon (ratification: 2001) published: 2005*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Adult Slavery: Unspecified

This document by the CEACR concerns Gabon's first report on forced labor. The CEACR document requests Gabon submit more specific information regarding all forms of slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and forced compulsory labor.

The CEACR notes that Gabon has undertaken an effort to harmonize legislation prohibiting the trafficking of children with the Sub Regional Project, an anti-poverty program, by combating the trafficking of children for the exploitation of their labor in West and Central Africa, which commenced in July 2001.

The Committee report also notes that Gabon is participating in the International Labour Organization's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) assessment of child trafficking and that Gabon has initiated dialogue with neighboring states on the issue of trafficking. This document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. (2006a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) Gabon (ratification: 1960) published: 2006*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Prison Labor

This is a report by CEACR requesting Gabon submit information regarding forced prison labor.

The report also requests Gabon submit information on measures the country adopted in response to reports of increased trafficking in children. The report asks for information regarding national legislation that is designed to prevent, suppress and punish the trafficking persons. This document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

14. Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. (2006c). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) Gabon (ratification: 1961) submitted: 2006*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Prison Labor

CEACR requests information from Gabon regarding forced prison labor. In particular, the report requests information regarding the statement by Gabon that they have no political prisoners. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

15. Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. (2007). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) Gabon (ratification: 1960) published: 2007*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Prison Labor

In this report, CEACR repeats previous requests for information regarding unpaid forced prison labor for private companies. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

16. Human Rights Watch. (2003). *U.S. State Department trafficking report undercut by lack of analysis*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://hrw.org/english/docs/2003/06/11/usint6143.htm>

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Trafficking: Unspecified

This Human Rights Watch article criticizes the U.S. State Department 2003 Human Trafficking Report for lacking statistics on forced labor. In terms of Gabon, the article

criticizes the report for not mentioning the investigation or prosecution of trafficking cases. Additionally, the article states that Gabon has failed to address government corruption and complicity, raising serious concerns by local organizations. The article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods with respects to Gabon.

17. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2001, April 18). *ICFTU urges governments to end child slavery*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved December 30, 2007, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991212672&Language=EN>

Source: International Organization

Child Slavery: Cocoa, Cotton

Forced Child Labor: Cocoa, Cotton

This International Confederation of Free Trade Union (ICFTU) document calls for Gabon to stop child labor in response to the discovery of the ship carrying 250 child slaves in West Africa. The statement by ICFTU urges the government of Gabon to take concrete measures such as stepping up inspections in cotton and cocoa plantations to ensure they are child-labor free.

18. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2001). *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/ev.php-URL_ID=3602&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Trade

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

This report synthesizes results from operation reviews conducted during the first phase of the ILO-IPEC project on child trafficking in West and Central African countries of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria and Togo. The report discusses the trafficking routes within West Africa. The report notes that the average age of trafficked children is from five to 20. In the region, boys are trafficked to work on plantations and girls as domestic servants. Both genders are found in activities such as street vending, trade, restaurants and food catering and prostitution. Gabon is a destination country for trafficking in the region. The report discusses the cultural basis for modern trafficking as well as the disparate economic conditions in the region which are the basis of the trafficking pattern. Gabon has measures to control the transport of minors across borders. Boats and airplanes are used to transport children to Gabon.

The report contains many statistics on children trafficked in the region. In Gabon, 21 percent of 600 working children interviewed received no salary, while 12 percent received a salary below the minimum standard. In addition, the study found that children

not only worked in hazardous conditions, some children worked with dangerous tools such as welding equipment or chainsaws; and 96 percent of children working in Gabon had no social security. The report also came up with proposals on how to address the problem of trafficking in each country. Gabon has ratified the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child, ILO Convention 29, 1930, ILO Convention 105, 1957 and ILO Convention 138, 1973. Although the use of forced labor in the agricultural sector is mentioned, specific details on the crops or goods produced are not discussed.

19. Penfold, B. (2005). *Labour and employment issues in foreign direct investment: Public support conditionalities* (Working Paper No. 95). Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Office. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/multi/download/wp95.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

This is a working paper by the ILO on the issue of public support for foreign direct investment, and its conditionality with respect to labor and employment issues. The report examines international investment agreements, overseas investment insurance, and development finance. The report does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods, but the report mentions Gabon as not having socially conscious conditions on direct investment agreements.

The report mainly illustrates the ways in which foreign direct investment is a key driver of economic globalization. In addition, it notes that foreign direct investment is not always linked to the social responsibilities of a business the way labor and environmental standards are.

20. Police rescue six children sold into slavery. (2006, January 17). *Agence France-Presse*. Retrieved December 30, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Cocoa, Mining, Sugar

Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Mining, Sugar

Forced Child Labor: Cocoa, Mining, Sugar

This article mentions that children in Benin are sold to mining operations or to large plantations, especially sugar and cocoa plantations in Cameroon, Gabon, Ivory Coast, and Nigeria.

21. The Protection Project. (2007). *Gabon*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://protectionproject.org/gabon.doc>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This country profile notes that Gabon is a destination country for trafficking in children and women from Togo, Benin, Mali Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Cameroon. The government has passed constitutional and penal amendments to prosecute and penalize trafficking in Gabon. Additionally, Gabon set up a national commission against trafficking in 2003. The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) also partnered with the Gabonese government to set up a call center and two reception centers to provide accommodations for rescued victims of child trafficking. The article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

22. Scarpa, S. (2005). *Child trafficking: the worst face of the world* (Global Migration Perspectives No. 40). Geneva, Switzerland: Global Commission on International Migration. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/policy_and_research/gcim/gmp/gmp40.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

This article offers a global overview of child trafficking. It also briefly analyses the global phenomenon of trafficking in human beings and focuses on the major regional trends in child trafficking and the international response to the phenomenon. This report notes that girls are trafficked from Benin to Gabon to work as domestic servants and boys are trafficked to work on agricultural plantations. The report did not mention working conditions or specific locations within Gabon.

This document is based on desk research and analysis of international treaty law, soft law instruments and mechanisms with a human rights perspective.

23. Sea ordeal of ‘child slaves.’ (2001a, April 13). *BBC News*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1275867.stm>

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Unspecified

This news article reports that a ship from Benin, carrying up to 250 suspected child slaves, was refused entry by Gabon and Cameroon. The use of forced labor in the production of goods in Gabon is not discussed.

24. Ship carrying 250 children forced to return to Benin. (2001, April 13). *U.N. Wire*. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.unwire.org/unwire/20010413/14230_story.asp

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Unspecified

The article reports on the incident of a ship that had been refused entry in Cameroon and Gabon arriving in Benin, with a suspected 250 trafficked children on board. The article quotes UNICEF official Estelle Guluman, who explains that poverty-stricken parents in such countries as Togo, Benin, or Mali are prone to selling their children on false pretences, only for them to be trafficked to Gabon or Côte d'Ivoire, where they are forced to work on plantations and other sectors, and are subjected to abuse.

25. UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. (2002). *La traite d'enfants en Afrique de l'ouest—Réponses politiques* [Child Trafficking in West Africa – Policy responses]. Florence, Italy: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.unicef-icdc.org/publications/pdf/insight7f.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

The UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre has worked with the UNICEF Regional Office for West and Central Africa to identify effective policy solutions to combat trafficking in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Mali, Nigeria, and Togo. The report notes that Gabon is a destination country for child trafficking and a transit country for the purpose of agricultural and domestic labor exploitation. The report states that Gabon needs to set up prevention programs and enforcement mechanisms. It also describes ILO and UNICEF programs in the region. Though agricultural sector is discussed, specific goods or crops produced are not.

26. United Nations General Assembly. (2005). *Report of the Committee on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/policy_and_research/un/60/A_60_48_en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This is a report made to the UN General Assembly at the Fifty-ninth Session on migrant rights compliance. The report notes that Gabon ratified the international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families on December 15, 2004. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

27. United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime. (2006a). *Assistance for the implementation of the ECOWAS plan of action against trafficking in persons*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/ecowas_training_manual_2006.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sugarcane

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Sugarcane

This is a training manual distributed by the Economic Community of West African States for implementing plans against human trafficking. The manual discusses issues raised when researchers were gathering trafficking data.

The manual reports the story of a woman from Burkina Faso who was promised a job as a waitress in Gabon, but who was trafficked and forced into prostitution, paid nothing and brutally beaten. She was ultimately taken to Gabon, where police picked her up. The manual also tells the story of a mother who had a son age 12 who was offered \$10 in U.S. currency for his services. He was smuggled into Gabon where he was forced to work long hard hours in sugar cane fields without pay.

28. United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime. (2006b, September). *Measures to combat trafficking in human beings in Benin, Nigeria, and Togo*. Vienna, Austria: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/human_trafficking/ht_research_report_nigeria.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
 Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
 Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
 Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This is a report based on a project initiated by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to improve the level of information available on trafficking in human beings to and from, as well as within Benin, Nigeria and Togo. The report notes that Gabon is part of several established trafficking routes in the region. Beninese children and young women are trafficked to Gabon from rural areas to cities and forced into sexual exploitation, domestic servitude and commercial and agricultural labor. Additionally, the report notes that Nigerian women are trafficked to Gabon for forced labor as street beggars, domestic service and prostitution. Togo is an origin country for children trafficked to Gabon for forced domestic labor and prostitution.

A study of trafficking victims in Gabon originating from Benin found that 86 percent of 229 children trafficked were female, and 50 percent were under age 16. As for adults, because most trafficking victims are forced to work as prostitutes, such victims are almost exclusively female.

29. United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime. (2006c). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna, Austria: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006-04.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
 Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This is a report by the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of the UNODC. Gabon is mentioned as a location with a low incidence of reporting as a country of origin for trafficking. However, Gabon has a medium incidence of reporting as a transit and destination country for human trafficking. Girls in Gabon were beaten and forced to work around the clock as domestic servants; some children were forced into prostitution; and others were forced to work on plantations. In addition, female victims were sexually violated by other male victims and supervisors.

The report is separated into several chapters that provide a background into trafficking, an outline of global patterns in human trafficking, regional flows in human trafficking, and data, methodology and coding of the trafficking data.

30. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Gabon: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 6, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Forced Labor: Unspecified

The report notes that Gabon has a poor human rights record because of incidences of forced labor, trafficking in persons and child labor. The report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

31. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Human Trafficking: Bananas, Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Rubber, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Tea, Trade

Forced Labor: Bananas, Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Rubber, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Tea, Trade

The report identifies Gabon as a Tier 2 country and notes that children and women are trafficked from Cameroon to Gabon. Cameroon victims are trafficked for domestic servitude and street vending; as forced laborers on tea, cocoa, banana, and rubber plantations; for forced work in spare-parts shops; and for commercial sexual exploitation. The report notes that in 2005, Cameroon collaborated with Gabon in repatriating 11 Cameroonian trafficking victims from Gabon.

While Gabon's government does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, the report notes that the government has nonetheless made efforts to comply. While national law prohibits child trafficking, law enforcement against trafficking have been weak during the past year. Nonetheless, child protection measures have been increased by the government; it maintains a residential center to house victims

of trafficking. In terms of prevention, the Gabon's Ministry of Justice continued to organize "town hall" meetings throughout the country to publicize the anti-trafficking law. The document does not refer to the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Gabon.

THE GAMBIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Kea, P. (2007). *Girl farm labour and double-shift schooling in the Gambia: The paradox of development intervention*. PRUS working paper no. 39. Brighton, UK: Department of Anthropology, University of Sussex. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/Units/PRU/wps/wp39.pdf>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

This academic paper, based on qualitative anthropological field research (in the town of Brikama) including interviews with adult female farmers, examines the implications of “double-shift schooling” on girls’ contributions to family domestic and agricultural work. This schooling policy, implemented in The Gambia in 1990, where two shorter sessions of school are available each day, enables girls to attend school and also participate in traditional family farm and household labor obligations. The author argues that double-shift schooling increases and intensifies the girls’ household and farm labor because it provides them with enough time to fully participate in the traditional system of daily work. There is a strong cultural expectation that girls (more than boys) participate in household and family farm work, as well as work on other farms in the community. Girls help with a good deal of their mothers’ farming, as certain types of farming are gendered. Girls earn some money when they are called on to work at other farms in the community, but girls’ labor is considered less valuable than if adult women were available to assist; therefore, girls are paid less although they complete the same tasks. The daily work required of girls is rigorous hard labor. Female farmers of this area cultivate rice and various vegetables including: tomato, cabbage, onion, lettuce, okra, aubergine, and maize; however, the source does not specify whether girls actually take part in producing these goods.

2. Bijnsdorp, M., & Montgomery, M. (2003). *Gambia...the smiling coast! A study of child sex tourism in The Gambia and the involvement of Dutch tourists*. The Netherlands: Terre des Hommes. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.csd.gm/research_and_survey.htm

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This report is based on surveys and interviews and presents a study of child sex tourism in The Gambia—where children participate in begging, sexually exploitive activities and trade. This document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

3. Foord, F., Chernoo, J., Paine, K., & Sarr, A. (2004). *Situational analysis of orphans and other vulnerable children in The Gambia: A report for UNICEF and The Gambia government*. Banjul, Gambia: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from www.csd.gm/Social%20Research/OVC%20Situational%20Analysis%20Final%20Report%5B1%5D.doc

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Shoe Shining, Trade

The report presents findings on child labor in Gambia using three data-gathering methods: surveys and household interviews; focus group discussions with street children; and interviews with stakeholders and others. Children participate in labor activities such as begging, domestic labor, shoe shining and trade. This document, however, does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

4. *Gambia assumes new trafficking hub*. (2002, June). *Asia Africa Intelligence Wire*. Retrieved October 17, 2008, from Academic Search Premiere database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This article describes Gambia as a transit point for child trafficking. Children from various West African countries—especially Senegal and Sierra Leone—travel to Gambia for domestic labor, and are also sent abroad for foster care and sexual exploitation. This briefing does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

5. *Gambian child-sex tourism case rolled up*. (2004, April 28). *Afrol News*. Retrieved August 14, 2008, from <http://www.afrol.com/articles/12133>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article is about a Norwegian teacher who was charged with having sexual relations with a Gambian boy of age 12. The teacher is part of a growing sex tourism industry in Gambia. The article does not include methodology; nor does it specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. *Gambia deports five foreigners in alleged human trafficking*. (2001, November). *Xinhua News Agency*. Retrieved September 1, 2008, from Academic Search Premier database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article discusses how Gambian police deported three Nigerians involved in an illegal trafficking ring. These Nigerians persuaded 15 girls to travel to Gambia under false pretenses of getting suitable jobs. The girls then had to tend bars and perform sexually exploitive acts. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

7. Gambia to repatriate trafficked Ghanaian girls. (2004). *Asia African Intelligence Wire*. Retrieved August 14, 2008, from Academic Search Premier database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article discusses a recent Gambian police raid on a fishing community, which broke up a child trafficking ring. Approximately 12 girls between the ages of 7 to 13, originally from Ghana, were being subjected to hard labor (unspecified) and sexual harassment. The article does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods.

8. Ghana-Gambia: Sex slave children trafficked by Ghanaian fishermen. (2004, February 26). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=48765>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Cassava, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Gari, Sales, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Cassava, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Gari, Sales, Sexual Exploitation

This news article states that Gambian authorities broke up a child trafficking ring in 2004 and questioned a group of 64 Ghanaian children—mostly girls—from age 12 to 18 who had been trafficked to Gambia to be sex slaves and unpaid domestic servants. Some of the boys were trafficked to work as fishermen. The children were trafficked from Ghana to a fishing community in Gambia that is populated mainly by Ghanaians. Common tasks the domestic servants were forced to perform included smoking fish and selling *gari*, a Ghanaian food made from Cassava. The children were forced to work long hours and were not allowed to contact their parents; this article describes them as slaves.

9. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Gambia to sign agreement on child trafficking*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/clns/clns-aug-2005-details.php#24-1>

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Street Vending (Tie and Dye), Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article reports on the recent effort of the Gambian government to combat child trafficking throughout West Africa. The Gambia is a source and destination country for women and children who are trafficked internally for begging, domestic labor, street vending of tie-dye products, and sexual exploitation. Children are also forced into domestic servitude and sexually exploitive circumstances. This article does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

10. Government of Gambia and United Nations Children's Fund (2003a). *Baseline survey in lower, central and upper river divisions, 2002*. Banjul, Gambia: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.csd.gm/research_and_survey.htm

Source: Government Agency—Government of Gambia

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This report summarizes data from a nationwide survey of Gambia that focused on various topics including child labor. Methodology included questionnaires as well as field and data work. The sample size was approximately 600 households, covering various regions. However, limitations on the research included a lack of funding, and a small number of cases for some variables, which had to be deleted and resulted in some inaccurate data. The survey shows that 58.4 percent of children ages 5 to 14 were involved in some form of work. The majority of working children (51.42 percent) work on family farms or in the family business, and nearly as many (49 percent) were involved in domestic work of an unspecified type. Work in agriculture is not specified and particular goods produced from this sector are not listed. Paid child workers constituted 8.5 percent of working children. Of children who were attending school, 15.7 percent were also engaged in work; in contrast, 42.4 percent of children who did not attend school were working. Children who were not living with their biological parents were more likely engaged in paid work than those who resided with their parents. Overall, boys were more likely to be engaged in work than girls.

11. Government of Gambia and United Nations Children's Fund (2003b). *Study on the sexual abuse and exploitation of children in The Gambia*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.csd.gm/research_and_survey.htm

Source: Government Agency—Government of Gambia

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report focuses on data gathered using interviews and focus groups with children and adults about the sexual exploitation of children. Widespread poverty fuels sexual exploitation and abuse of children in Gambia. This document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

12. Guarcello, L., Lyon, S., Rosati, F. C., & Valdivia, C. A. (2004). *The influence of orphanhood on children's schooling and labour: Evidence from sub-Saharan Africa*. Rome: Understanding Children's Work Project and University of Rome. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.ucwproject.org/cgi-bin/ucw/Publications/Main.sql?come=Lunga_include.sql&ProductID=11513&Title=CLP_MultipleSearch_Res.sql

Source: Research Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This working paper presents research on childhood orphanhood and its effects on education and child labor in 10 African countries, including The Gambia. This working paper does not specifically mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

13. Guarcello, L., Manacorda, M., Rosati, F. C., Lyon, S., Valdivia, C. (2005). *School to work transition in sub-Saharan Africa: An overview*. Rome: Understanding Children's Work Project and University of Rome. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from http://www.ucwproject.org/cgi-bin/ucw/Publications/Main.sql?come=Lunga_include.sql&ProductID=11517&Title=CLP_MultipleSearch_Res.sql

Source: Research Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This regional paper presents information regarding factors effecting young adult employment in sub-Saharan Africa, including Gambia, where the average age for youth employment is 11. This document does not specifically mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

14. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004a). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Gambia*. Report for the WTO general council review of the trade policies of Gambia. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/gambiacle2004.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Trade, Transportation

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This International Confederation of Free Trade Unions document discusses the prevalence of child labor in Gambia and the primary sectors of work for children. Those sectors include work on the family farm, housework, and street vending. Although this document mentions agriculture as one of the sectors, it does not list specific details on child labor in the production of agricultural goods. In Gambia, the legal minimum age for employment is 18, but most children start working by age 14. This is due partly to the lack of sufficient secondary schools. Overall school enrollment is low in Gambia. In

2000, 33.83 percent of children age 10 to 14 were involved in some form of work, with a slightly higher percentage of boys than girls. The Gambia is both an origin and destination country for women and children trafficked for forced sexual exploitation and forced domestic servitude. In addition, children are trafficked from Senegal to Gambia for purposes of domestic servitude. This document does not mention the destination countries of trafficked Gambians.

The Gambian government ratified the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour in 2001; the Convention on Minimum Age in 2000; the Forced Labour Convention in 2000; and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention in 2000.

15. International Labour Organization. (2004). *HIV/AIDS and work: Global estimates, impact and response*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 19, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/global/Supplemental_Navigation/Site_Search/ContextualSearchResult/s/lang--en/docName--KD00022/index.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document presents information about Gambia being among a number of nations where orphaned children are substantially more likely to work than other children. This document does not specifically mention the use of child labor in the production of goods in Gambia.

16. Jallow, E. (2004). CEDAG on child mistreatment. *Asia Africa Intelligence*. Retrieved August 15, 2008, from Academic Search Premier database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This article discusses the European Council of Associations of General Interest (CEDAG) child and environmental development efforts to combat issues of child labor and abuse in poverty stricken areas. CEDAG plans to implement the practices of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, combined with joint research and psychological rehabilitation for refugee children and child soldiers. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

17. Navy officer Kinteh was a part of the human trafficking ring. (2008). *AllAfrica.com*. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from <http://allafrica.com/stories/200801100702.html>.

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This news article discusses a navy officer who was involved in a human trafficking ring in Gambia, where both children and adults were trafficked. However, this article does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods.

18. Njie, L., & Jabarteh, A. (2005, December 12). Child trafficking: A global tragedy. *The Independent*. Retrieved January 13, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/gambia_12_12.doc

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article states that Gambian children are highly vulnerable to becoming victims of trafficking because of extreme poverty and orphanhood. They are forced to beg, work in the sex industry, and participate in unspecified forced labor. This document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

19. Opoku-Agyemang, L. (2005, October 18). Ghana and Gambia to combat child trafficking in Africa. *Ghanaian Chronicle*. Retrieved January 11, 2008, from <http://allafrica.com/stories/200510280600.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Carpentry, Fishing, Trade, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Carpentry, Fishing, Koranic Education, Trade, Unspecified

According to sources not listed in this report, there are an estimated 300 to 400 Ghanaian children trafficked to Guinea and Gambia for purposes of exploitive labor in the fishing industries. No further details are given regarding production of goods in fishing. This document also states that Senegalese children are trafficked into Gambia for Koranic education and labor in petty trade and carpentry workshops. Poverty and a demand for labor are factors that often lead to human trafficking, and child labor is particularly attractive because children can be paid less by their employers.

20. The Protection Project. (n.d.[a]). *The Gambia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from <http://protectionproject.org/gambia.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The Gambia is a destination country for women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation from other West African nations. Gambian children also work in the sex tourism industry within the country. This document does not specifically mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

21. The Protection Project. (n.d.[b]). *Ghana*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/ghana.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This summary details a case in 2004 when Gambian authorities found 63 Ghanaian children, found to have been trafficked from Ghana to a town in Gambia called Ghana Town. The boys were trafficked for work as fishermen in Ghana Town and the girls are trafficked to work as sex slaves and domestic servants. There are no additional details on child labor in the production of goods.

22. The Protection Project. (n.d.[c]). *Senegal*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 22, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/senegal.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This brief provides an overview of human trafficking in Senegal, including the trafficking of children taken from Senegal and transported to Gambia to work as domestic servants or sex slaves. The brief summarizes the legal penalties to combat child trafficking. The brief does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

23. The Protection Project. (n.d.[d]). *Sierra Leone*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/leone.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor
Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report states that Sierra Leone is primarily a country of origin for the trafficking of children, listing it among the top 10 countries of origin for children who are trafficked from Africa. In the Gambia, Sierra Leonean children are used as domestic servants or sex slaves, and are sexually exploited in the refugee camps in Guinea. Child labor in the production of goods in Gambia is not specifically discussed.

24. Sexual exploitation of children rises in Gambia. (2004). *Scoop Independent News*. Retrieved August 14, 2008, from <http://scoop.co.nz/stories/wo0405/s00071.htm>.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This news article discusses a recent United Nations press release proclaiming increases in child sexual exploitation within Gambia that can be traced to the recent increase in tourism. The article does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods.

25. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. (2001). *Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Gambia. Committee on the Rights of the Child, 28th Session*. Geneva, Switzerland: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/\(Symbol\)/7cc49e32d664bc49c1256aea002fae9c?Opendocument](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/7cc49e32d664bc49c1256aea002fae9c?Opendocument)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report shows that a high number of children are found begging on the streets, where they are exposed to sexual and economic exploitation. This report also mentions that some child laborers are working as domestic servants. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

26. United Nations Children's Fund. (2001). *Situation analysis of children and women in The Gambia, 2000*. Bakau, The Gambia: Author. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.csd.gm/research_and_survey.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Child Care, Domestic Labor, Herding, Livestock Care, Mechanics, Food Processing, Shoe Shining, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Trade

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This situational analysis focuses on various issues related to women and children in Gambia, including child labor. In rural areas, children commonly take part in family work activities that are gender-specific. Boys herd and care for livestock, collect firewood, and assist in farming, while girls fetch water, process foods, cook, do laundry, and tend to smaller children. In the impoverished urban areas, many children spend their days in the streets working as street vendors, shoe shiners, and laborers or apprentices for auto mechanics. Boys also commonly work as *almudos* (a young boy who is given to a Marabout to gain an education in the Qur'an). In exchange, the boy begs for money or food on the streets on behalf of his teacher. There is no additional information on the production of goods in the agriculture sector.

27. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *The Gambia. Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 19, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78736.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Transportation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report is an overview of human rights practices and issues in the Gambia. It states that the trafficking of children for purposes of prostitution as well as child labor in unspecified sectors in Gambia is a problem. The Gambia is a source, transit, and destination country for trafficked persons, and the proportion of persons (mostly children) trafficked for sexual exploitation is small but growing. In Gambia, children as young as age 12 were found to be engaged in prostitution, which is a small but growing industry, mainly resulting from tourism. In addition, because of the lack of availability of secondary education, most Gambian children finish school around age 14, then they begin working. In rural areas, children commonly assist with family work in farming and housework. Children in urban areas often work as street vendors or taxi and bus assistants, and occasionally children can be found begging. No specific information is provided in reference to the production of goods in the agriculture sector.

The Gambian government passed a Children's Act in 2005 that protects children from various types of abuses, including trafficking. In 2006 a government shelter was opened for children, to include trafficking victims. In addition, the Gambian Constitution protects children under age 16 from economic exploitation. The government has also worked to implement the provisions of ILO Convention 182.

28. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Trade
Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

The Gambia is listed by the U.S. Department of State as a Tier 2 country. It is a source, transit, and destination country for both women and children who are trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation. The Gambia is also a destination country for children trafficked from other West African nations (Senegal, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, and Nigeria) for purposes of sexual exploitation. Other child labor practices include begging, domestic service, fishing, and trade. In 2005, the Gambian government passed the Children's Act, which prohibits child trafficking. The Gambia has also ratified ILO Conventions 182, 29, and 105. This document does not provide further details regarding child labor and fishing.

THE GAMBIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Gambia deports five foreigners in alleged human trafficking. (November 2007). *Xinhua News Agency*. Retrieved October 20, 2008, from Academic Search Premier [Electronic version].

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses how the Gambian police discovered a Nigerian trafficking ring in which 15 girls were lured to the Gambia under false pretenses of getting suitable jobs, but were instead employed to tend bars and perform acts of sexual exploitation. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Ghana-Gambia: Sex slave children trafficked by Ghanaian fishermen. (2004, February 26). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=48765>

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Food Processing, Sales, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Processing Food, Sales, Sexual Exploitation

This news article states that Gambian authorities broke up a child trafficking ring and were questioning a group of 64 Ghanaian children from age 12 to 18, mostly girls, who had been trafficked to Gambia to be sex slaves and unpaid domestic servants. Some of the boys were trafficked to work as fishermen. The children were trafficked from Ghana to a fishing community in Gambia that is populated mainly by Ghanaians. Common tasks the domestic servants were forced to perform included smoking fish and selling *gari*, a Ghanaian food. The children were made to work long hours and were not allowed to contact their parents; this report describes them as slaves. This article does not include specific methodology on how these findings were discovered.

3. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Gambia. Report for the WTO General Council Review of the Trade Policies of Gambia*. Retrieved January 10, 2008, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/gambiacls2004.pdf>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document states that Gambia is both a source and destination country for women and children trafficked for purposes of domestic work, sales, sexual exploitation, and unspecified exploitive labor. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Navy Officer Kinteh was part of the human trafficking ring. (2008). *AllAfrica.com*. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from <http://allafrica.com/stories/200801100702.html>.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This article discusses a navy officer that was part of a human trafficking ring in The Gambia, where both children and adults were trafficked. However, this article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Opoku-Agyemang, L. (2005, October 18). Ghana and Gambia to combat child trafficking in Africa. *Ghanaian Chronicle*. Retrieved January 11, 2008, from <http://allafrica.com/stories/200510280600.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Carpentry, Fishing, Trade, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Carpentry, Fishing, Koranic Education, Trade, Unspecified

According to sources not listed in this report, there are an estimated 300 to 400 Ghanaian children trafficked to Guinea and Gambia for purposes of exploitive labor in the fishing industries. No further details are given regarding production of goods in fishing. This document also states that Senegalese children are trafficked into Gambia for Koranic education and labor in petty trade and carpentry workshops. Poverty and a demand for labor are factors that often lead to human trafficking, and child labor is particularly attractive because children are paid less than the wages paid to adults.

6. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons global patterns*. Retrieved January 10, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

Source: International Organization

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

According to this report, which summarizes information on human trafficking from a global perspective, Gambia is both a source and destination country for trafficked persons. Gambia has a low incidence of reporting human trafficking. This document does not specifically list destination countries of trafficked Gambians, and does not specifically list origin countries from which persons are trafficked to Gambia. This document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods in Gambia specifically.

7. U.S. Department of State. (2006). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Begging, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

This summary report states that Gambia is a source, transit, and destination country for trafficking women and children for forced labor and sexual exploitation. Trafficking occurs both internally and internationally. Women and girls are trafficked for domestic servitude and sexual exploitation, and boys are trafficked for street vending, sexual exploitation, work in the fishing industry, and for begging. Gambia is a destination for trafficked women and children from Senegal, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, and Nigeria.

The U.S. Department of State classified Gambia as a Tier 2 nation. Gambia has made increased efforts in recent years to combat human trafficking, but still does not comply with the U.S. State Department's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.

8. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *The Gambia. Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Retrieved January 3, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78736.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document states that Gambia is an origin, transit, and destination country for trafficked persons. Children are trafficked for sexual exploitation. Trafficking victims working in Gambia come from Liberia, Sierra Leone, Senegal, and Guinea Bissau. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

GEORGIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Basilaia, E. (2006, August 25). Government forms council in fight against human trafficking. *ChildTrafficking.org*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2726&file=view_document.sql&TITLE=1&AUTHOR=1&TESAURO=1&ORGANIZATION=1&TYPE_DOC=1&TOPIC=1&GEOG=396&YEAR=-1&LISTA=No&COUNTRY=-1&FULL_DETAIL=Yes

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

The article discusses the measures taken by the government of Georgia to protect victims of human trafficking and prevent future occurrences. The article notes that of the 800,000 annual trafficking victims, including children, 500 are trafficked from Georgia according to an unspecified report from the U.S. Department of State. The document does not mention child labor or child trafficking in the production of goods.

2. Guarcello, L., Lyon, S., Rosati, F. C., & Valdivia, C. (2005). *School to work transitions in Georgia: A preliminary analysis based on household budget survey data*. Rome, Italy: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_georgia_youth_15_nov_2005.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Family Business, Service Industry, Trade, Unspecified

This paper explores the employment problems of young Georgians, and serves as a starting point for more detailed analysis on the youth labor market status of Georgia. The study is part of the research conducted within Understanding Children's Work (UCW), a joint International Labour Organization (ILO), World Bank, and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) project. In writing the report, UCW analyzed data from several sources, including World Bank reports such as *Child Welfare Note* (2004), *Georgia Poverty Update* (2002), and data from a child labor survey conducted by the State Department for Statistics of Georgia (SDS) with the support of ILO in August and November 1999 and in February and May 2000.

According to the report, the number of working children in Georgia is increasing, with 12 to 14 year olds comprising the largest group of working children. SDS estimates that some 16 percent of children age 7 to 17 (823,200 children) are working in either a family enterprise or outside the family. Of them, 95 percent are enrolled in school, while 5 percent (42,000) do not attend school. The paper distinguishes between two types of child labour: economic activity for cash compensation and household work. According to the SDS survey, 58 percent of children who are in school are involved in both economic activity and household work, while 15 percent are involved in economic activity only. There is a higher ratio of economically active rural children than urban ones, as

79 percent of children who both attend school and work are from rural areas. Additionally, boys are more likely to work than girls, making up 80 percent of all the children who both work and attend school. Children who are in school are most commonly employed in temporary jobs (97 percent), and many work for their families, while others work for unspecified private businesses or independently. Some 95 percent of working children are engaged in agriculture and 3.2 percent in trade and services.

3. Gvedashvili, N., Jacomy, S., & Nanuashvili, U. (2003). *Rights of the child in Georgia*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Organisation Against Torture. Retrieved September 28, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/omct_2003_rights_of_the_chi.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

While this report does not provide a discussion on the types of child labor found in Georgia, it does present information on relevant laws and legal statutes and makes recommendations for improving these policies. According to the Georgian Law on Education, education is compulsory between age 6 and 13, with 14 as the minimum age for leaving school. Additionally, the minimum age of employment in vocational or light work is 14, and the minimum age for contracted work is 16, though this can be reduced to 15 with consent from the labor inspectorate. Under Georgia's Criminal Code, there are unspecified punishments in place for individuals found guilty of trafficking in children, particularly for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Human Rights Information and Documentation Center (2003). *Rights of the child in Georgia*. Tbilisi, Georgia: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.34/Georgia_HRIDC_ngo_report.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This is the supplementary report to Georgia's second periodic report on the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). Despite ratification of the UNCRC in 1994, protection of children's rights remains a problem in Georgia. The report shows that some extremely impoverished families have their children earn money by begging or working in markets or nightclubs. Street children, who make their livings by begging remain one of the most pressing problems in Georgia. Officially, 4,000 street children have been registered, though unofficial reports claim there are more. Child trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, especially targeting street children, is also a problem in Georgia. There are reports of members of the police force being involved in the trafficking of homeless children. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Independent Board of Advisors of the Parliament of Georgia. (2001). *Legal mechanisms against commercial sexual exploitation of children: Child prostitution, trafficking in children, child pornography*. Tbilisi, Georgia: Author. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/legal_mechanisms_%20against_%20csec_%20georgia_%202001_02.doc

Source: Other—Board of Advisers

Child Labor: Begging, Crime, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

This paper explores child prostitution, sexual abuse, and trafficking in Georgia. According to the document, in addition to engaging in prostitution, prostitutes also work as beggars and in service industries, as well as participate in criminal activities such as theft. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. International Labour Organization. (2002). *The effective abolition of child labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 28, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1660

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Education, Technical Service, Transportation and Communication, Unspecified

This document provides information on efforts in multiple countries, including Georgia, to combat child labor. At the time of publication, the minimum age for entering employment was 15 and was inclusive of sectors such as domestic labor, self-employment, home-based work, agriculture (both commercial and family-based), light work, and work in export processing zones, as well as work in industry, construction, transportation and communication, trade, education, and healthcare meeting specific employment statistics. According to the document, Article 169 of the Labour Code of Georgia prohibits children under age 18 from engaging in hazardous work. Additionally, Articles 171 and 172 of the Criminal Code outline punishments for the involvement of minors in prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation, as well as for the sale of underage persons. The report also presents detailed statistical data with respect to child labor in Georgia, provided by SDS. According to the SDS survey conducted prior to 2000, 51 percent of children age 7 to 17 were engaged only in work. The majority (70 percent) were engaged in agriculture, while other areas of employment included industry, construction, technical service, transportation and communication, education, and other unspecified areas.

7. International Organization for Migration. (2001). *Hardship abroad or hunger at home. A study of irregular migration from Georgia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/iom_2001__hardship_abroad_o.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The paper explores the scope and characteristics of irregular migration and trafficking in Georgian migrants. The study is based on results of the survey carried out by the International Organization for Migration in collaboration with four Georgian nongovernmental organizations in 2000–2001. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. Labbate, G., & Jamburia, L. (2004). *Child labour in Georgia*. Tbilisi, Georgia: International Labour Organization. Retrieved September 26, 2007, from <http://www.undp.org.ge/news/childlabourpublishedeng.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Service Industry

This report was published as part of the United Nations Development Programme/ILO project *Reporting on the State of the Nation's Working Children: Child Labour Survey Module of Georgia*. The results of the study are based on the Child Labour Survey (CLS) conducted by SDS, with financial and technical assistance from ILO. CLS was carried out in four rounds: two rounds in 1999 (August and November) and two rounds in 2000 (February and May). On average, 1,500 parents and 3,300 children were interviewed in each round. CLS covered all of Georgia except the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia and the former Autonomous Region of South Ossetia.

The report found that about 21.48 percent of children, totaling 117,783, engaged in economic activities. The breakdown by sector shows that family farms employ 77 percent of economically active children (EAC), family enterprise employs 18.37 percent, enterprise or organization and individuals employ 0.77 and 1.66 percent, respectively. Slightly over 1 percent of EAC are self-employed, and 0.75 percent of EAC did not specify the type of work they performed. Additionally, slightly more males work than females. CLS indicated that 90.22 percent of EAC study versus 93.54 percent of non-EAC. Of all children engaged in economic activity, 97.28 percent did not receive a salary, 9 percent received a monetary payment for their services, 1.64 percent received payment in-kind, and the remaining 1.09 percent declared to have been cheated. About 0.5 percent of all EAC reported suffering an accident at work, and two-thirds of these accidents resulted in physical injury.

The report notes that Georgia has undertaken an extensive effort to put a legislative base in place, to protect children against economic exploitation, including forced labor and sexual abuse. Namely, Articles 48, 54, and 171 of the Labour Code of Georgia prohibits hard physical work, night shifts, contact with hazardous substances, dangerous working conditions or working underground, and overtime work for minors.

9. Martin, J. W. (2003). *Child labour in Europe and Central Asia: Problem and response*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from <http://www.ilo.org/ippecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=583>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document states that Georgia, along with other Commonwealth of Independent States members, has seen a rise in child labor due to continued poverty. The document does not specify any sectors and does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

10. NGO/UNICEF National Network for Children (Georgia). *Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Georgia*. (2003). Tbilisi, Georgia: Author. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.34/georgia_ngo_report.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report notes that there are approximately 4,000 children living on the streets, many of whom beg for a living. The report also mentions that sexual exploitation of children, including trafficking of children for this purpose, is a problem in Georgia. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

The Constitution of Georgia bans the forced labor of children, and the country's labor laws set the minimum age for employment at 16; however, children as young as 14 can work during school holidays.

11. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Russia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 14, 2007, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/russia.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The report primarily discusses the trafficking of Russian women and children domestically and to Georgia for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. The report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

12. State Department for Statistics of Georgia. (2001). *Analytical report: Trends of child and family wellbeing in Georgia*. Tbilisi, Georgia: Author. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from http://www.unicef-icdc.org/research/ESP/CountryReports/2001_02/GEOrep2001.pdf

Source: Government Agency—State Department for Statistics, Georgia

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Trade

This document explores numerous issues related to child welfare in Georgia, including child labor. The section on child labor is based largely on the CLS undertaken by SDS in 1999 and 2000. Results of the survey found two forms of child labor: work for economic gain and household domestic labor. CLS found that 58 percent of children engaged in education also worked and/or performed household duties, while approximately 15 percent only worked. Of the children who combined work and school, 80 percent were boys. The majority of children who combined work and school were found in Imereti, Shida Kartli, and Kakheti regions. Ninety-five percent of children surveyed worked in agriculture, while slightly over 3 percent worked in trade or repair of household goods.

13. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006a). *Georgia: The issue*. Retrieved October 7, 2007, from <http://www.unicef.org/georgia/protection.html>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

According to statistics presented on the UNICEF website for Georgia, there are about 2,500 children living and working on Georgia's streets. Children participate in a variety of economic activities, including trade, begging, portering or carrying heavy loads, and sexual exploitation. The website does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

14. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006b). *Revised country programme document: Georgia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/Georgia_CPD_Rev.1.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document notes that there are an estimated 2,500 street children in Georgia, some of whom engage in child labor. The document does not specify which types of labor children are involved in, nor does it mention child labor in the production of goods.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Georgia: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78813.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

The report contains little information on child labor and child trafficking in Georgia, but does note that street children and children in orphanages are particularly vulnerable to trafficking, especially for sexual exploitation. According to the document, the Ministry of Health, Social Service, and Labor is responsible for enforcing child labor laws. The

minimum age for employment in Georgia is 16, but children can begin work at age 14 with parental consent. Working hours are restricted for children age 15–18, and children under 18 years old are prohibited from engaging in hazardous work.

GEORGIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Appelbaum, A. (2004, March 1). Protests over working conditions unlikely to slow Caspian pipeline. *EURASIANET.org*. Retrieved December 7, 2006, from <http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/business/articles/eav030104.shtml>

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Construction, Oil

This news article presents information regarding the mistreatment and potential forced labor of workers building the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline. The project, directed by British Petroleum, is being built by workers in both Azerbaijan and Georgia. Two groups within Georgia, the Georgian Trade Union Amalgamation (GTUA) and the environmental organization Green Alternative, have raised concern that workers on the project are not being compensated fairly. According to a representative from GTUA, workers are forced to work seven days a week for at least 12 hours a day to receive compensation that barely meets a subsistence level. No information regarding the specific tasks undertaken by the workers was available from this article.

2. Corso, M. (2006, March 3). Human trafficking takes toll on Georgia. *EURASIANET.org*. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from <http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/civilsociety/articles/eav030306.shtml>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article explores the prevalence of trafficking of women, primarily for the purpose of sexual exploitation, in Georgia. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Greene, R. A. (2002, March 29). Georgia sex victims suffer in silence. *BBC News*. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/1898482.stm>

Source: News Article

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the problem of trafficking in women for the purpose of forced labor abroad in the commercial sex industry. At the time the article was written, human trafficking was not illegal in Georgia nor were law enforcement officials proactive in stopping the practice of trafficking for sexual exploitation. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Gulua, E. (2006, February). *Human trafficking from Georgia to Germany and Greece*. Tbilisi, Georgia: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from <http://www.iom.ge/antitrafficking/index.php?banner=1&ins=rez>

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses the trafficking of young women from Georgia for the purpose of sexual exploitation, as this is the most common problem associated with trafficking in the country. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Independent Board of Advisors of the Parliament of Georgia. (2001). *Legal mechanisms against commercial sexual exploitation of children: Child prostitution, trafficking in children, child pornography*. Tbilisi, Georgia: United Nations Children's Fund.

Source: Government Agency—Independent Board of Advisors of the Parliament of Georgia

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document concentrates on the legal mechanisms employed in Georgia to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children. It does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. International Organization for Migration. (2001). *Hardship abroad or hunger at home: A study of irregular migration from Georgia*. Tbilisi, Georgia: Author. Retrieved December 7, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/iom_2001__hardship_abroad_o.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document presents the findings of research conducted by the International Organization for Migration on irregular migration and trafficking in Georgia. While the document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods, it does note that many people—particularly women—are trafficked from Georgia for the purpose of forced labor abroad. The document provides several examples of statements made by trafficking victims that indicate that they were drawn to working abroad through a personal contact already outside the country. Through the contact, the individual arranged to seek employment in another country. Often, especially in the case of women, this contact led them into forced labor, particularly commercial sexual exploitation. No additional information on the sectors or industries using forced labor was provided.

7. Koch, E. (2006). Beyond suspicion: Evidence, (un)certainly, and tuberculosis in Georgian prisons. *American Ethnologist*, 33(1), 50–62.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Prison Labor: Manual Labor

Though the majority of this article discusses the treatment of tuberculosis among inmates in Georgian prisons, it also introduces information regarding the history of prisons as labor camps or labor colonies and their modern day use. This system of extracted and forced labor began during the Soviet Union and is maintained under the current political leadership. Prisoners are considered a means of production and are put to work as part of their incarceration. The author discerns a hierarchy of prisoners, and shows how the system of forced work is maintained and enforced by both the prisoners and the guards. The hierarchical system structures the relationships between prisoners, guards, and administrators and shows how influence and connections are manipulated to secure favors, to control individuals, and to exercise power within the penal setting. Koch determines on the basis of her ethnographic experiences that the second- and third-level prisoners perform manual labor under the rules of the official prison administration. No additional information about their tasks is available from this report.

8. Malpani, R. (2006). *Legal aspects of trafficking for forced labour purposes in Europe*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Trafficking: Unspecified

This document provides a general overview of some of the issues surrounding the trafficking of persons for the purpose of forced labor. The document notes that Georgia is considered both a source and transit country in the trafficking of persons for this purpose. No additional information regarding forced labor in the production of goods within Georgia was provided.

9. Monzini, P. (2006). *Sex traffic: Prostitution, crime and exploitation*. New York: Zed Books.

Source: Other—Book

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This book concentrates on the trafficking of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Certain parts of the book provide information that pertains to Georgia; however, the book does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Parkkonen, M. (2005, April 7). Police in Georgia accuse Turkey of indifference toward human trafficking. *Helsingin Sanomat*. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from <http://www.hs.fi/english/article/Police+in+Georgia+accuse+Turkey+of+indifference+toward+human+trafficking/1101979112699>

Source: News Article

Adult Slave Labor: Agriculture

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation

In this report, one example of human trafficking presented in the article involves a man internally trafficked for the purpose of slave labor. The man was trafficked to the area of Svanetia in Georgia to work in agriculture on a family farm. Initially, he believed he was obtaining a job in the forestry sector, but was instead enslaved in agricultural work. No further details of his situation were provided.

11. Protection Project. (n.d.). *Georgia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 29, 2006, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/georgia.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report primarily discusses the trafficking of women from Georgia abroad for forced labor in the agricultural, construction, domestic service, and commercial sex industries. Emphasis is placed on Georgia as an epicenter for trafficking rather than a description of the industries or tasks these women perform.

The document does mention that Georgia's Criminal Code outlaws the trafficking of women and minors for purposes of sexual exploitation or other forms of exploitive labor. The punishment for someone convicted of trafficking is a jail sentence of 5 to 12 years. Additionally, it is illegal in Georgia to restrict someone's personal freedom, which can be punished with a fine, corrective labor, or one year in prison.

12. Slave of the Caucasus. (2002, March 15). *BBCNews*. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/1875162.stm>

Source: News Article

Adult Slavery: Agriculture

This news article recounts the story of a Russian man enslaved for 13 years after being tricked into forced labor in Chechnya. During the Chechen war, he was transferred to Georgia where he was enslaved in the Pankisi gorge in the agricultural sector. According to the article, while in Georgia he worked as a shepherd. No additional information about forced labor or slavery in Georgia was provided.

13. United Nations Development Programme. (2004). *Trafficking in human beings*. Retrieved Geneva, Switzerland: Author. December 11, 2006, from http://europeandcis.undp.org/files/uploads/Gender%20CoP%20Istanbul%20January2005/Human%20Trafficking_Nadja_text_30March.pdf

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

This document notes that human trafficking is a new phenomenon in Georgia and little is known about it. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

14. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 7, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

This report ranks Georgia as high as a country of origin for trafficking, medium as a transit country, and very low as a country of destination for victims of trafficking. The report does not specifically discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Georgia.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2006). *Georgia: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 7, 2006, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61649.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Enslavement

Forced Labor: Nuts

This annual report states that forced labor, as well as internal and international trafficking, are common practices within Georgia. According to the report, people are trafficked internally for the purpose of enslavement; however, the document did not specify sectors of work. Evidence also suggests that forced labor is used during the nut harvest. The document recounts the use of forced labor by a village leader in the village of Achigvara, where ethnic Georgians were forced to gather nuts. Those who objected to the task were punished through physical abuse. This document also notes that trafficking is a common phenomenon in Georgia. It was unclear from the report whether participation in these industries is forced.

Georgian law prohibits the trafficking of persons for sexual exploitation, labor, or other forms of exploitation. It also prohibits the use of forced or compulsory labor.

16. U.S. Department of State. (2006, June). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This report ranks Georgia as a Tier 2 country for trafficking. According to the report, men, women, and children are trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. The document specifically mentions that people from Georgia are trafficked to the Abkhazia region of the country for the purpose of forced labor. Despite this statement, the report provides no discussion of the industries or sectors in which forced labor is used.

The report mentions that the government has largely failed to provide trafficking victims with assistance or access to resources for their recovery. This task has largely fallen to NGOs without much aid from the government.

GERMANY: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Centre for the Prevention of Trafficking in Women. (2003). *Trafficking in children for sexual exploitation in the Republic of Moldova*. Chishinau, Moldova: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/projects/promoting_law/East-West_Research-2004/Moldova_ENG.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report is based on research by the Association of Women Lawyers of Moldova and states that girls and young women are trafficked to Germany and other countries for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The use of child labor in the production of goods in Germany is not discussed in this report.

2. Cleaver, H. (2003, January 3). Woman judge ran sex ring that killed boy aged five. *Telegraph.co.uk*. Retrieved October 8, 2008, from <http://www.tedgunderson.com/HeadlinesSexualAbuse/2003/Telegraph%20%20News%20%20Woman%20judge%20%27ran%20sex%20ring%20that%20killed%20boy%20aged%20five%27.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on a former German youth court judge who allegedly ran a child abuse ring from the back room of a bar. It involved a boy she was given custody of by a former colleague at the Jugendamt (Youth Services) and two other children, one of whom was murdered. The former judge allegedly took money from customers in exchange for access to the children. The police arrested 12 people in connection with the abuse. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

3. El-Cherkeh, T., et al. (2004). *E–Enlargement, migration and trafficking in women: the case of Southeastern Europe*. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from <http://www.gtz.de/en/dokumente/en-svbf-eu-e.pdf>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

This report from the *Hamburgisches Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv* (Hamburg Institute of International Economics) focuses on the trafficking of women and girls from Southeastern European (SEE) countries for the purposes of sexual exploitation, and names Germany as one of the main destination countries. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

4. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2004). *Joint East West research on trafficking in children for sexual purposes in Europe: Sending countries*. Amsterdam: Author. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from <http://www.childcentre.info/projects/traffickin/dbaFile11169.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report focuses on the primary sending countries of minors into the western European sex trade. The Czech Republic and Germany were paired together in this study, which showed that ‘a brothel belt’ along the border of the two countries exists and that Czech girls, some under age 15, cross the border to spend a weekend or longer with German clients. Girls are also trafficked to the French–German border and forced into prostitution in Kehl. According to the report, children are also trafficked into Germany from Russia and Ukraine. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

5. German police bust prostitution ring, arrest 22. (2007, June 12). *Deutsche Welle*. Retrieved October 8, 2008, from http://www.dw-world.de/dw/function/0,12215_cid_2989501,00.html?maca=en-newsisfree_englishnews-25-rdf

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on a large-scale police bust, suspected to be an international human trafficking ring for prostitution. Ten people were charged immediately and 22 were arrested for trafficking in women and underage children. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Global March Against Child Labor (n.d.). *Worst forms of child labour data—Germany*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved June 16, 2008, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/germany.html>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Delivery, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This factsheet is a compilation of child labor data collected from a variety of independent sources, and mainly deals with reports of adult and child trafficking into Germany, especially for the purposes of sexual exploitation. Trafficking victims are mostly women and girls, with official annual estimates ranging from 2,000 to 20,000. Major source countries include the countries of the former Soviet Union, Poland, Czech Republic, Romania, Hungary, as well as other countries in the Balkans, Asia, Africa, and Latin America, with 80 percent of trafficking victims originating from Eastern Europe.

The legal working age in Germany is 15 in most cases, although children between age 13 and 14 are allowed to work on farms or in delivery. Specific goods are not mentioned in the factsheet. Although the International Labour Organization (ILO) reported 1,492,000 economically active teenagers between age 15 and 19 in 2000, it also reports no known cases of economically active children between age 10 and 14.

7. Greenwood-Basken, M. (2006, May 4). *Germany's World Cup brothels* [FDCH congressional testimony]. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from MasterFILE Premier database.

Source: Other—Congressional Testimony

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

In this statement made to the Committee on House International Relations Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights and International Operations, Maureen Greenwood-Basken, advocacy director of Amnesty International U.S.A., expressed her concern that a significant increase of trafficking in women and girls for the purposes of sexual exploitation will occur during the World Cup games in Germany. She concludes with recommendations for Germany to address the issue of the World Cup danger. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

8. Hennig, J., et al. (2007). *IOM migration research series, no. 29: Trafficking in human beings and the 2006 World Cup in Germany*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved September 18, 2008 from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/serial_publications/mrs29.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This research project was conducted in response to international concern that trafficking of women and children into Germany during the 2006 World Cup for purposes of sexual exploitation would increase by up to 40,000 persons, from its annual rate of 1,000; however, such a drastic increase was noted in the document as unrealistic. The study concludes that no significant increase of trafficking occurred during or after the World Cup. It offers recommendation for other host countries of large scale sporting events in the future. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Hromek, J. (2001). *Child trafficking and child prostitution*. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from <http://www.american.edu/TED/czech-child-trade.htm>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This case study from the American University School of International Service's Trade and Environment Database examines child trafficking and child prostitution as it pertains to the children of the Czech Republic. According to the study, Czech children are mainly trafficked to Germany. Often lured by promises of international modeling opportunities, the children then become victims of rape, violence, or other trauma to coerce them into prostitution after crossing the border. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

10. Hungerland, B., et al. (2005). *Bedeutungen der Arbeit von Kindern in Deutschland; Wege zu partizipativer Autonomie?* [Significance of children's work in Germany: Paths toward participative autonomy?]. *Arbeit*, 14:2. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from <http://www.zeitschriftarbeit.de/seiten/archiv/j2005.htm#Heft2>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Animal Care, Babysitting, Garden, Flea Market Sales, Horse Stall Work, Literature Distribution, Repair, Service Industry, Street Performance

This article examines the role of work in the lives of German children with a particular emphasis on the value children place on their work and how that value is determined. According to the article, the jobs children in Germany perform include literature distribution, babysitting, animal care, tutoring, help at restaurants and bakeries, work in gardens and horse stalls, flea market sales, busking (street performance), and bicycle repairs. The findings were based on interviews with 38 children between age 9 and 15 who live in a large German city. This research also supported the Wihstutz study (cited below). There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

11. International Labour Organization. (2007). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Germany (Ratification: 2002) Submitted: 2007*. Retrieved September 26, 2008, from ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This is an ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) request to Germany to provide further information regarding the worst forms of child labor. Information CEACR is requesting includes: draft legislation on increasing the minimum age of prostitution from 16 to 18, methods used to monitor the number of offenses related to the Convention (particularly regarding child trafficking and sexual exploitation), and the number of child victims of sexual exploitation who receive counseling and rehabilitation each year. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

12. International Organization for Migration. (2001). *Trafficking in unaccompanied minors for sexual exploitation in the European Union*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved August 10, 2008, from http://www.asyl.at/umf/ber/Trafficking_minors_partI.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Crime, Sexual Exploitation

This International Organization for Migration (IOM) report examines the state of child trafficking for sexual exploitation and forced labor in four European Union countries: Belgium, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. The section on Germany, produced by Uwe Pollmann, begins by noting that cases of trafficking unaccompanied minor refugees and migrants (UAMs) have risen significantly in the past 15 years. Like most accounts of UAMs, exact statistics are difficult to substantiate, but the report estimates a current population of 5,000 to 10,000 UAMs in Germany, 90 to 95 percent of whom are male. The majority of these minors originate from Eastern Europe, especially the former Soviet bloc, but also from Africa (including Algeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Sudan,) and Asia (including Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, China, India, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka). Some instances of child trafficking have also been linked to organized crime networks, such as Romanian children who are trafficked into Germany to serve as “child thieves” and the reports of certain Lebanese families using Arab children as drug mules. Children are also trafficked into Germany for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

The report notes that most UAMs receive a tolerance permit—a suspension of deportation—rather than a guarantee of residence. The German Penal Code defines child trafficking as the act of trafficking a minor under age 14, whereas the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) definition of a minor is anyone under age 19. This item does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. International Organization for Migration. (2002). *Trafficking in Unaccompanied Minors: Germany. Trafficking in Unaccompanied Minors in the European Union*. Paris: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved October 13, 2008, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/studies_and_reports/trafficking_minors_eu.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The section on UAMs in Germany is a condensed version of the longer 2001 IOM study (cited above) which found that children are trafficked into Germany primarily for purposes of sexual exploitation and petty crime, such as theft. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

14. International Organization for Migration. (2005). *Awareness-raising of judicial authorities concerning trafficking in human being—Country report: Germany*. The Hague, Netherlands: Author. Retrieved September 26, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/germany_0870.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document is a thorough examination and citation of German law as it pertains to trafficking in human beings, both adults and children, with a particular focus on trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation. It also explores prosecution rates of trafficking cases as well as the rights, procedures, and compensation of victims. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

15. Katholische Nachrichten-Agentur. (2006, November 7). *Kinderarbeit in Deutschland*, Reportage: Bin 10, suche Arbeit [Child labor in Germany. report: 10 years old, looking for work]. *Hamburger Abendblatt*. Retrieved June 29, 2008, from <http://www.abendblatt.de/daten/2006/11/07/635183.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Newspaper Delivery, Service Industry

This brief news article, which seems to be a tie-in with an item for the weekly newsmagazine 37 Grad, details the activities and motivations of several working German children, some as young as age 12. The work these children seek includes unspecified farm work, delivering newspapers, shopping for others, and waiting tables. Most children mentioned in the article were under age 14, therefore their work is illegal in Germany. The article does not specify within which agricultural sector these children work.

16. Lanig, T. (2004, August 31). *Durch Kinderarbeit zum Haushaltsgeld* [Household money from child labor]. *Stern*. Retrieved June 28, 2008, from <http://www.stern.de/politik/deutschland/index.html?id=529150>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Drug Trafficking, Babysitting, Literature Distribution, Sexual Exploitation

This article examines the phenomenon of child labor in Germany, where up to 700,000 children work after school in jobs such as literature distribution, babysitting, and farm work. No specific agricultural products are named. A psychologist interviewed for the article notes that in cities like Berlin, it is not uncommon for working teenagers to help with the household budget. The article also mentions that among Germany's immigrant communities (Vietnamese and Turkish families are mentioned), children are often expected to work for the family business, with little regard to labor laws which limit the number of hours youth can work per day. Finally, this article briefly mentions the plight

of Germany's 9,000 street children, who survive through begging, drug trafficking, and prostitution.

17. Liebel, M. (2004). *Children's work in Germany today*. Retrieved June 29, 2008, from http://www.pronats.de/fileadmin/pronats/documents/liebel_-_child_work_germany.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Babysitting, Construction, Domestic Labor, Handicrafts, Literature Distribution, Office Work, Service Industry, Unspecified

This study examines the debate over the technically-illegal child labor performed by a significant segment of Germany's teenage population. The majority of work carried out is literature distribution and light labor of an unspecified type. Other jobs children perform include: babysitting, cleaning, office work, retail, agriculture, and handicrafts. There was no mention of specific agricultural or handicraft products. According to Thomas Krüger, president of the German children's advocacy group Deutsches Kinderhilfswerk, students with jobs cost 90,000 adults their livelihoods. The managing director of another children's rights group, Heinz Hilgers of Deutscher Kinderschutzbund (German Child Protection Federation), indicates the number of working school-age children is 700,000. According to empirical research conducted on Germany's working children, over 37 percent of school-age children were gainfully employed, with the proportion working only on school holidays and those who worked both holidays and during the school year roughly equal (49.5 to 48.6 percent).

18. Liebel, M. (2007). *Kinderarbeit auf Kosten der Kindheit—oder: Wege zu anderer Kindheit?* [Child labor at the cost of childhood—or: paths to another childhood?] Retrieved October 13, 2008, from <http://web.uni-frankfurt.de/fb04/su/ebeneI/didaktiker/liebel/kinderarbeit.pdf>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document addresses the challenge some minors pose to laws prohibiting child labor in their declaration of a right to work. It looks at the complicated reasons why children work and the role that choice plays in the equation. Different forms of school-age child labor are discussed, including the phenomena of student businesses in Germany, which are examined in the annotation below. There is no mention of child labor in the specific production of goods.

19. Liebel, M. (2008). „Das profitable Klassenzimmer“—oder: Die Schule als aufblühende Landschaft unternehmerischer Interessen? Zu verborgenen Aspekten wirtschaftlichen Handelns von Kindern in der Schule. [“The Profitable Classroom”—or: The School as Blossoming Territory for Business Interests? On the Hidden Aspects of Commercial (Economic) Dealings of Children in School]. In *Kinder. Arbeit. Menschenwürde—Internationale Beiträge zu den Rechten arbeitender Kinder* [Children. Work. Human Dignity—International Contributions on the Rights of Working Children]. Retrieved

October 13, 2008, from <http://www.labournet.de/diskussion/arbeitsalltag/allg/kinderrechte3.pdf>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Candles, Ceramics, Cleaning, Cloth Bags and Hats, Jam, Design, Electronics, Event Management, Honey, Information Technology, Jelly, Metalwork, Potatoes, Printing, Renovations, Small Wooden Furniture Pieces, Service Industry, Solar Powered Flashlights, Vinegar, Wooden Toys

This report examines the phenomena of work performed by children while at school as the result of the new trend in partnerships between schools and businesses in Germany. According to the document, Schülerfirmen (student businesses) in secondary schools—which in Germany begin as early as the fifth grade and continue up to the ninth through thirteenth grades—that are structured like a business and produce one or more products or provide a service are an example of this trend. Schools vary greatly with respect to the goods produced. Some examples include: agricultural products (potatoes, firewood), ceramic crafts, food for catering, toys and miniature furniture made from wood or metal, natural products (candles, honey and marmalade), and more technical work involving electronics and solar energy technology (for example, solar powered flashlight construction). Services performed by students include: running the student store or cafeteria, renovation of school property, leading city tours for kids, care of the elderly and sick, arranging travel, event management, and cleaning as well as more technically complicated services, such as Web design and creating Flash and Power Point presentations. There is also work to create new products by printing images onto existing ones such as calendars or t-shirts, cups.

Teachers and students collaborate to determine where these student businesses will focus. They are within the state school system and receive funding from foundations which often have strong ties to local banks or corporations. In the 2004/2005 school year, there were 1,800 of these junior enterprises in Germany, with 24,000 students participating. It is unclear who profits from these enterprises and to whom these products and services are marketed. According to the article, the funding institution generally influences what form the business will take. Moreover, because the enterprises are under the umbrella of the school and benefit from cooperation agreements, they do not have to compete with private enterprise, nor do they pay taxes if they gross under €30,678 and net under €3,835 per year.

Another example of this trend in Germany, according to the article, is Schulsponsoring (school sponsoring), where a local business will sponsor a secondary school directly and create a “learning partnership” with the school, gearing the curriculum towards the needs of the company. A secondary school in Bad Hersfeld that partnered with a company that produces car seat covers, for example, geared its art class towards the creation of innovative fabric designs. The best student designs were then created as samples and shown to customers. The outcome of the profit from this labor is also unknown. As of 2005 there were more than 1,000 similar school-business partnerships in Germany.

The methodology for this report included a review of literature and pamphlets from 200 student businesses throughout Germany, conversations with students and teachers, and a review of existing literature on the topic.

20. Mettke, M. (2007, July 19). Kinderarbeit in Deutschland [Child labor in Germany] [Television Transcript]. *Kontraste*. Retrieved June 22, 2008, from http://www.rbb-online.de/_/kontraste/beitrag_jsp/key=rbb_beitrag_6172468.html

Source: Other—Television Transcript

Child Labor: Begging, Street Performance, Windshield Washing

This transcript from the German television newsmagazine *Kontraste* describes the life of Sinti and Roma (Gypsy) children from Romania who have migrated to Germany to work six hours a day cleaning car windshields, playing the accordion, and begging. Efforts to prevent child labor in these sectors and prosecute employers remain difficult due to the nature of the work. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

21. Pearson, E. (2002). Human traffic, human rights: redefining victims protection. London: *Anti-Slavery International*. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from <http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/humantraffic/Hum%20Traff%20Hum%20Rights,%20redef%20vic%20protec%20final%20full.pdf>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The document discusses the trafficking of Columbian women to Germany, for purposes of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

22. Peter, E. (n.d.). *Völkerrechtliche Rahmenbedingungen beim Kinderhandel in Deutschland unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der UN-Kinderrechtskonvention* [International legal frameworks on child trafficking in Germany with special considerations of the U.N. convention on the rights of the child]. Retrieved September 26, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/peter__voelkerrechtliche_ra.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Crime, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Crime, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document examines national and international law pertaining to child trafficking in Germany by inter-country adoption and by trafficking for the purpose of sexual and labor exploitation, as well as for criminal activities such as theft. The document cites the Pollmann study (cited below) and provides a legal analysis of the CRC. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

23. Pollmann, U. (2001). *Handel mit Kindern in die Bundesrepublik Deutschland* [Child trafficking in the Republic of German]. Osnabrück, Germany: Terre des Hommes Germany. Retrieved September 26, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/tdh_2001_handel_mit_kindern.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Crime (Theft), Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Begging, Crime (Theft), Sexual Exploitation

This often cited study states that girls from Africa and SEE countries are trafficked into Germany for purposes of sexual exploitation. Children trafficked into the country from Bulgaria and Romania engage primarily in begging and petty theft. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

24. The Protection Project. (2007). *Germany*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved June 29, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/germany.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report describes Germany as a top destination country for women and children trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation from former Soviet states, as well as Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Nigeria, Paraguay, and Thailand. The report reviews German legal and political efforts to prevent human trafficking and prosecute traffickers, including a 2003 national action plan and collaborative efforts with the government and anti-trafficking NGOs. This document does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

25. Save the Children Romania. (2004). *Child Trafficking in Central, South Eastern Europe and Baltic Countries: Regional Report—2003*. Bucharest, Hungary: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.salvaticopiii.ro/romania_en/resurse/studii.html

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This regional report offers an analysis of current patterns and trends in child trafficking in SEE. It notes that women and girls from Moldova, Romania, Russia, and Ukraine are trafficked to Germany for purposes of sexual exploitation. This report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

26. Schnettler, D. (2004, July 30). Kinderarbeit in Deutschland: Jetzt wird wieder in die Händchen gespuckt [Child Labor in Germany: Rolling Up Their Sleeves Again]. *Spiegel Online*. Retrieved June 16, 2008, from <http://www.spiegel.de/unispiegel/jobundberuf/0,1518,310668,00.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Babysitting, Entertainment, Literature Distribution, Retail, Unspecified

This article focuses on a growing trend of voluntary, illegal work performed by German children. According to the article, 40 percent of German children between age 12 and 16 work to gain extra money, despite the fact that this practice is illegal. Jobs include babysitting, literature distribution, film industry, and retail work. This item does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

27. Social Democratic Party of Bavaria (2001, February 18). *In Deutschland jährlich 700 000 Fälle verbotener Kinderarbeit* [In Germany, 700,000 Cases of Child Labor Annually]. Retrieved June 21, 2008, from http://www.spd-landtag.de/aktuell/presse_anzeigen.cfm?mehr=900

Source: Other—Political Party Press Release

Child Labor: Unspecified

This press release from the Bavarian chapter of the German Social Democratic Party quotes Heinz Hilgers, president of the child's rights organization Deutscher Kinderschutzbund, on the figure of 700,000 cases of child labor annually in Germany and blames a lack of enforcement on "a Latin American scale." In an address given on the occasion of the second annual Children's Rights Day, Mr. Hilgers notes that although official figures in Germany are only 1,000 annually, the discrepancy comes from a lack of proper investigation and enforcement. This item does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

28. Terre des Hommes (2007). *Adoption: At what cost? For an ethical responsibility in receiving countries of in inter-country adoption*. Retrieved September 26, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/tdh_08_adop_what_cost_0308.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This study examines the practice of inter-country adoption as a potential means of child trafficking. In the brief section on Germany, it notes that while private adoption is illegal in Germany, "public" inter-country adoption is not much different from what would be considered private adoption in other countries due to the lack of accreditation of the state and local adoption bodies of the Child and Youth Social Services (Jugendamt), and the fact that these bodies do not coordinate with the countries from which the children originate. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

29. Terre des Hommes. (n.d.[a]). *Stop child trafficking in brief: Child trafficking in EU countries*. Osnabrück, Germany: Author. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from <http://www.stopchildtrafficking.org/site/uploads/media/english/EU.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Crime (Theft), Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Crime (Theft), Sexual Exploitation

This brief, which cites sources from 2001–2003, outlines recent trends in child trafficking within European Union countries. According to the document, adoption has been a method of child sexual exploitation in Germany since 1989, where Eastern European children have made up 50 percent of all adopted children and since the 1980s, where evidence of illegal adoptions increased. The document also mentions Romanian children who are brought into Germany to steal up to €1,000 per day. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

30. Terre des Hommes. (n.d.[b]). *Stop child trafficking in brief: Child trafficking in the Federal Republic of Germany*. Osnabrück, Germany: Author. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.stopchildtrafficking.org/site/uploads/media/english/InBrief_Germany.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Crime (Theft), Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Begging, Crime (Theft), Sexual Exploitation

This brief, whose source is a 2001 IOM study (cited above), states that children trafficked into Germany come primarily from Africa, the Czech Republic, Romania, and the Slovak Republic for purposes of sexual exploitation, begging, and theft. Children brought in and taught to steal primarily come from Romania. To date there is no accurate statistical data regarding the trafficking of children into the country. This lack of data is named as one of the factors supporting the practice. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

31. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2001, July 23). *Second periodic reports of states parties due in 1999: Germany (CRC/C/83/Add.7)*. Retrieved June 28, 2008, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/\(Symbol\)/32881780cf4f861cc1256e040035da4b?OpenDocument](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/32881780cf4f861cc1256e040035da4b?OpenDocument)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Babysitting, Entertainment, Literature Distribution, Unspecified

This report submitted by the German government to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child is a detailed overview of issues raised as the Committee assesses Germany's implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including child

labor and trafficking. In the section on child labor, the report notes that German law prohibits employment of children under age 13, with the exception of employment for certain cultural and entertainment venues with very special government oversight and parental involvement. Over age 14, children may work under certain conditions with parental consent, so long as that work is “light and suitable.” Examples of jobs deemed light and suitable are: babysitting, literature distribution, and work on family farms (there is no mention of specific agricultural crops). Additionally, young children may work within the entertainment industry under certain restrictions. The report notes information campaigns have been conducted to prevent illegal child labor in commercial facilities, which are not considered “light and suitable.”

32. UNICEF Innocenti Research Center. (2008). *Child trafficking in Europe: A broad vision to put children first*. Florence, Italy: Author. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/ct_in_europe_full.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This study examines the state of child trafficking for various exploitive purposes including criminal activity, dangerous labor, and sexual exploitation throughout Europe. Data for a small section focusing on internal child trafficking within Germany was collected from the 2003–2006 Situation Reports on Trafficking of Human Beings from the German Federal Criminal Office (BKA). The study indicates that when comparing the nationalities of registered child trafficking victims within Germany, German nationals now make up the largest group. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

33. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. (2005, March). *Trafficking of women from Romania into Germany—Comprehensive report*. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from <http://www.gtz.de/en/dokumente/en-svbf-unicri-trafficking-romania.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report, which was conducted with the support of several German and Romanian government agencies, primarily examines the trafficking of Romanian women into Germany for the purpose of sexual exploitation. However, the report also indicates that 12-year-old boys are trafficked into Germany from Romania and that girls between age 14 and 16 are also trafficked from Romania and forced into prostitution or other sexually exploitive situations. The report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

34. U.S. Department of State. (2008). Germany: Country reports on human rights practices—2007. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 16, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100561.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This annual report is a general assessment of human rights in Germany. The report notes government estimates of up to 7,000 street children in the country who are often involved in violence and abuse. Many of them turn to prostitution for income. The trafficking section notes that German law prohibits trafficking in persons, however men, women, and children from Central and Eastern Europe as well as Africa and Asia are still trafficked to, through, and within Germany for both sexual and unspecified labor exploitation. Of the 775 trafficking victims reported by the government in 2006, 460 were between age 18 and 24, and a further 8 percent were under age 18. Only 181 of the trafficking victims were German nationals. This report does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

35. Wihstutz, A. (2006). *Die Bedeutungen der Arbeit von Kindern aus der Perspektive von Kindern, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung ihrer bezahlten und unbezahlten Haus- und Sorgearbeit* [The Significance of Child Labor from the Perspective of Children with Special Consideration of their Paid and Unpaid Housework and Caretaking]. Berlin, German: Technical University of Berlin. Retrieved October 13, 2008, from http://deposit.ddb.de/cgi-bin/dokserv?idn=982919077&dok_var=d1&dok_ext=pdf&filename=982919077.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Street Performance, Factory Work, Flea Market Sales, Horse Stall Work, Literature Distribution, Sporting Events

This interview-based doctoral dissertation analyzes the role of work in the lives of German children. Although it focuses on the differences between paid and unpaid household chores, it also addresses other types of jobs children perform, including: literature distribution, unspecified factory work, horse stall work, busking with magic tricks, flea market sales, and refereeing at youth sporting events. No further details related to the working conditions were provided, and the source did not discuss specific goods produced in factories.

GERMANY: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Apap, J., & Medved, F. (2002). *Protection schemes for victims of trafficking in selected EU member countries, candidate and third countries*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/iom_2002__protection_scheme.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report published by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) focuses on the protection of trafficking victims in the context of human rights violations. According to the report, trafficking victims in Germany for sexual exploitation come mostly from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and (to a lesser extent) from Africa and Asia. Most arrive on a three-month tourist visa or with a fake passport if from a candidate country. Some come as the wives of German nationals only to find themselves forced into prostitution once inside the country. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in this report.

2. Belarus—Counter-trafficking campaign gathers momentum. (2003, October 17). *Hamburger Illustrierte*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from <http://archiv.hamburger-illustrierte.de/arc2003/international/kriegfriedenmenschenrecht/iompressenglish/200310191715.html>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article explores measures taken by IOM and other entities to counter human trafficking in Belarus. It says evidence suggests that Belarus is one of the main countries of origin in Europe for the trafficking of women for sexual exploitation and unspecified forms of forced labor. Destination countries for victims include Cyprus, Poland, Russia, Germany, Lithuania, Great Britain, Macedonia, and Syria. The article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Belarus to tackle trade in women for foreign prostitution. (2002, January 31). *Interfax News Agency*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from the Newsbank database.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This brief article mentions efforts to address the problem of trafficking in Belarusian women for sexual exploitation to Germany, Poland, the United States, and Latin America. The article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Böker, M. (2002, January 22). *A European migration policy for the 21st century*. Retrieved October 8, 2008, from http://www.kok-potsdam.de/artikel/boeker_speech_fulda.htm

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

In this speech, Marion Böker of the Federal Association Against Trafficking in Women And Violence Against Women in the Migration Process (KOK) outlines the state of trafficking in humans, what measures can be taken to address it, and the rights that victims should be afforded. She asserts that trafficking in women for sexual exploitation can be more lucrative than drug trafficking. She adds traffickers in Germany alone earn a total of 9 million Euros annually, a number assumed to be less than the actual figure. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Centre for the Prevention of Trafficking in Women. (2003). *Trafficking in children for sexual exploitation in the Republic of Moldova*. Chişinău, Moldova: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/projects/promoting_law/East-West_Research-2004/Moldova_ENG.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report, based on research by the Association of Women Lawyers of Moldova, states that girls and young women are trafficked to Germany and other countries for sexual exploitation. The use of forced labor in the production of goods in Germany is not discussed in this report.

6. Charbonneau, L. (2003, May 13). Sex slaves often come from Russia, go to Germany—UN. *Johnson's Russia List*. Retrieved October 8, 2008, from <http://www.cdi.org/russia/johnson/7181-17.cfm>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article reports on the United Nation's Centre for International Crime Prevention's upcoming database that will track victims of human trafficking. The article notes that in a press conference, a Centre official named Russia as the biggest source country and Germany as the most frequent destination country for sex slaves and unspecified forced laborers. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

7. *Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings*. (2008). Retrieved September 29, 2008, from <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ChercheSig.asp?NT=197&CM=1&DF=&CL=ENG>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This website tracks the signing and ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings, which is updated daily. As of the date this entry was retrieved from the Internet, Germany had signed the convention on November 17, 2005, but had not yet ratified it.

8. Council of the European Union. (2007, January). *Experience report on human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced prostitution in connection with the 2006 Football World Cup in Germany*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved June 17, 2008, from <http://www.lastradainternational.org/lisdocs/250%20EU%20Trafficking%20Report%20on%20World%20Cup.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report by the German delegation to the Multidisciplinary Group on Organized Crime presents the anti-trafficking measures established in Germany in preparation for the 2006 World Cup. The report notes that despite various warnings of a potentially sharp increase in prostitutes and forced prostitutes trafficked into Germany for the World Cup, only five trafficking cases connected to the event were reported. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Cyrus, N. (2005, November). *Trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation in Germany*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Office. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/ilo_05_tra_exp_germany_0708.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Food Manufacturing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Asparagus, Construction, Cucumbers, Domestic Labor, Food Manufacturing, Mushrooms, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Slaughterhouse, Sweatshop

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Domestic Labor

This often cited study published by the International Labour Office examines the related phenomena of human trafficking and forced labor in Germany and cites estimates of up to 15,000 trafficking victims and forced laborers in the country. The report also contains a large section examining specific sectors, along with several case studies provided for

each. The sectors include the sex industry, domestic labor, agriculture, food manufacturing, construction, maintenance, work in hotels and restaurants, and small sweatshop production. The type of work performed in these sectors was not specified. It should be noted, however, that while cases of forced labor clearly existed in the sex industry and domestic service, experts in other sectors involving contractual seasonal workers often did not identify certain practices as amounting to forced labor.

According to the report, sweatshop production is only a minor concern in Germany, and only one case of it is cited: in 2001 four Lithuanian women working under harsh conditions in an illegal tailoring shop were reported to the Frankfurt/Main Labor Office. Exploitive labor practices in the agricultural and food manufacturing sectors were more frequent and involved foreign seasonal workers. The report mentioned Romanian workers on an asparagus farm, Polish workers on cucumber and mushroom farms, and Romanian workers in a slaughterhouse. The typical complaints of these workers included withheld wages, crowded and unhealthy living conditions, threats of being turned over to authorities, and persistent violation of contractual agreements. In some of the cases, workers succeeded in recouping wages withheld from them when they went to a labor union. The methodology for this study included desk research as well as interviews with experts and firsthand forced labor victims and witnesses; 42 cases were reported and of those, 7 led to in-depth interviews.

The report concludes by noting that the current law enforcement model of combating trafficking and forced labor should be modified to undertake a dual effort of both protecting the victims and fully prosecuting the traffickers and exploiters.

10. El-Cherkeh, T., Stirbu, E., Lazaroiu, S., & Radu, D. (2004). *EU—Enlargement, migration and trafficking in women: The case of South Eastern Europe*. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from <http://www.gtz.de/en/dokumente/en-svbf-eu-e.pdf>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report from the Hamburgisches Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv (Hamburg Institute of International Economics) focuses on the trafficking of women and girls from Southeastern European countries to Germany for sexual exploitation. This report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

11. Fischer visa scandal: Battling human trafficking in Germany. (2005, February 22). *Spiegel Online International*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from <http://www.spiegel.de/international/0,1518,343160,00.html>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on a trial in the German town of Halle, where seven defendants were accused of running an organized forced prostitution ring. The charges included trafficking, corruption, and rape, among numerous others. According to the article, Joschka Fischer, the German Foreign Minister, was also coming under close scrutiny due to the visa policies the Foreign Ministry enacted, despite growing concern, which made it easier to distribute visas in Kiev, Moscow, and Minsk. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

12. The Future Group. (2006). *Falling short of the mark: An international study on the treatment of human trafficking victims*. Calgary, Canada: Author. Retrieved June 25, 2008, from <http://www.oas.org/atip/canada/Fallingshortofthemark.pdf>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report assesses the compliance of a number of countries, including Germany, with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which came into force in 2003. Overall, Germany receives a compliance grade of B-, signifying general compliance with the Protocol. The report notes that the German government offers a four-week “reflection period” where trafficking victims are allowed to remain in the country and receive some basic services. In addition, through the aforementioned convention, the government of Germany offers the possibility of temporary residence for the victims, and 25 government funded recovery centers. The report also briefly echoes the concerns of the European Union Council of Ministers that Germany’s legalization of prostitution may be promoting the trafficking of women from Eastern Europe for the purposes of forced sexual exploitation. This report does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Galiana, C. (2000, March). *Trafficking in women* (A. Subhan, Ed.). Brussels, Belgium: European Parliament. Retrieved September 26, 2008, from http://www.europarl.europa.eu/workingpapers/libe/pdf/109_en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This working paper published by the European Parliament cites several cases of young women and girls from Ukraine who were promised legitimate work in Germany, but were forced to work as prostitutes to pay off travel debt once inside the country. According to the paper, trafficking into Germany also occurs through marriage agencies and through Internet recruitment. Up to 80 percent of all women trafficked into the country come from the former Soviet Union and from Eastern Europe. Victims of trafficking are typically between ages 15 and 21. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

14. German Embassy. (2006, June 14). *Fighting human trafficking: Measures taken by Germany in connection with the soccer World Cup*. Retrieved October 8, 2008, from http://64.233.169.104/search?q=cache:N88YItldJlwJ:www.germany.info/relaunch/info/archives/background/HumanTrafficking_14Jun2006.pdf+fighting+human+trafficking+german+embassy&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=1&gl=us

Source: Government Agency—German Embassy, Washington, DC

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This public relations document addresses the steps taken by the German government in collaboration with various organizations to prevent an increase in human trafficking during the 2006 World Cup games. The approach, which went into effect several months preceding the start of the games included an awareness campaign, preventative measures, and increased police presence. The document also debunks the claim that “sex huts” had been constructed specifically for the games. Further, it defends the often criticized 2002 law, which further legalized prostitution, by claiming that it has helped, at least partly, to bring protection to prostitutes. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

15. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Worst forms of child labour data—Germany*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved June 16, 2008, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/germany.html>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This information factsheet notes that there have been no reported cases of forced child labor in Germany. Most of the information deals with an estimated 2,000 to 20,000 women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation from the former Soviet Union, Poland, Czech Republic, Romania, Hungary, as well as other countries in the Balkans, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

16. Gnezdilova, M. (2006, June 14). Modern-day slavery. *FDCH Congressional Testimony*. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from the MasterFILE Premier database.

Source: Other—Congressional Testimony

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

In this statement made to the U.S. Congressional Committee on International Relations, Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights, and International Operations, Masha Gnezdilova recounts her experience of being trafficked into Germany from Russia under false pretenses and forced into prostitution. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

17. Greenwood-Basken, M. (2006, May 4). Germany's World Cup brothels. *FDCH Congressional Testimony*. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from MasterFILE Premier database.

Source: Other—Congressional Testimony

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Food Processing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

In this statement made to the U.S. Congressional Committee on International Relations, Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights, and International Operations, Maureen Greenwood-Basken, Advocacy Director of Amnesty International USA, expresses her concern that a significant increase of trafficking in women and girls for sexual exploitation will occur during the World Cup Games in Germany. She also cites the 2005 ILO study (see Cyrus above) to refer to the sectors where forced labor occurs in Germany including domestic work, agriculture (unspecified), food processing, service industries, construction, sweatshops, and sex work. She concludes with recommendations for Germany to address the issue of the World Cup danger. Although forced adult labor in sweatshops, food processing, and the agricultural sector are discussed, the document does not specifically mention the type of work performed or any goods produced.

18. Hennig, J., Craggs, S., Laczko, F., & Larsson, F. (2007). *Trafficking in human beings and the 2006 World Cup in Germany* (IOM Migration Research Series No. 29). Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from the http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/publications/serial_publications/mrs29.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This research project was conducted in response to international concern that the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation into Germany during the 2006 World Cup would increase up to 40,000 persons. The study concludes that no significant increase of trafficking occurred either during or after the World Cup, and it offers recommendations for other host countries of large-scale sporting events in the future. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

19. Horowitz, M. (2006, May 4). Germany's World Cup brothels. *FDCH Congressional Testimony*. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from MasterFILE Premier database.

Source: Other—Congressional Testimony

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

In this statement made to the U.S. Congressional Committee on International Relations, Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights, and International Operations, Michael Horowitz, a senior fellow at the Hudson Institute, expresses his concern that a significant increase of trafficking in women for sexual exploitation will occur during the World Cup Games in Germany. Moreover, he recommends specific actions he believes Chancellor Merkel should take to address the issue. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

20. Hughes, D. (2000, Spring). The “Natasha” trade—The transnational shadow market of trafficking in women. *Journal of International Affairs*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from <http://www2.sfhs.com/teachers/padaniel/Slavery/SexSlaveryMajorArt5.PDF>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article looks primarily at the trafficking of Ukrainian women for sexual exploitation and notes that the majority of trafficked women in Germany come from Eastern Europe. According to the article, a woman in Germany on a three-month tourist visa will turn a US\$20,000 profit for the German pimp. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

21. Hughes, D. (2006, June 19). Turn and look: Shining a spotlight on Germany’s shame. *National Review Online*. Retrieved September 26, 2008, from <http://article.nationalreview.com/?q=ODk1YTEwNzM0OTY3YjgwZDk3NTJlYW5YTNlZGlxYmM>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article argues that the legalization of prostitution in Germany exacerbates the condition of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation and that the German police often fail to see the signs of human trafficking. It cites the testimonies made before the U.S. House International Relations Committee on June 14, 2006 of two Russian victims of trafficking into Germany (see Gnezdilova entry above). Both women spoke of being beaten and of threats on their families back home. This article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

22. International human-trafficking ring broken in Belarus. (2004, July 14). *Asia Africa Intelligence Wire*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from http://www.accessmylibrary.com/coms2/summary_0286-21990520_ITM

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article discusses the detention of a criminal gang involved in trafficking Belarusian women to western countries for sexual exploitation. Women were trafficked to Germany, Austria, the Czech Republic, Ukraine, and Canada. The article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

23. International Labour Organization. (2003). *Forced labour, migration and trafficking in Europe*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 8, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=3241

Source: International Organization

Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Fruit, Hops, Tobacco, Vegetables, Wine

This report of the Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL) 2003 public consultation includes a section on Germany, which addresses the construction and agriculture sectors within the country. According to the report, there are 300,000 to 400,000 undocumented migrant construction workers in Germany who work for substandard wages, often have wages withheld, and live with threats of deportation should they complain. There are around 200,000 seasonal agriculture workers in Germany, mostly from Poland, who hold three-month work permits. There are up to 150,000 illegal workers in this sector, which includes the growing of vegetables, fruit (unspecified), wine, hops, and tobacco. There have been incidents of substandard living and working conditions and wage earnings of less than half the minimum wage. This report based its findings on desk research.

24. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *A global alliance against forced labor*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This ILO report cites cases from a then unpublished 2004 German study (see Cyrus, 2005) on forced labor in the country. It relates two cases: first, an African asylum seeker was beaten after he complained about withheld wages from his job in an unspecified sector; second, a Romanian *au pair* who committed suicide after maltreatment in the home in which she worked. The report also notes that some of the Polish seasonal workers who come to Germany are arguably victims of forced labor due to illegal withholdings from their wages. This report relied on desk research; the German study it cited utilized desk research as well as qualitative interviews.

The report also notes that Germany has recently amended its Penal Code to classify trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and labor exploitation as two separate offenses.

25. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *Modern forms of slavery in industrialized countries*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Press_releases/lang--en/WCMS_075552/index.htm

Source: International Organization

Exploitive Labor: Slaughterhouse

To highlight the reality of forced labor in industrialized countries, this report looks at the use of migrant workers in the German meat industry and in fruit picking in the U.S. state of Florida. The report states that thousands of Romanian workers come to work in German slaughterhouses, primarily in Oldenberg, and that despite being properly trained, the migrants work for one-fourth the wages (3 Euros an hour) of a German worker. Moreover, when a group went on strike over withheld wages, individuals were beaten by men who worked for their boss. The Romanian group brought their case to a labor union, which subsequently took it to trial; the owner of the slaughterhouse received three years in prison. While this report mentions labor in the food processing sector, there is no mention of methodology, type of work performed, or specific goods produced.

26. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (no. 29) Germany (ratification: 1956)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 26, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Prison Labor: Unspecified

This response by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations addresses the issue of forced labor for private enterprises in state prisons in Germany. The committee notes that under current German law, prisoner consent is not needed for employment in private enterprise prison workshops. Moreover, compensation for this labor, despite German efforts to address the issue, is still deemed inadequate by the committee. The goods produced in these prison workshops are not specified.

27. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *Project brief: Elimination of human trafficking from Moldova and Ukraine through labour market based measures*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 8, 2008, from http://www.icmpd.org/uploads/media/Project_Brief.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Entertainment, Service Industry

This brief pamphlet cites Germany as a major destination country for people trafficked from Moldova and Ukraine, who wind up working in irregular labor situations in the following sectors: agriculture, construction, domestic work, entertainment, and restaurant work. No further information of statistics, methodology, specific tasks, or goods is given.

28. International Organization for Migration. (2003, June). *Trafficking in Germany*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 26, 2008, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/periodicals_and_newsletters/tm27.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

This bulletin discusses the efforts underway by the German government to more broadly define trafficking to include not only cases for sexual exploitation, but also cases leading to unspecified forced labor, which at the time of this bulletin were punishable under different codes. It also addresses provisions and services that victims of trafficking in Germany are entitled to, including temporary residence and counseling services. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

29. International Organization for Migration. (2005). *Awareness-raising of judicial authorities concerning trafficking in human beings—Country report: Germany*. The Hague, The Netherlands: Author. Retrieved September 26, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/germany_0870.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This country report is a thorough examination and citation of German law as it pertains to trafficking in human beings, both adults and children, with a particular focus on trafficking for sexual exploitation. It also cites prosecution rates of trafficking cases as well as the rights, procedures, and compensation of victims. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

30. Kalinkovich, L., & Petrik, I. (2004). *Trafficking in persons in the Republic of Belarus*. Minsk, Belarus: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved January 7, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/republic_of_belarus_oct07.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that Belarusian women are trafficked abroad for sexual exploitation. Destination countries for trafficking victims include: Poland, Germany, Cyprus, Italy,

Czech Republic, Switzerland, Hungary, and other West European countries. This report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

31. Kligman, G. (2005, March 11). *Trafficking women after socialism: From, to and through Eastern Europe*. Retrieved October 8, 2008, from <http://www.wilsoncenter.org/topics/pubs/MR312Kligman.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document examines the trafficking patterns in Europe in the context of the European Union's enlargement to the east. It notes that women from Eastern European countries recently admitted into the European Union (Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic) did not need travel visas to enter Germany and, therefore, could travel more freely into the country, making women from these countries more vulnerable to trafficking for sexual exploitation. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

32. Limanowska, B. (2005, March). *Trafficking in human beings in South Eastern Europe*. Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina: United Nations Children's Fund. Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina: United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Warsaw, Poland: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe—Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. Retrieved October 8, 2008, from <http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/Trafficking.Report.2005.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report indicates that women trafficked into Germany for sexual exploitation from Southeastern European countries fear facing economic, social, emotional, and health problems should they return. According to the document, Germany is an attractive place for people from Moldova to seek work and there was one case of a woman trafficked into Germany from Macedonia. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

33. Malpani, R. (2006, April). *Legal aspects of trafficking for forced labour purposes in Europe* (Working Paper No. 48). Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Office. Retrieved September 26, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_082021.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

This working paper, produced as part of an ILO project, looks at the trafficking laws throughout Europe that make it difficult to address forced labor practices. According to

Malpani, the legal language Germany adopted to clarify the language of the Palermo Protocol is as vague as that of the protocol. Moreover, German law does not include methods of interpretation, and prosecutors in Germany have admitted a lack of clarity on the issue. According to this document, victims of trafficking for forced labor are able to receive compensation in Germany. There is no specific mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

34. Mattson, G. (2004, August 14). *The trouble with trafficking, or practice vs. praxis in transnational organizing*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, San Francisco. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from the SocINDEX database.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This scholarly paper presented to a professional association analyzes European prostitution politics by looking at it in the context of anti-trafficking language. The paper notes that in Germany, KOK organizations take a contradictory stance by advocating the abolition of prostitution on the one hand and by pressing for temporary work visas for migrant sex workers to prevent the criminalization of trafficking victims on the other. This paper does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

35. Mayoyo, P. (2007, February 20). Kenya: Trafficking victim tells her story. *Daily Nation: Kenya*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from <http://www.afrika.no/Detailed/13575.html>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports the story of Lucy Kabanya, a 39-year-old woman who believed she was traveling to Germany for a three-month vacation with her German boyfriend. When she got off the plane, the man took her documentation, and she was then starved, beaten, and forced to work as a sex slave for three weeks. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

36. Miller, J. (2007, February 5). Does “freedom” mean freedom from slavery? *National Review Online*. Retrieved September 26, 2008, from <http://article.nationalreview.com/?q=ZmVmZDg5MmM5ODBmM2YyNzM3NTMwZjBjNGQxNDhjMTE>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

In this editorial, Miller, the 2002–2006 director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons in the U.S. Department of State, criticizes Freedom House’s recent

ratings and argues that in its assessment of freedom in countries around the world, the report neglected to account for what countries are doing to combat slavery or human trafficking. Germany, for example is the highest ranked country with respect to freedom. However, while Germany claims to be fighting trafficking, says Miller, it is at the same time supporting legalized prostitution, which is linked to a demand for sex slaves. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

37. Ollech, I. (2004, September 23). Helping victims of human trafficking. *Deutsche Welle*. Retrieved June 29, 2008, from <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,1564,1335876,00.html>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This brief news article reports on human trafficking victims in Germany. Specifically, the document focuses on the Bella Donna center in the eastern city of Frankfurt, Germany on the Oder bordering Poland. The majority of victims served by the center are Eastern European women, ranging in age from 19 to 22. Many are lured to Germany with promises of legitimate work, either in Germany or in a third country such as Spain, only to be forced into prostitution after arrival. This article does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

38. Plant, R. (2004). *Human trafficking: The forced labour dimensions*. Paper presented at the sixth meeting of the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings. Retrieved June 22, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=2264

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This presentation to ILO refers to a forthcoming interview based report on German forced labor (for sexual exploitation and other unnamed sectors) that found that incidents of forced labor in the country were higher than expected. The author also notes that the tendency to link trafficking only to cases of sexual exploitation also obscures the issue. This document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

39. The Protection Project. (2007). *Germany*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved June 29, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/germany.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The report describes Germany as a top destination country for women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation from former Soviet states, as well as Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Nigeria, Paraguay, and Thailand. The report reviews German legal and political efforts to prevent human trafficking and prosecute traffickers, including a 2003 national action plan and collaborative efforts with the government and anti-trafficking nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). This report does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

40. Sandul, I. (2001, March 21). East European women trapped in sex slavery. *The Washington Times*. Retrieved June 29, 2008, from <http://www.sos-sexisme.org/English/east.htm>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article relates an account by Nadya, a Ukrainian woman age 22 who was promised work as a waitress in Germany but was forced to work as a prostitute once she arrived. Her passport was taken by the trafficker, and when she initially refused to work as a prostitute, she was beaten and told that they would injure her family in Ukraine. Moreover, she was told that she owed her trafficker US\$5,000 for helping her get into Germany. Her situation was discovered when police came to the adjoining restaurant where she—along with other young women—cleaned. This article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

41. Schwarze, S. (2007). *Menschenhandel zum Zweck der Ausbeutung der Arbeitskraft* [Trafficking for Labor Exploitation]. Bundes Koordinierungskreis gegen Frauenhandel und Gewalt an Frauen im Migrationsprozess. Retrieved October 15, 2008, from <http://www.kok-buero.de/data/Medien/KOK-Arbeitsausbeutung.pdf?PHPSESSID=6eeba4d68de23e8aec071c1c35dbe07a&PHPSESSID=1d6fda63b27c37a41279a8f11a2d4419&PHPSESSID=ad57c0b3001c86d19fcaedeb294bbc36>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Entertainment, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Strawberries

This report published by the *Bundes Koordinierungskreis gegen Frauenhandel und Gewalt an Frauen im Migrationsprozess* examines the problem of human trafficking and labor exploitation in Germany, paying special attention to legal, international, and preventive efforts to combat the problem. The report examines several categories of labor exploitation in Germany, including seasonal agricultural workers, many of whom come from Eastern Europe and often enter under legal guest-worker status. These workers, however, can face illegal and inhumane conditions after entering Germany due to the sporadic nature of the work, low wages offered, and the difficulties this population has gaining legal access and protection. The report briefly notes a case of 100 Romanian farm workers discovered working in inhumane conditions on a strawberry plantation. Other

sectors noted include construction, domestic work, entertainment, the service industry (catering and restaurants), and sexual exploitation.

According to the report, 78 cases of trafficking were investigated in 2006, with 79.5 percent of these cases occurring in large cities and 64.4 percent of the victims being female. The report notes, however, that the transitory and underground nature of labor exploitation makes it difficult to detect and successfully prosecute, and that the low number of actual convictions points more to structural enforcement difficulties rather than low levels of exploitation. This report does not mention methodology and appears to be based on desk research.

42. Some 10,000 Belarusians victims of human trafficking annually. (2004, March 1). *Asia Africa Intelligence Wire*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from http://www.accessmylibrary.com/coms2/summary_0286-20509182_ITM

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article says that IOM estimates about 10,000 Belarusians become victims of human trafficking annually, with the total number of trafficking victims at about 50,000. Women from Belarus are trafficked for sex slavery to Russia, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Greece, Cyprus, and Israel. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

43. Strawberry farm scandal in Bavaria: Illegal Romanian workers paid slave wages by policemen. (2007, June 15). *Spiegel Online International*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from <http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0%2c1518%2c488875%2c00.html>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Strawberries

This news article reports that customs officials found 60 Romanian workers living and working in slave-like conditions on a strawberry farm owned by a policeman in Bavaria. The workers were paid around 1 Euro (around US\$1.33) per hour and worked up to 13 hours a day. They lived in small overheated containers, were given no food or water, and had to share a limited number of toilets. It is not clear whether these workers were trafficked to Germany. This article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

44. Terre des Hommes. (n.d.). *Stop child trafficking in brief: Child trafficking in the Federal Republic of Germany*. Osnabrück, Germany: Author. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.stopchildtrafficking.org/site/uploads/media/english/InBrief_Germany.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This brief, whose source is a 2001 IOM study (cited above), states that children and people trafficked into Germany come primarily from Romania, Africa, the Czech Republic, and the Slovak Republic for sexual exploitation, begging, and theft. Children brought in to steal primarily come from Romania and are often forced into criminal activity through threats and violence. To date there is no accurate statistical data regarding the trafficking of children and young women into the country for forced prostitution, and this lack is named as one of the factors supporting the practice. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

45. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. (2005). *Trafficking in women from Romania into Germany: Comprehensive report*. Turin, Italy: Author. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from <http://www.gtz.de/en/dokumente/en-svbf-unicri-trafficking-romania.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report is based on a pilot project undertaken by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, with the cooperation of several German and Romanian government agencies to investigate the massive rise in human trafficking from Eastern to Western Europe following the collapse of Communism. According to the report, Romanians were the second largest national group among German trafficking victims in 2003; Russians were the largest group. These Romanian trafficking victims were predominantly young women (average age of 21) from poor backgrounds who were recruited for “respectable work” in Germany and then forced into prostitution. This report does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

46. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2008, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006-04.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report investigates human trafficking as a global phenomenon and cites Germany reporting incidents as a transit country as “high,” and as a destination country “very high.” Germany was noted as a frequent destination country for victims trafficked from Central and Southeastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States (former Soviet Union) region, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The report also contains case study summaries of the 2005 study “Trafficking in Women from Romania into Germany,” conducted by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research

Institute (cited above). This report does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

47. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Germany: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 16, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100561.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This annual report is a general assessment of human rights in Germany. The section on children's rights does not mention any incidents of child labor outside the fields of prostitution and child pornography. The report notes government estimates of up to 7,000 street children in the country, often involved in violence and abuse, and that many of them turn to prostitution for income. The trafficking section notes that German law prohibits trafficking in persons, but men, women, and children have been trafficked to, through, and within Germany for both sexual and labor exploitation. Central and Eastern Europe are identified as the source region for most victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation, although some come from as far as Africa and Asia. Of the 775 trafficking victims reported by the government in 2006, 460 were between age 18 and 24, and a further 8 percent were below age 18. Only 181 of the trafficking victims were German nationals. This report does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

48. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 26, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Adult Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Unspecified

The State Department lists Germany as a Tier 1 country, meaning that it is in full compliance with the minimum standards of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. The report lists Germany as a destination and transit country for men and women trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labor. According to the report, victims of forced labor work in the fields of construction, domestic labor, and food service. These victims originate primarily from the countries of the old Soviet bloc, including the Czech Republic, Romania, Poland, and Russia. Nigeria is also mentioned as a source country for trafficking victims, including those Nigerians trafficked through Germany to final destinations in the United Kingdom and Scandinavian countries.

In 2006, German police concluded 353 sex trafficking and 78 forced labor investigations. Authorities identified 775 victims of sexual exploitation and 83 victims of forced labor exploitation in 2006. The report also mentions that German nations traveled to Southeast Asia, including Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam, for child sex tourism, as well as an anecdotal note of a young woman from Kenya who met a German tourist who persuaded

her to return to Germany, where he confiscated her passport and forced her into prostitution.

49. van der Kleij, A. (2003, November). *Provisions for victims of trafficking in bonded sexual labour, i.e. prostitution in six European countries*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/provisions_for_victims_oct07.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Bonded Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report looks at the legal framework of six European countries with regard to victims of trafficking in bonded sexual labor. According to the report, the laws and procedures for victims vary throughout the different German states (*Länder*), but a general picture is nevertheless provided. This includes a temporary right to stay (4 to 12 weeks) and a renewable six month residency for the duration of proceedings in the case of trafficking victims who agree to act as witnesses in the criminal cases. In cases where the victim faces demonstrable danger should she return to her native country after testifying, permanent residence in Germany could be offered; actual cases where this has been granted, however, are extremely rare. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

50. von Münchhausen, A. (2003, August 15). Exploited and far from home, some au pairs are mistreated. *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*. Retrieved October 7, 2008, from <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/display.article?id=2271>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

This article taken from the German newspaper, *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, reports on exploitive labor situations of young women who come to Germany to work as *au pairs*. According to the article, the 2002 liberalization of the market, which allowed private businesses to broker au pair arrangements, is partly to blame. The German government has proposed nonbinding recommendations to help prevent abuses in the future. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

51. Waterfield, B. (2007, February 14). Exposed: The myth of the World Cup “sex slaves.” *Spiked*. Retrieved June 29, 2008, from <http://www.spiked-online.com/index.php?site/article/2850/>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article examines claims made before and during the 2006 World Cup in Germany that the sporting event would cause up to 40,000 women to be trafficked into Germany as

sex slaves. The number of actual cases investigated during the period, according to the article, was five, all from within the European Union. This article does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

52. Woman Trafficking on the Rise in Belarus. (2003, June 1). *BBC Monitoring*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from the Newsbank database.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This news article reports that Belarusians are trafficked for sexual exploitation and other unspecified forms of forced labor. Belarusian women are trafficked to Russia, Germany, Spain, Great Britain, Poland, Greece, Israel, Cyprus, and Lebanon to work in the sex services industry. The news article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

53. Wynne, E. (2007, July 23). Expert: Germany can do more for victims of human trafficking. *Deutsche Welle: DW-WORLD.DE*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,2144,2702064,00.html>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

In this interview Katrin Adams, the executive officer of German anti-trafficking NGO network KOK, cites the German Federal Office for Criminal Investigations' numbers on trafficking victims in Germany as the most reliable, but warns that these cases (642 in 2005, for example), are only a fraction of the true situation. While not all trafficking situations are alike, Adams notes that often Eastern European women who are promised work in bars or restaurants have to work as prostitutes once they arrive in Germany, and even those who are willing prostitutes find their conditions to be exploitive once inside the country. She also notes that the issues of trafficking for forced labor and forced marriage have not yet been adequately addressed. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

GHANA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Afranie, S. (2005, December). *Survey report on knowledge, attitude and perception of hazardous child labour in farming communities in Ghana*. University of Ghana, Legon. ILO/IPEC/WACAP. [Electronic version]

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Brick Laying, Cocoa, Spinach, Vegetables, Unspecified, Vending

This study on child labor in the agricultural sector in Ghana provides baseline data on the study population's range of knowledge and understanding on hazardous child labour and their ideas about the existence, practice and nature of the activities children perform in their communities. The report also provides some detailed information on the nature and scope of child labor on Ghanaian farms.

The study was carried out in nine communities in which West Africa Cocoa/Commercial Agriculture Program to Combat Hazardous and Exploitive Child Labor (WACAP) actively operated programming at the time of the research. Those nine communities are divided between the four districts of *Atwima Mponua*, *Suhum Kraboa Coaltar*, *Sefwi Wiawso*, and *Kasena Nankana*. Data were collected via focus group and in-depth interviews from adult farmers, girls, and boys age 17 and younger; key opinion leaders in the area; and organizations and agencies concerned with child labor. Across all districts, a total of 32 focus groups consisting of between eight and 12 participants were held, and 68 interviews were conducted, mostly with children.

All districts of study yielded mostly similar results in terms of the activities children perform on farms, the age of entry into economic activity, the length of time children work each day, the seasons in which they work, the hazards associated with their work, and the general living conditions of children in the community. Farming was the predominant occupation listed for each of the four districts, and the report noted with detail the crops produced on farms in each region and other labor performed by citizens in the area. However, the report was less specific about which crops were actually farmed using child labor.

Ghanaian children begin working on farms around age five or six, and continue to work into adulthood performing activities appropriate for their ages, physical strength, and accrued farming experience. Children begin working most often to supplement the family income by laboring for others for pay, or to care for their family's own land. Those children work anywhere from 3 to 11 hours per day, depending on the season and the types of activities required of them, and they work across all seasons and days regardless of the school calendar or schedule. Health and living conditions of children were described as poor generally, due to the poverty of the area and the strenuous nature of some work tasks.

Farming activities in which children are involved include land clearing, planting, weeding, harvesting, gathering and breaking of pods, drying of beans, fermenting of beans, drying of beans, transporting of beans, fetching of water for chemical application, fertilizer application, carrying of loads, bird scaring, and the gathering and transporting of harvested farm produce. Most of the above activities relate to cocoa farming and production, but children are also noted in the report as farming vegetables, collecting and selling spinach and other farm produce, shepherding animals, brick-laying and performing other unspecified work activities in the community. There are numerous other crops mentioned, but they are not discussed in the context of child labor. Children use a variety of tools in their work, including cutlasses, adzes, hoes, knives and baskets for carrying loads. Children are thus exposed to a number of health and safety hazards, including skeletal injuries from continuous and forceful movement of the body for work, exhaustion from long working hours, prolonged sun and weather exposure, injuries from farm tools and fallen objects such as cocoa pods, snake bites and skin abrasions and poisoning from agro-chemicals. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

2. Amoo, P. K. (2008, June). *Hazardous child labour activity framework*. Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment. Retrieved November 21, 2008, from <http://www.cocoainitiative.org/statistics.html>

Source: Government Agency— Government of the Republic of Ghana, Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment

Child Labor: Cocoa, Unspecified

This source provides the most comprehensive and up-to-date list of hazardous work activities for children active in cocoa production in Ghana. The list includes prohibited activities for children such as weeding with cutlasses or machetes, having direct contact with agro-chemicals, carrying loads beyond allowable weight limits or for more than two miles, harvesting cocoa pods with a hook tool, breaking pods open, climbing tall trees, brush burning, working long hours or working during school time. In terms of carrying weight, the researcher determined that it is harmful for children to carry (usually by head porting) more than 30 percent of their bodyweight for distances greater than two miles, but noted that children often carry up to 60 or 85 percent of their body weight in soaked beans and cocoa pods. Many of the other aforementioned activities have been discussed in other sources in this bibliography as work that is routinely performed by children on cocoa farms.

The source also notes that about 2.5 million children from age 5 to 17 are economically active in Ghana, and about half of them perform work in agriculture and other unspecified sectors that can be classified as child labor. The hazardous activities list and this report were developed because of a literature review on the subject of child labor in the cocoa sector, direct observation, and interviews, surveys and focus groups with key local and national stakeholders. No further information on child labor in the production of goods is presented.

3. Amorim, A., Murray, U., & Bland, J. (Eds.). (2004). *Girl child labour in agriculture, domestic work and sexual exploitation—Rapid assessments on the cases of the Philippines, Ghana and Ecuador. (Vol.1)*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=339>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Cashews, Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Maize, Sexual Exploitation, Tomatoes, Yams

This report is the first of a volume of Rapid Assessment Studies on girl-child labor. The report is based on interviews of girls, mostly from age 15 to 17. Girls are at a particular disadvantage and more susceptible to child labor because they are less likely/favored to go to school. In Ghana, girls from age 12 to 17 migrate to work on commercial farms and plantations. Some farms are family-run businesses, others are larger commercial plantations. The farms' produce include cocoa, coffee, palm, maize, tomatoes, cashews, and other goods for both domestic consumption and export. Girls contribute more to the child labor pool than boys. Child labor is commonplace in both rural and urban areas of Ghana, but it is more common in rural areas. Children often work as part of the family structure, particularly in rural areas. Ghana was cited as one of the first nations in the study to ratify the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 182, but the political efforts to enforce child labor laws are undermined by the high levels of poverty in the country. There are regional differences in child labor across Ghana, with the northern region employing more unpaid child laborers than the (central) Ashanti region. Children are recruited to work on farms based on the season and need—for weeding, harvesting, plucking or watering. Children are needed most during the harvest season of crops such as tomatoes, maize, and yams. Boys engage in weeding, preparing land for planting, and livestock care. Weeding was the activity that nearly 50 percent of girls are engaged in, followed by crop farming, and then cocoa farm work. Commercial sexual exploitation is also examined as a separate phenomenon.

4. Andvig, J., Canagarajah, S., & Kielland, A. (2001). *Issues in child labor in Africa*. Washington, DC: World Bank. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from <http://info.worldbank.org/etools/docs/library/210670/toolkitfr/pdf/andvig2.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

Child Slavery: Unspecified

This report on child labor in Africa seeks to elucidate the relationship between child labor and poverty (or economic stability). The authors present a comprehensive approach to understanding child labor in Africa, touching on the role of education, overall child welfare, cultural and national differences, and gender differences in child labor. Government and organizational policies directed at child labor are also discussed along with options and strategies for combating child labor and abuse. Ghana is cited as one of

only two sub-Saharan countries where the ILO has conducted quantitative studies on child labor. The authors also mention that the World Bank has conducted a similar household study of child labor. When compared to other countries, there is a much lower burden on children in Ghana involved in child labor. Nevertheless, child labor is practiced in Ghana in all of its forms, including slave-like arrangements. This report primarily focuses on child labor in households or domestic labor. The studies indicate that child labor is most common in rural areas of the country. There is mention of street children and child soldiers, but not directly related to Ghana. There is no direct mention of child labor used in the production of goods in Ghana.

5. Anti-Slavery International. (2003). *Projet Sous-Regional de Lutte contre le Travail et le Trafic des Enfants Domestiques* [Sub-Regional Project for the Fight against Labor and Trafficking of Child Domestic Workers]. Retrieved December 2, 2007, from [http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/Africa Sous Regional 2003.pdf](http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/Africa%20Regional%202003.pdf)

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

The document describes a project in Benin, Burkina Faso, Gabon, Ghana, Niger, and Togo to combat child labor and trafficking for domestic and agricultural labor. The research in Ghana was done only in Accra. The trafficking of children for domestic labor appeared to be mainly internal to Ghana with 43 percent of those in the study originating from eastern Ghana (Ashanti region) and 19 percent from the north (Volta region). The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Anti-Slavery International. (2004). *The Cocoa Industry in West Africa, a History of Exploitation*. Retrieved November 17, 2006 from <http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/cocoa%20report%202004.pdf>

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This report details the history and state of the cocoa industry in West Africa, describing child labor on Ghanaian cocoa farms, and work of the Cocoa Protocol and other international initiatives related to cocoa labor. It describes the organization of the Kuapa Kokoo cooperative in Ghana, stating that fair trade cocoa from West Africa is supplied almost exclusively by the Kuapa Kokoo cooperative. The document states the cooperative has a membership of over 35,000 farmers in 937 societies, in five out of the six cocoa growing regions in Ghana. On farms associated with the cooperative, the report asserts it is unlikely that farmers could consistently use forced labor on their farm. The report claims the organization's democratic structure ensures members will live up to the centrally agreed standards. However, the report states unstable prices and economic pressures can compel farmers working outside the fair trade system to bend or violate the laws that protect laborers.

7. Anti-Slavery International. (2007, June 19). *Five convicted of child trafficking in legal first for Togo*. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from <http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/news/Togotrafficfirst190607.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Trade
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This article notes that trafficking of Togolese children as young as age five occurs both internally and within the neighboring countries of Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Niger, and Nigeria. The article mentions that Togolese children are trafficked for forced labor internally and at destination countries within the agricultural, domestic, trade, and fishing sectors, as well as for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

8. Asiamah, F. (2008, October 17). Ghana: Child labour persists on cocoa farms. *Public Agenda*. News. Retrieved November 24, 2008, from <http://allafrica.com/stories/200810171020.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa

This brief article reports that children are involved in a variety of labor activities in the cocoa industry, some of which are indicative of the worst forms of child labor. The majority of child laborers in the cocoa sector are males from age 10 to 15 and some potentially dangerous activities they perform include weeding with cutlasses, breaking open cocoa pods, and carrying heavy loads. At least one child reported of pains in the neck and wrists from plucking and weeding activities..

9. Asuming-Brempong, S., et al. (2007, April). *Pilot labour survey in cocoa production in Ghana—2006*. Government of the Republic of Ghana. Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment and the National Programme for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa (NPECLC). Retrieved November 17, 2008, from http://64.233.169.132/search?q=cache:6go_cBPXFewJ:www.cocoainitiative.org/statistics.html+TULANE+UNIVERSITY+OVERSIGHT+OF+PUBLIC+AND+PRIVATE+INITIATIVES&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=3&gl=us

Source: Government Agency—Government of the Republic of Ghana, Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa

This source indicates that while children of all ages are involved in a variety of cocoa farming activities, there is no evidence of child debt bondage, child slavery, or situations indicative of child trafficking in the cocoa production industry of Ghana. Cocoa farms are generally small, between 3 and 20 acres and are non-commercial in nature. The activities that children perform vary by age group, and include weeding, cocoa pod gathering and

piling, portering water, scooping beans, plucking pods, and carting fermented cocoa beans. Only 14 percent of children work in the cocoa industry every day, while most work only on weekends or when they are not in school. Other farming activities in which children are involved include felling trees, clearing brush with cutlasses, spraying insecticides, and carrying heavy loads. These tasks expose children to some serious risks such as injury, illness, fatigue, and chronic pain, especially for children between age 5 and 12.

This pilot survey was designed for quantitative analysis of the incidence and characteristics of child labor, forced adult labor and the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector in Ghana. The sample for this initial survey was drawn using a multi-stage process from four cocoa farming regions of the country, which were stratified by levels of production. Communities and family farms were then randomly selected in those regions. Farm owners, adult and child workers, and relevant community leaders were all interviewed for the study.

10. Baidoo, P., & Ratner, J. (2004, August 18). Ghana: Child trafficking still widespread. *The Chronicle*. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from <http://www.afrika.no/Detailed/6682.html>.

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Fishing

Forced Child Labor: Fishing

This news article describes the experiences of children trafficked to Lake Volta in Ghana to engage in the fishing industry. The article gives an account of children being purchased and forced to work in the fishing industry under harsh conditions including long hours, no food or rest periods, beatings, and limited access to health care and treatment when injured. The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) initiative to free child fishermen and give them access to education is highlighted. The Chronicle cites the IOM's studies and statistics as well as those of the Danish International Development Agency.

11. Boas, M., & Huser, A. (2006). *Child labour and cocoa production in West Africa: The case of Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana*. Retrieved May 7, 2008, from <http://www.fao.no/pub/rapp/522/index.htm>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa

This report conceptualizes the severity of child labor in cocoa production in both Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. Additionally, this report discusses what part of the production process that children are specifically involved in. Such processes include weeding, fermenting, transporting, harvesting, and applying fertilizers. Although child labor in cocoa production is practiced in Ghana, through careful qualitative and quantitative research studies, Côte d'Ivoire has been identified as the most vulnerable for child labor in cocoa

production. This report is a series of developing papers from a Fafo research program on child labor.

12. Brown, C. K. (n.d.). *A study on child trafficking in sending communities of the central region of Ghana*. Center for Development Studies. University of Cape Coast. [Electronic version]

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Bird Hunting, Charcoal Burning, Crab Catching, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Fish Processing, Hairdressing, Tailoring, Trade, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Bird Hunting, Charcoal Burning, Crab Catching, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Fish Processing, Hairdressing, Tailoring, Trade, Unspecified

This report discusses child labor and child trafficking mainly in the context of parents sending their children to be cared for, educated, or trained in a skill elsewhere. Upon arrival in destination locales, the children then engage in child labor activities such as fishing, fish processing, trading, tailoring, charcoal burning, domestic labor, crab catching, hairdressing and bird hunting. Although no specific instances of exploitation, abuse, or neglect are discussed at the point of destination, and no use of fraud, deception, or force was mentioned in the transportation process, the source refers to these cases as instances of trafficking.

This document reports on data gathered during an exploratory study whereby rescued and vulnerable children, their parents, chiefs, community leaders, and other stakeholders were interviewed and participated in focus groups and community questionnaires. The 142 children interviewed ranged from age 6 to 18 and were from the four districts of *Awutu-Efutu-Senya* (21.8 percent), *Gomoa* (20.4 percent), *Mfantseman* (50.7 percent) and *KEEA* (7.0 percent). The sample also included 141 parents and guardians. More than 75 percent of the children attended primary school, while 10.6 percent were not attending school at all. Children reported having been trafficked to *Yeji* (70 percent of respondents), *Half Assini*, *Kafabah*, and *Akosombo* and reported working in the fishing industry (71.9 percent), fish processing (14 percent), trade and commerce (7 percent), domestic labor (1.8 percent), and unspecified unfixed labor sectors (5.6 percent). No further information on child labor or trafficking in the production of goods is provided.

13. Centre for Social Policy Studies. (2007, July). *Girls in mining and quarrying in Ghana*. University of Ghana, Legon. Commissioned by ILO/IPEC Accra. Retrieved November 18, 2008, from www.ug.edu.gh/ugresearchlist/researchview.php?RID=22

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Diamond Mining, Gold Mining

This source reports the findings of an exploratory study into the use of female children for labor in the mining industry. The initial goal was to also collect data on the quarrying sector, but financial constraints precluded continued research beyond the mining industry. According to the report, child labor involving girls in mining is prevalent in Ghana, and

is a case of the worst forms of child labor due to the extent and severity of risks associated with the work. Girls who participated in the research all worked in either gold or diamond mining in *Akwaita* and *Tarkwa* and performed a variety of tasks including digging, sieving, washing stones, soil cracking and grinding, panning, flushing, portering ore, and mixing and refining during the metal production phases. Most girls do not participate in the most difficult of activities, but all work is considered strenuous. The majority of girls (74 percent) were from age 15 to 18, but there were also a substantively significant number of girls from age 10 to 15.

Children working in mines are exposed to a number of health and safety hazards, including exhaustion, aches and pain, sun and heat exposure, and injury. There was little evidence of widespread physical or sexual abuse of girl children working in the mining industry, although a few isolated incidents were reported. More than half (52 percent) of the girls reported they were still attending school, and the majority of those who dropped out cited the need to earn a living or add to the family income as the main reason. Most girls were temporary or part-time workers (64 percent), and working hours varied between 1 hour to more than 10 hours per day, 6 days per week. While almost all of the respondents noted that they were paid for their work, remuneration ranged between 20,000 and 200,000 cedis monthly, figures which are far lower than minimum wage.

This study utilized case studies, snowball sampling, and qualitative data analysis and a total of 65 girls involved in mining were interviewed. Seventy-three percent of the girls were from the gold mining settlement of *Tarkwa*, and 26.7 percent were from the diamond mining settlement of *Akwatia*. According to the authors, these figures mirror the relative size of the towns themselves.

14. Child labour rife in cocoa sector. (2002, August 1). *BBC World Business Report*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/2166032.stm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa

Ghana, according to the news article, is the second largest producer of cocoa in the world. It is reported that 254,000 children are employed in the cocoa industry in Ghana, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, and Cameroon, but no indication is given as to how the number was derived, or the allocation between the countries. The article does not provide any other data on Ghana.

15. Chocolate Manufacturers Association. (2005). *Joint statement from U.S. Senator Tom Harkin, Representative Eliot Engel and the chocolate/cocoa industry on efforts to address the worst forms of child labor in cocoa growing*. Vienna, VA: Chocolate Manufacturers. Retrieved October 27, 2007, from Association. <http://www.chocolateusa.org/News-and-Initiatives/child-labor-in-cocoa-growing.asp>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa

This is a brief progress report, released by Senator Tom Harkin, Representative Eliot Engel, and the Cocoa Industry on the Harkin-Engel Protocol initiatives. The protocol's main objective is to declare that "cocoa beans and their derivative products should be grown and processed in a manner that complies with International Labor Organization Convention 182." The protocol was developed in response to reports of child and slave labor conditions in West Africa's cocoa industry, and calls for the prohibition and immediate action to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. Some of the positive steps have been the development of the International Cocoa Initiative, which will work with nongovernmental agencies to provide social protection programs in West Africa, the development of a child labor monitoring system, and formation of a certification system (for the cocoa industry supply chain) in West Africa. Ghana is mentioned as an area that will be covered by the certification system.

16. End Child Prostitution, Pornography, and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (n.d.). *Profile of commercial sexual exploitation of children: Nigeria*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/projects/monitoring/online_database/Countries.asp?arrCountryID=126&CountryProfile=facts,affiliation,humanrights&CSEC=Overview,Prostitution,Pornography,trafficking&Implementation=Coordination_cooperation,Prevention,Protection,Recovery,ChildParticipation&Nationalplans=National_plans_of_action&orgWorkCSEC=orgWorkCSEC&DisplayBy=optDisplayCategory&GetcategoryName=Overview

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report only mentions Ghana obliquely. Children for both labor and for sexual purposes are trafficked to Ghana from Nigeria. It further states that Ghana is a transit route for young girls being trafficked mainly to Italy in very large numbers. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

17. Fabio, P., et al. (2003, January). *Poverty profile of riverine communities of Southern Lake Volta* [English version]. Sustainable Fishery Livelihoods Programme in West Africa. Retrieved November 21, 2008, from <http://www.sflp.org/eng/007/pub2/index.html>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing, Unspecified

This document profiles the experiences of poor communities in the fishing villages of Ghana surrounding the Volta. While the document notes that children become economically active in order to contribute to the household income as young as age 7 or 8, the type of labor they perform in these instances is not discussed. The study also found that in *Kpando*, families tend to use the labor of their children to pay off debts, but the sectors in which children labor are also not explicitly stated. Children do commonly participate alongside men and women in subsistence farming and fishing activities and the document notes that some of the surplus from these activities can be sold. Overall,

child labor was indicated by study participants as a viable means of increasing family income in four of the 35 communities surveyed.

Interviews, workshops, focus groups, and site visits were utilized in a sample of 35 villages from two distinct regions of the Lake Volta area for the collection of the data in this study. This sample represents about one-third of the 100 total communities that were to benefit from this study.

18. Ghana: Fishermen back fight against child labor. (2003, January 9). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved October 22, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=40703>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Fishing
Forced Child Labor: Fishing

This IRIN report details the positive response to a 15-month project to curtail child labor in the fishing industry along Lake Volta in Ghana initiated by IOM. According to the report, IOM found that the fishermen were surprisingly cooperative and were willing to release the children, who are mostly boys between age 5 and 14. The organization also raised awareness among fishermen about alternative methods and technologies that did not involve child labor. The IOM was able to reunite children with their families and begin rehabilitation and education.

19. Ghana Slave Children Go Home. (2003, September 11). *BBC News*. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/3095198.stm>

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Fishing

This report recounts the efforts of the IOM to reunite children, forced to work in the fishing industry along the banks of Lake Volta in Ghana, with their families. The report describes the life of the children as “brutal” and the living conditions as “squalid.” Children, as young as age four were found malnourished and overworked. In addition to reuniting and rehabilitating the children, the IOM also educated the fishermen on training and equipment usage to help them continue their business without using child labor. The IOM also assisted parents in establishing micro-businesses to alleviate the poverty that initially drove them to sell their children.

20. Ghana Statistical Service. (2003). *Ghana child labor survey*. Accra, Ghana: Author. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=690>

Source: Government Agency—Ghana Statistical Service

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry, Mining, Sales, Service Industry, Transportation

This is a national survey on a spectrum of issues pertaining to child labor in Ghana. Focused mainly on the issue of working children, the surveys were implemented in 3 out of 110 districts in Ghana. Two different sample designs were created—one for households and the other for street children. Children from age 5 through 17 were surveyed and of the 10,000 households selected, 9,889 interviews were completed. Of the street children (also from age 5 through 17) 2,314 were interviewed in a single location in Ghana where it is known that street children can be found (out of a possible 98 locations). The survey reports that child labor is a serious problem and that child trafficking, including the sale of children into various forms of involuntary servitude, is also prevalent. Child labor and trafficking occur in mining, domestic service, agriculture, and the sex industry. The report provides numerous statistics on child labor, by age, sex, region, education, earnings and several other distribution categories. It provides a breakdown of child labor by industry, but specific products are not mentioned. The report cites the work of the Ghana National Chamber of Commerce (GNCC), a policymaking and coordinating body established to improve the lives of children, in administering training programs for law enforcement and judicial officials to familiarize them with the Children's Act and other pertinent child labor legislation. Ghana has been a member of the ILO International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) since 2000, and ILO-IPEC was highlighted for creating awareness of increasing child prostitution in the tourism industry.

21. Global Exchange. (2005). *The chocolate industry: Abusive child labor and poverty behind the sweetness*. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from <http://www.globalexchange.org/campaigns/fairtrade/cocoa/background.html>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cocoa

The document gives an overview of the cocoa/chocolate industry citing statistics from several sources and organizations. Ghana is among the top six cocoa-producing countries worldwide. Global Exchange points out that certain market forces have created an economic scenario in which child labor is both lucrative and necessary. The report references the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) 2002 study (also included in this annotated bibliography) on child labor and hazardous working conditions in Ghana and other West African cocoa-producing countries. Global Exchange is a trade coalition dedicated to creating awareness and fair trade policies. Ghana is among a few nations that currently produces fair trade cocoa products.

22. Guarcello, L., Lyon, S., & Rosati, F. (2004). *Child labour and access to basic services: Evidence from five countries*. Florence, Italy: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from <http://ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/infrastructure.pdf>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This paper discusses how services can affect the value of children's time, which ultimately affects how a child's time is distributed between school and work. The paper also explores the link between child labor and water and electricity access in five countries including El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, Morocco, and Yemen. The paper does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

23. Hinson-Ekong, S. (Ed.). (2004). *Report of the consultative meeting on the worst forms of child labour in the cocoa sector of Ghana*. Accra, Ghana: Rescue Foundation Ghana.

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cocoa

Child Trafficking: Cocoa

Forced Child: Cocoa

This document is a report summarizing a meeting of various individuals and organizations concerned with eliminating forced child labor in the Ghanaian cocoa/chocolate industry. The focus of the meeting was on child trafficking for labor in cocoa farms and on the types of activities (and extent of hazards or dangers) performed by children and adults. The meeting also delved into cases of beatings, torture, malnourishment, and the nonpayment of wages.

24. International Cocoa Initiative. (2006). *Action planning drives progress*. ICI Newsletter, 4. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from <http://www.cocoainitiative.org/images/stories/pdf/ici%20newsletter%204%2005-06%20eng.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cocoa

This newsletter provides an update of initiatives made by various entities to combat child labor in the cocoa sector in Ghana and the Ivory Coast. The newsletter mentions community action to prevent child labor, such as banning children from farms where pesticides and chemical agents are sprayed and reducing the load of cocoa pods and beans that children carry. There are also educational initiatives to develop new schools and training programs for children. The International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) also participates in policy and government action to eliminate child labor. ICI has had successes in motivating Ghanaian people to engage local governments to support efforts to prevent and reduce child labor.

25. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2001). *Internationally-recognized core labor standards in Ghana: Report for the WTO General Council Review of Trade Policies of Ghana*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 22, 2007, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991212368&Language=EN>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor
 Child (Ritualistic) Servitude: Unspecified
 Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report prepared for the World Trade Organization (WTO) General Council reviews trade policies in Ghana since the country ratified seven of the core ILO labor conventions. The report is based on secondary references as well as the WTO and International Confederation of Free Trade Unions' (ICFTU) own information. The ICFTU has one affiliate in Ghana, the Trades Union Congress. Ghana has ratified ILO Convention 182, Convention 29 (forced labor), and Convention 105 (abolition of forced labor), but not convention 138 (minimum age). Child labor is widespread in Ghana. Children work in domestic service, alongside family in various industries, in markets, and as street children. Children also are trafficked between other West African countries and lured into prostitution. The report did not cite forced labor as a widespread problem in Ghana; however, the practice of *trokosi*—giving young girls (of unspecified ages) to priests or shamans to be their slaves—continues. The report found that the Ghanaian government had taken little action since ratifying the conventions. The report concludes with some recommendations on improving labor practices in Ghana, including ratifying ILO Convention 138 and removing the practice of forced (adult) labor as punishment.

26. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004, May 14). *Children's World Congress: Child labour far from being eradicated—education is the key*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 22, 2007, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991219271&Language=EN>

Source: International Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture

This report highlights statements made by various members and affiliated groups of a 2004 congress held by the ICFTU. Other than a brief mention of Ghanaian children working as bonded laborers in agricultural fields to scare bats away from ruining crops, there is no further mention of child labor in the production of goods.

27. International Institute of Tropical Agriculture. (2002). *Child labor in the cocoa sector of West Africa—A synthesis of findings in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria*. Ibadan, Nigeria: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from <http://www.globalexchange.org/campaigns/fairtrade/cocoa/IITACocoaResearch.pdf>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa

This synthesis report highlights the major findings of recent investigative studies of child labor in the West African cocoa sector, including Ghana. Eighty-five villages in the northern, eastern, and western regions of Ghana were surveyed. Farmers in Ghana did not report forced labor or the use of child laborers, although children worked on family farms. Child trafficking was mentioned, but not specifically related to Ghana. The report

indicates that children are trafficked to the Ivory Coast from neighboring countries to work on farms. Ghana is part of the Sustainable Tree Crop Program to improve the well being of smallholder farmers. The report presents the methodologies used and lists the major findings. A number of variables were studied including: information on the cocoa plantations (farm sizes and farming systems represented), social and demographic characteristics of a cocoa plantation owner, worker wages (amount and frequency), recruitment process, reasons for children working, and hazardous working conditions. Child labor on cocoa farms decreases children's access to education, and that is particularly true for migrant children who have few family ties.

28. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa: Synthesis report based on studies of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, and Togo*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from <http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/files/3602/10718321711ilochildtrafficking.pdf/ilochildtrafficking.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified

Child Labor: Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Unspecified, Vending

Child Trafficking: Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Unspecified, Vending

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This regional report outlines the progress made towards eliminating child labor in Africa, including research projects to study and map trafficking patterns, training, awareness raising, and operational reviews of the scope and trends of human trafficking. The document notes that children are trafficked to or within Ghana for the purposes of domestic labor, vending in markets, and diamond mining. Boy children who are trafficked for work in diamond mines are usually from age 10 through 17, while girls are younger and are from —age 7 through 16. Various types of child labor and trafficking are found in Ghana, including child debt bondage and placement embezzlement, both of which result in the forced labor of children either for the repayment of debt or for the purpose of extorting the children's salary without parental knowledge. The northern fishing regions of Ghana are reported to be a source of child trafficking and labor, but the destination of these children and the type of labor in which they participate is not provided. Other source countries of children trafficked to Ghana includes Nigeria, Mali, and Burkina Faso. No further information on child labor in the production of goods is presented.

29. International Labour Organization. (May 2003). *Trafficking in human beings—New approaches to combating the problem*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1871

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This global report discusses the components of trafficking that are covered by many different strands of the ILO. The report describes the activity of the ILO including research, data collection, skills training, employment services, labor inspection, micro-finance, and projects implemented in collaboration with workers' and employers' organizations. There is no specific mention of child labor in Ghana in the production of goods.

30. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *A global alliance against forced labor*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child (Ritualistic) Servitude: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report provides a global picture of forced labor, including definitions, patterns, and efforts by the ILO to combat child labor in various countries. Seasonal migration is a factor that influences forced labor. Ghana is cited as a country in which studies are being conducted on the links between forced labor, migration, and human trafficking. In the northern region of Ghana, girls, in particular migrate to larger cities such as Kumasi to work as porters or provide sexual services. The report also mentions how tradition and the practice of *trokosi* (wherein parents give their daughters to religious authorities to atone for some sins) influences forced labor among the Ewe people in southeast Ghana. Those women and girls also have to provide domestic and sexual services to those religious authorities as part of the *trokosi* system. Ghana supports IPEC research and initiatives, including meeting with local chiefs to inform them of the dangers of child labor. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

31. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *Combating child labor in cocoa growing*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://www-ilo-mirror.cornell.edu/public/english/standards/ipec/themes/cocoa/download/2005_02_cl_cocoa.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa

This is a report on the ILO's work and contributions towards the elimination of forced child labor in the cocoa industry. The ILO's role in the formation of the ICI is also described. The report chronicles the ILO's work with the ICI including options for consultation mechanisms with governments, the private sector and social partners in the cocoa-growing countries, as well as the monitoring and analysis of child labor and the rapid implementation of practical and sustainable solutions. The ILO was also active in ensuring a coordinated approach of the many multi- and bilateral (donor) agencies working on child labor, child protection, community development, and agronomic development in the countries concerned.

32. International Labour Organization. (2005c). *IPEC reflections on current strengths and weaknesses in the West Africa Cocoa/Commercial Agriculture Program to Combat Hazardous and Exploitive Child Labor (WACAP)*. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://www.ilomirror.cornell.edu/public/english/standards/ipecc/download/2005_07_wacap_en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa, Portering, Truck Pushing

This report by the ILO analyzes the strengths and weaknesses in the WACAP. The causes of forced child labor are discussed. Several institutions in West African society are identified as key strategies to influence communities where forced child labor is endemic. One of those strategies is the establishment of a “Child Labor Monitoring System” (CLMS) system that will be piloted in Ghana. The CLMS will provide concrete, reliable, and verifiable information on child labor in agriculture, including cocoa and other sectors. The strategies used by the ILO are described in detail, and statistics are also presented.

33. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Ghana (ratification: 2000) Submitted: 2006*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Drug Sales, Portering, Trade

Child (Ritualistic) Servitude: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This is an individual direct request by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) for Ghana to follow through on its commitment to ILO Convention 182. The report notes that the Ghanaian government has made some progress towards addressing various forms of child labor, child trafficking, and forced labor/debt bondage. In particular, the government developed a child trafficking law, the Ghana Human Trafficking Act, 2005; established a campaign programs to raise awareness of, and rehabilitate, girl victims of *trokosi* (the practice of giving young girls to priests or shamans to be their slaves); collaborated with NGOs to combat the use of children as drug peddlers; and, implemented projects to withdraw children from hazardous work; established a committee to monitor child labor; and developed other initiatives. However, the report notes that the Ghanaian government has not provided information that was requested on their progress, and in many areas the government has not adequately addressed the provisions in ILO Convention 182. For example, there is no legislation to specifically address (or prohibit) the trafficking of children less than age 18 for labor or sexual exploitation; and there is no evidence to suggest that measures were taken to prohibit the use and procurement of children under 18 for prostitution, drug peddling, or other illicit activities. Additionally, there has been

no information associated with breaching prohibitions of the worst forms of child labor. The report concludes with a request for the government to provide the necessary information and statistics on the nature, extent, and trends of child labor in Ghana. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of specific goods.

34. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *Child labour in gold mining: The problem*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/.../download.do;jsessionid=0a038009ce9f52eda7591484dcf8606fe643013a21b?type=document&id=4146>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Gold Mining, Mining, Sexual Exploitation

The report discusses child labor in the mining sector in several countries, including Ghana. In Ghana, about 100,000 children from age 10 through 18 work in small scale mining for gold and other unspecified products in a practice known as *galamsey*, or “gather and sell.” The children perform various tasks including building trenches, carrying loads of gold ore, washing the ore, amalgamating the ore using mercury, and selling the gold. *Galamsey* includes underground mining as well, during which children are exposed to hazardous and deadly conditions of floods, cave-ins, and toxic fumes. The source notes that there are also foreign children involved in mining in Ghana, suggesting (although not explicitly stating) possible situations of child trafficking, and most mining sites are illegally set up on private lands. The school-dropout rate is high in areas where *galamsey* is practiced, and child prostitution involving girls as young as age 12 is increasing. No further details related to the mining sector in Ghana are provided.

35. International Labour Organization. (2006c). *Minors out of mining: Partnership for global action against child labour in small-scale mining*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cf03247cf47d15b45a3ae76b911625652a3.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLaxD3lN4KxalAh8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxaheLahmPaheS8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?productId=2519>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Mining

This report is a proposal for a global IPEC program aimed at eliminating child labor in small-scale mining. Ghana is recognized as a country in which child labor in mining is a problem; however, there is no specific mention of which materials are mined using child labor. Ghana is among 14 other countries that have pledged to eliminate child labor in mining. Ghana has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182.

36. International Labour Organization. (2006d). *Review of annual reports under the follow up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work—Part II Compilation of annual reports by the International Labor Office*. Geneva, Switzerland:

Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1667

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This ILO report reviews progress by member states and partners in the labor market with regard to the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work made in 1998. The report lists initiatives by the government of Ghana to combat child labor including the development of a “child labor monitoring” (CLM) system and adopting a Human Rights Trafficking bill. Ghana has ratified ILO Convention 182. The government requests technical support and cooperation by the ILO to continue to carry out initiatives on preventing child labor. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

37. International Labour Organization. (2006e). *Tackling hazardous child labour in agriculture: Guidance on policy and practice*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipecc/prod/eng/2006_agriculture_policy_en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Cassava, Cocoa, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Maize, Orange, Palm Oil, Rice

This report references and presents data compiled from many other studies and reports on child labor in Ghana, including the IITA (2005) report and the ILO (2003) report on girl child laborers included in this bibliography. The report describes slave-like conditions at the cocoa farms—being beaten, deprived of food, receiving no wages, long work hours, application of pesticides without protective gear, and carrying heavy loads—that workers (including children) endure. The report also sites efforts by various trade unions, including farmers of oil palm, oranges, rubber, maize, cotton, cassava and rice, to combat child labor. The appendix provides a comprehensive and thorough report on specific hazards and risks faced by children working within cocoa production in Ghana and Cameroon.

38. International Labour Organization. (2006f). *The end of child labor: Within reach*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=6176

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This is the second global report on child labor commissioned by the ILO. The report cites progress made to reduce child labor, noting in particular significant declines in children engaged in hazardous work. Progress is credited to political efforts to reduce poverty, IPEC advocacy, improvements in basic education, trade union participation, adoption of humane policies, and ratification of ILO standards. In Ghana, the General Agricultural

Workers' Union has worked to raise the issue of, and reduce child labor in hazardous work. Ghana is mentioned as a country where research has been, and continues to be conducted on various aspects of child labor including supply versus demand for child labor and bonded labor. Ghana has endorsed and/or participates in various programs to decrease child labor, including the IPEC supported Time-Bound Programme (TBP) to eliminate a worst form of child labor, and Capacity Building of Employers' Organizations on Child Labor in the Commercial Agricultural Sector. The report also cites surveys conducted by employer organizations in Ghana on child labor in palm oil and rubber plantations. Otherwise, the report does not particularly mention child labor in the production of goods.

39. International Labour Organization. (2007). *Girls in mining: Research findings from Ghana, Niger, Peru, and United Republic of Tanzania*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author Retrieved November 17, 2009 from <http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1028&context=intl>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Diamond Mining, Gold Mining, Service Industry

The report is on female children working in the mining industry in several countries. The report, based on a series of ILO field studies in the target countries, discusses patterns and practices of girls working in this industry. The girls' labor is mostly at mines run by their families, and in the surrounding businesses such as bars and restaurants. The girls worked were both paid and unpaid, from five to six days per week, and they worked long hours (enough to approximate a full time job). In Ghana, girls from age 10 through 18 were surveyed in two towns in the eastern and western regions. In addition to working directly in the mines extracting, transporting, and processing gold or diamonds, girls also engaged in activities associated with mining, such as selling foods and supplies to the miners. The study collected data in 12 mining communities and processing zones, employing a variety of techniques including community observations, one-on-one interviews, questionnaires, and focus group discussions. Researchers interviewed more than 400 girls and boys, plus the heads of households, community leaders and local authorities. The report concludes that the frequency and extent to which girls engage in mining is much higher than previously assumed.

40. International Labour Organization-International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2007). *Rooting out child labour from cocoa farms. Paper No.1: A synthesis report of five rapid assessments*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. [Electronic version].

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa

This source indicates that the use of child labor in the production of cocoa is a problem in Ghana and other countries in West Africa, and that 284,000 children in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, and Nigeria are employed in the cocoa sector. Although that statistic is not disaggregated to any particular country, the document notes that most of those

children do not work in Ghana. There are no other Ghana-specific data or details related to child labor in cocoa production or any other sector offered, but the problem is identified and implied by the document.

41. International Organization for Migration. (2007, May 18). *Press briefing notes—Reunification of trafficked children in Ghana*. Retrieved November 21, 2008, from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pbnAF/cache/offonce/lang/en?entryId=14102>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Fishing

Child Trafficking: Fishing

This article reports on the reunification of 25 trafficked children with their families in Ekumpono, Central Ghana, after having been rescued from exploitive labor situations in fishing villages along the Volta. At the time of writing, a total of 612 trafficked Ghanaian children had been rescued from 25 fishing villages around Lake Volta, and the article mentions briefly the risk of re-trafficking victims after they are rescued. No further information on child labor in the production of goods is provided.

42. International Organization for Migration-Ghana. (2007). *The child trafficking survey: Survey on child trafficking in the fishing industry in the Volta region, Ghana*. [Electronic version].

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Fishing

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Fishing

Forced Child Labor: Fishing

The purpose of the study presented in this report was to explore the child trafficking situation in the fishing industry in Ghana. The report indicates that children are either sent to fishing communities in the Volta region from their home villages in Ghana and Togo by their parents or relatives, or are taken to those village by fishermen who specifically seek out child laborers. One fisherman admitted to having 50 such child laborers under his control.

Once engaged in the fishing industry, children are required to perform a number of often dangerous tasks including boat paddling, carrying and mending nets, bailing water from boats, diving to untangle nets from stumps and rocks, carrying loads of fish, preparing fish by smoking or salting, and other general errands. Children work from dawn until dusk, and sometimes must rise as early as 2 a.m. to begin their day's work. While the work conditions are difficult for children due to the risks of injury and death, the living conditions are often better than the children's homes. Out of the 515 children living in the 80 households interviewed, 32 percent were involved in the fishing industry. A single girl specifically mentioned in the report, stated she was rented out by her relatives as a domestic laborer to a fisherman's household, to work in bonded labor for seven years.

The study also notes that 87.5 percent of those interviewed for the study did not perceive the issue of children working as fishermen in the same problematic way as academia does. For the fishing populations of the Volta, the process of teaching children the fishing industry is a traditional system of apprenticeship, and the issue of exploitation has more to do with the parenting style of the employer than an epidemic of so-called “human trafficking.”

The study area included 14 communities in the North and South *Tongu* district, North Dayi (Kpando district) and Jasikan district, and some unspecified information was also obtained from 46 more riverine communities. In all, 80 heads of fishing households in 15 communities within four districts were interviewed, as were 15 leaders of stakeholder organizations. The respondents were from age 22 through 75 with at least 5 and up to 60 years of fishing experience.

43. International Organization for Migration-Ghana. (n.d.). *What we do*. Retrieved November 17, 2008, from <http://www.iom.int/ghana/countertraffick.html>

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This web page describes the work of the Counter-trafficking Program of the IOM and notes that, at the time of writing, 576 Ghanaian children had been rescued from their traffickers and reintegrated in their home communities in central Ghana and the Volta region. No sectors of labor in which trafficked children work are listed, nor are destination areas, although internal trafficking is implied. This source does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

44. Johansen, R. (n.d.). Child Trafficking in Ghana. *Perspectives: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime eNewsletter*. Retrieved November 16, 2008, from <http://www.unodc.org/newsletter/en/perspectives/0601/page 002.html>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Cattle, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Trade

Child Trafficking: Cattle, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Trade

Forced Child Labor: Cattle

This article discusses child trafficking in Ghana, which often takes the form of apprenticeships and results in child labor in the fishing, domestic labor, cattle rearing and trade industries. According to the author, the fishing industry, in particular, is rife with child trafficking, and victims must often work long hours in difficult conditions and perform hazardous tasks such as diving to untangle nets from underwater tree stumps. Commercial fishing exposes child laborers to diseases such as guinea worm and bilharzias, and puts them at risk of death from drowning. The article also tells of a girl age 12 who was trafficked by her family into domestic labor and trade, and a boy age 10, who first reared cattle before being trafficked again into the fishing industry.

At the time of publication, this article noted that Ghana strengthened its laws on trafficking, and intended to ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

45. Khan, S., Mottaz-Shilliday, M., & Murray, U. (2007). *Rooting out child labour from cocoa farms—Paper No 3. Sharing experiences*. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=6446>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa

This paper discusses how WACAP strives to raise social awareness of child labor in Ghana. Additionally, this paper discusses WACAP program implementation and projected outcomes in Ghana. Methodologies include the community-based child labor monitoring system, the training manual for farmers, another training manual for educators, and the adaptation of the IPEC SCREAM program.

46. Khan, S., & Murray, U. (2007). *Rooting out child labour from cocoa farms—Paper No 4. Child labour monitoring—A partnership of communities and government*. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=64467>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa

The last of a four paper series, this text discusses how WACAP, in partnership with the government, can monitor the situation in Ghana. WACAP put a ground monitoring system in place in order to keep track of 52 communities in five different districts. The design team was formed with Ghanaian nongovernmental agencies, community members, IPEC consultants, and government representatives (including the child police unit). Each member of the design team had various responsibilities in the process; some of which included setting up districts, importing data, and providing financial and technical support. Baseline questionnaires were administered to 1,451 working children during the first visit, while follow up questionnaires were administered during the second visit. The sample size was taken from one of four categories: child laborers, children withdrawn from child labour and supported through WACAP, educational institutions, and employers of child laborers. The monitoring system was advantageous because it provided accurate data for the national reporting system, increased local capacities, and sparked debate and the need for change.

47. Khan, S. and Rinehart, R. (2007). *Rooting out child labour from cocoa farms—Paper no. 2 safety and health hazards*. <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=6445>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa

This research paper highlights safety and health hazards and risks for children in the context of farming cocoa in West Africa. This paper also increases value to the previous works by synthesizing the findings of the five studies conducted by local organizations under WACAP. In detail, the paper discusses the issue of child labor, the context of child labor in cocoa farming, common farming activities, and OSH hazards and risks.

48. Khan, S., & Wright, S. (2007). *Rooting out child labour from cocoa farms—A Manual for training education practitioners: Ghana*. Retrieved May 7, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipencinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=6448>.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa

Produced under IPEC's WACAP project, this document is a training manual on how to incorporate quality educational lessons for children who have been affected by child labor practices in Ghana. Schooling is necessary to keep children out of the workforce and the paper describes the need for quality education in Ghana. Additionally, the manual is matched with a training resource pack for farmers and a series of four papers which synthesize knowledge of WACAP and Ghana.

49. LaFraniere, S. (2006, October 29). Africa's world of forced labor, in a 6-year-old's eyes. *The New York Times*. Retrieved November 21, 2008, from <http://www.nytimes.com/2006/10/29/world/africa/29ghana.html>

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Fishing

Indentured Child Labor: Fishing

This news article relays the story of a boy, age six, who labors daily in the fishing industry on Lake Volta in a situation described as forced labor and indentured servitude. The boy, called Mark, works alongside three older boys (ages not provided) 14 hours per day, seven days per week and will continue to do so until his servitude ends in three or four years. No further specific details are provided, but it is mentioned that Mark wears very little clothing and weighs only 30 pounds, implying that the boy is poorly cared for.

In terms of government response, Ghana passed anti-trafficking legislation in December 2005, but at the time of writing this bibliography, it had not prosecuted anyone under the law as yet. The government has, however, combated trafficking by eliminating school fees to boost attendance, registering children at birth for identification purposes and increasing small loans to families to provide an economic alternative to selling their children for labor.

50. Laczko, F., & Gozdiak, E. (Eds.). (2005). *Data and research on human trafficking: A global survey*. Adepoju, A. Review of research and data on human trafficking in Sub-Saharan Africa. *International Migration* 43(1/2), 76-98

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses data and trends in the trafficking of women and children in Sub-Saharan Africa. Trafficking, using threats, force, or coercion, of women and children is examined by region and sub-region, citing points of origin, transit zones, and describing the destinations and types of labor and abuse that women and children face upon arriving. Ghana is a source, transit, and destination country for trafficked women and children as well as other West African countries—Benin, Mali, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Togo. Young children are trafficked to the capital cities to work on commercial farms. Trafficked children are recruited through networks of agents to work as domestic servants, in informal sectors or on plantations. Some Ghanaian women and children are trafficked to neighboring countries for labor and prostitution while others are trafficked to Europe and forced into prostitution. Togolese young women are being trafficked as prostitutes to Ghana. The root causes of child trafficking are examined citing that parents are often forced by poverty and ignorance to enter their children into a labor situation, hoping to benefit from the wages earned and counter the family's deteriorating economic situations. Child trafficking is also influenced by traditional African views of children. The author notes how current child trafficking trends are abuses of old African traditions in which poor families send children, particularly females, away for extended periods of time to work. The article also mentions efforts made by various organizations and governments to end child and woman trafficking, including repatriation of trafficked children, legislation against trafficking, and protection for victims of trafficking.

51. Ministry of Manpower, Youth & Employment & the Employment Information Bureau. (2005, May). *Second report on child labor monitoring system in five districts in Ghana*. ILO/IPEC/WACAP. [Electronic version].

Source: Government Agency—Ghana Ministry of Manpower, Youth & Employment & Ghana Employment Information Bureau

Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Cocoa, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Rice, Truck Pushing, Vending

This is the second report generated from a community-based CLMS established by the Ghanaian government in collaboration with ILO/IPEC. The goal of the CLMS is to understand the nature of child labor activities from the perspective of child laborers and potential child laborers. The Child Labor Database System is the data collection instrument that was designed to gather and analyze relevant data from the children involved, the farmers or employers of the children, and educational institutions in order to assist in the elimination of any worst forms of child labor that may be found. The

CLMS covers four cocoa growing districts and one rice growing district and includes a total of 52 communities. Out of a total of 1,235 children, 922 were from cocoa farming areas (576 of whom were boys) and 313 were from rice growing areas (of whom 158 were boys).

Child laborers were found to be as young as age four and as old as age 17, but most were between age 9 and 14. Males are more frequently reported as child laborers or children at risk (67 percent) than females (36 percent), and although cocoa and rice growing areas were targeted, other sectors of child labor were also reported to a lesser extent. Those include animal husbandry, fishing, mining, quarrying, vending, and truck pushing. The WFCL in those sectors are characterized by the number of risks to child laborers, including long working hours, exposure to harsh chemicals, and the carrying of heavy loads. Working children are also compelled to leave school, or have never had an opportunity to attend school.

52. Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment & The Ghana Cocoa Board. (2006, April). *National Cocoa Child Labour Elimination Programme 2006-2011*. Government of the Republic of Ghana. Retrieved November 17, 2008, from http://64.233.169.132/search?q=cache:6go_cBPXFewJ:www.cocoainitiative.org/statistics.html+TULANE+UNIVERSITY+OVERSIGHT+OF+PUBLIC+AND+PRIVATE+INITIATIVES&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=3&gl=us

Source: Government Agency—Government of Ghana

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting, Mining, Quarrying, Portering, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Transportation
Child (Ritualistic) Servitude: Unspecified

A great number of children are involved in some form of child labor in Ghana, and the worst performed is often indicative of the WFCL. According to 2001 data, 2.47 million children from age 5 through 17, including half of rural children and 20 percent of urban children, were engaged in labor activities and 20 percent of the total number of children working were employed in sectors suggestive of unlawful child labor. Child labor, although present in all regions, is more prevalent in some regions than others, such as in the western region of the country. The sectors of WFCL in which Ghanaian children are found include domestic labor, head portering, ritualistic servitude, commercial sexual exploitation, quarrying, mining, fishing, hunting, forestry, transportation, chop bar restaurants, trading, and cash-crop agriculture.

Children working in the aforementioned sectors experience a number of health and safety hazards that can vary by sector. In general, they include exposure to dust, bearing heavy loads, toxic chemical exposure, long working hours, and increased risk of verbal, physical, or sexual abuse.

The report focuses specifically on the incidence of child labor in cocoa farming, and notes that there has been an overall lack of reliable data estimating the extent of the problem in Ghana. It is thought, however, that children participate mainly in many tasks

related to harvesting cocoa and perhaps assist with planting activities. Tasks such as clearing fields in preparation for planting, fertilizing, transportation of goods, and using pesticides or herbicides are not areas along the cocoa production chain in which children work. The report notes that much of the work children do—such as collecting the pods, weeding, and carrying seedlings and fermented cocoa beans—are all non-dangerous, traditional methods of preparing children to someday take over the family farm themselves. The document does set guidelines, however, it indicates what particular activities can be performed by children of which particular age groups. No information related to working conditions on cocoa farms is provided.

The source notes that child trafficking also takes place in Ghana, but does not provide any details related to work sectors or places of origin. There is no evidence of children being trafficked for work in the cocoa industry, perhaps due to the family-based nature of the industry in Ghana.

The Children's Act of Ghana sets the minimum age for general employment at age 15, age 13 for light work, and age 18 for any type of hazardous work. Those requirements are similar to those set out by ILO Minimum Age Convention 138 and Worst Forms Convention 182. Ghana has ratified Convention 182, but not Convention 138.

53. Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment & the National Programme for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa. (2008, June). *Cocoa labour survey in Ghana-2007/2008*. Retrieved November 17, 2008, from http://64.233.169.132/search?q=cache:6go_cBPXFewJ:www.cocoainitiative.org/statistics.html+TULANE+UNIVERSITY+OVERSIGHT+OF+PUBLIC+AND+PRIVATE+INITIATIVES&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=3&gl=us

Source: Government Agency—Government of Ghana

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry, Mining, Portering, Quarrying, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Transportation

Child (Ritualistic) Servitude: Unspecified

This report presents findings from a 2007 survey of labor practices in the cocoa production sector of Ghana. This survey was a scaled-up version of a similar pilot study conducted in 2006 and 2007, and all of the research was conducted subsequent to the signing of the Harkin-Engel Protocol in 2001, which calls for the elimination of WFCL and adult forced labor practices in cocoa production. The pilot study found no evidence of situations indicative of forced labor in cocoa-producing communities, and that children primarily work on family cocoa farms performing activities which do not interfere with their schooling. This scaled up version, however, seeks to find additional empirical data over a broader sample.

The document cites the same 2001 and 2006 child labor survey data as many other sources in this bibliography, and notes that 31 percent of Ghana's population is comprised of children from age 5 to 17, and that 39 percent of the children in that age

group (2.47 million) are economically active. Although most (85 percent) of those children are unpaid and are working with their own families, nearly 20 percent were found to be performing activities indicative of child labor. The source also indicates WFCL is also present in Ghana, with children employed as head porters (*kayaye*), in quarrying and mining (*galamsey*), fishing, construction, forestry, agriculture, commercial sexual exploitation, domestic labor, ritualistic servitude (*Trokosi* system) in unidentified sectors, transportation, restaurants, and trading.

The data from the study indicates that children engage in a variety of activities on cocoa farms, and that child work levels peak between age 5 and 12. Children usually work on farms during school holidays or on weekends, and spend about 4 to 8 hours there including walking to and from the farm. A small percentage of children (6.1 percent) do, however, work more than seven hours per day or between four and six hours per day, six or seven days per week. Community stakeholders and farm owners assert that younger children weed, gather and heap pods and carry pods, fermented beans and water, while older children (age 13) are allowed to harvest and break pods and cut mistletoe, and that children are never allowed to spray agrochemicals. The data collected from the child workers themselves, however, indicate that children of all ages engage in all of the above activities, as well as in pruning and sanitation, though only 1.2 percent of children were found to be involved in chemical applications. Additional hazardous activities such as felling and chopping trees, clearing land, burning brush were also reported, and a total of 446 children (or 46.7 percent of the total sample of children) were engaged in at least one of the aforementioned different work activities or conditions. In terms of gender variance, boys more commonly participate in such activities, but girls wear less protective gear and that the highest concentration of hazardous activities are performed in the Western Region.

Child cocoa workers identified several dangers and health risks involved in their work, such as aches from excessive bending while weeding and gathering pods, cuts from cutlasses and other sharp implements, falling from trees while cutting mistletoe, and neck pains and eye injuries from overhead harvesting. Labor is in high demand during the cocoa harvest from October to December, and during the preparation period from January to April. Families that grow cocoa also grow other cash crops, but child involvement in those activities was not implied nor stated. The data from the study does not substantiate the existence of child trafficking or debt bondage, and children's participation in the cocoa industry is generally treated as a familial contribution rather than paid employment. In addition, 80 percent of children working in that sector are enrolled in school, and 90 percent attend regularly.

Fifteen administrative districts were selected for the survey out of the 46 total cocoa-growing districts in Ghana. Those districts represent 32 percent of all cocoa-growers, about 60 percent of all actual cocoa production in the country (per the 2003-2004 growing season), and of the Western, Eastern, Central, Volta, Ashanti, and Brong Ahafo Regions. Thirty focus group discussions were held for the children surveyed in the study, 26 were held for the adult cocoa farm owners and caretakers, and 10 were held for community leaders.

54. Mohammed, J. A., et al. (2006, May). *Baseline on child trafficking northern region: Trafficked children at work*. Accra, Ghana: International Organisation for Migration (IOM) Ghana.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing, Vending

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Fishing

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing

The data in this source reveal that internal child trafficking of both boys and girls for the purpose of forced labor in the fishing and farming industries is prevalent in certain regions of Ghana. The majority of trafficked children (more than 75 percent) range in age from 7 to 15 and they are involved in all aspects of the fishing industry from paddling the boats and bailing out water to diving to untie and detangle the nets that are moored at the bottom of the water. Diving is particularly dangerous for children, as it is a task usually performed at night, and children must often dive great depths and remain underwater for extended periods of time. Fishing communities where trafficked children were found to be living and working include *Agblekama*, *Chache* and *Agbadagodo* in the *Bole Bamboi* district, *Mataheko*, Accra town, *Kafaba*, *Sheri Kikale* Numbers 1 to 5, *Kopedeke*, *Kokope*, *Kpangelenso*, *Nanape*, *Bakpa New Town*, *Bakpa Kope*, *Bunyanu*, *Makango*, *Kpetsilebe*, *Amedzrovi*, *Battor Kope*, *Sikape*, and many other communities along the Central and East *Gonja* districts. No specific details related to agricultural labor of trafficked children are provided.

Data for this study were collected through interviews, focus groups and community questionnaires with varied stakeholders from 14 communities located within four districts of the northern region of Ghana. A literature review of relevant background documents was also performed.

55. Mull, D. L., Elkins, K., & the African Centre for Human Development. (2002). *Planning intervention strategies for child laborers in Ghana*. Washington, DC: Creative Associates International, Inc

Source: Other

Child Debt-Bondage: Unspecified

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Auto Repair, Carpentry, Cocoa, Fishing, Gold Mining, Service Industry, Sewing

Child Trafficking: Fishing, Gold Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Vending

This Planning Analysis prepared for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) by Creative Associates International aims to identify current educational needs, conditions, resources, and barriers faced by children in abusive labor situations, and to determine the conditions of educational infrastructure. The group focused its research in 7 of 10 regions in Ghana. Interviews were conducted with working children, farmers, fishermen, gold miners, and officials at the district-level, including the district chiefs, executive, planning officers, social welfare officers, and directors of

agriculture and education. The report discusses child labor policies in Ghana. It also provides an overview of Ghanaian educational infrastructure. The report analyzes various sectors in which child labor, child trafficking, and abuse take place. The sectors were: cocoa, fishing, gold mining, apprenticeships (sewing, house construction, and mechanics), sexual exploitation and street children—begging for money, selling ice water, and other means to obtain money. The research group did not witness or hear cases of forced child labor, although they report that conditions like serfdom and debt bondage occur in rural and urban areas (sectors were not specified). The report described various development organizations and their work to end child labor/abuse including payment to those holding children in forced labor situations, establishing schools specifically for rescued children, and providing funds for development in poverty stricken areas that are at high risk for child trafficking. Both domestic and international trafficking routes are discussed. The domestic trafficking extends throughout Ghana, especially in the northern regions, to Accra, the Lake Volta region, and the *Brong Ahafo* regions. From Ghana, children are trafficked to Burkina Faso, Mali, Gambia, Senegal, and Guinea.

56. Mull, L., & Kirkhorn, S. (2005). *Child Labor in Ghana cocoa production: Focus upon agricultural tasks, ergonomic exposures, and associated injuries and illnesses*. *Public Health Reports*, 120. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://www.publichealthreports.org/userfiles/120_6/120649.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa

This report on child labor in Ghana documents, through direct observation and interviews the hazardous work conditions child laborers experience while working in cocoa fields. The study was conducted in the western region of Ghana, which has the greatest proportion of children, over 30 percent, engaged in child labor in Ghana. The study analyzed job tasks, job hazards, and availability of equipment and protective gear. Children of all ages were observed performing various activities related to cocoa production including clearing forests, planting cocoa seeds, weeding and pruning, pesticide application, harvesting and carrying pods, and opening pods. Of these activities, clearing virgin forests and weeding, using chainsaws, handling of pesticides, harvesting pods with long machetes, and transporting heavy baskets of pods and cocoa beans long distances were identified as the most hazardous. Children also experienced routine health hazards and suffered physical symptoms of musculoskeletal disorders associated with frequent bending, climbing trees and maneuvering in trees, carrying heavy loads, cuts, deep lacerations, and slips and falls while carrying heavy loads, debris falling into their eyes, pesticide exposure, and dehydration from long hours in the sun, as well as hand and wrist pain from separating pods. Most of the children did not use protective gear or wear protective clothing. Evidence gathered from this study was used to develop vocational, literacy, and life skills programs for child workers, and to develop a radio messaging campaign on child labor in cocoa production.

57. National Confectioners Association. (2004). *Chocolate industry expands sustainable cocoa farming efforts*. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://www.worldcocoafoundation.org/for-the-media/wcf_industryupdate.asp

Source: Other—Industry Association

Child Labor: Cocoa

This press release reports on the ICI, which was established in 2002 as a result of active cooperation between the global chocolate industry, concerned politicians, members of the labor movement, and key civil society actors engaged in the fight against child labor. This report highlights industry-supported programs, drives that increase farmer incomes, work advances that address responsible labor practices, and the worst forms of child labor. In Ghana, farmers have participated in programs to increase their income sustainability. Those programs raise awareness of the dangers and risks to child laborers for engaging in such age-inappropriate activities as carrying heavy loads, pesticide application, and field clearing with machetes. Community partners in Ghana are also working together to prevent excessive child labor and dangerous farming, and to ensure children's access to education. The report also mentions Ghana's participation in a certification program to monitor and combat child labor.

58. Niels-Hugo, B., Canagarajah, S., & Goyal, S. (2002). *Short and long term impacts of economic policies on child labor and schooling in Ghana*. Washington DC: World Bank. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/SP-Discussion-papers/Child-Labor-DP/0212.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This paper discusses the short and long term effects of economic policies on unspecified forms of child labor and schooling in Ghana. This text also analyzes the dynamics of child labor and schooling in Ghana with the goal of evaluating the affect of expansive economic reforms on child labor and schooling—both short and long term. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

59. Owusu, V., & Kwartey, A. G. (2008, September 11). *An empirical analysis on the determinants of child labor in cocoa production in Ghana*. Kumasi, Ghana: Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology. Retrieved November 24, 2008, from <http://www.pegnet.ifw-kiel.de/conference-2008-paper/Owusu.pdf>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa

This paper presents data from a study seeking to analyze the decisionmaking process of cocoa farmers in Ghana who utilize child labor to offset costs and increase profits. The report cites the 2004 ILO commissioned study and the 2005 Ghanaian Ministry of

Manpower, Youth and Employment (MMYE) study (both of which are annotated in this bibliography), and notes that children in Ghana represent 14 percent of the labor contribution to the cocoa industry, and that out of 1,671 people interviewed in five districts, 685 happened to be child workers. According to the researchers' own data, children in Ghana participate in a variety of cocoa-farming activities including weeding, plucking and scooping of pods, pruning, the gathering and heaping of pods, and portering dry pods to sell. Scooping (23 percent) and heaping (19 percent) were the most commonly reported activities, with the pods reported as the last common activity (5 percent). The data indicated that the likelihood of employing children was positively correlated with a reduction in adult workers in a household and negatively correlated with the incidence of sharecropping.

Multistage sampling was used to identify the 100 study participants surveyed in a semi-structured style for this study. The Western region of Ghana was selected purposively because more than 50 percent of the country's cocoa is produced in that region, and the *Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai* district was selected randomly out of 13 total districts. Ten communities located within that district also were randomly selected, as were the 100 cocoa-producing households within those communities. The research utilized a logit model to investigate the factors involved in farmers' decision to utilize child labor.

The source notes that the government of Ghana is attempting to reduce the incidence of child labor in cocoa production via education, poverty reduction, mass spraying, and fair pricing interventions. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of specific goods.

60. Partha, D., & Rosati, F. (2002). *Determinants of child labor and school attendance: The role of household unobservables*. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from <http://arrow.hunter.cuny.edu/research/papers/HunterEconWP02-9.pdf>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This paper discusses the correlation between household unobservables and child labor in Ghana. After administering a number of econometric assessments, increases in child labor can indeed be attributed to stimuli such as poverty and idle time. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods in Ghana.

61. Payson Center for International Development and Technology Transfer. (2007, October 31). *First annual report: Oversight of public and private initiatives to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana*. Tulane University. Retrieved November 19, 2008, from http://64.233.169.132/search?q=cache:6go_cBPXFewJ:www.cocoainitiative.org/statistics.html+TULANE+UNIVERSITY+OVERSIGHT+OF+PUBLIC+AND+PRIVATE+INITIATIVES&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=3&gl=us

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa

Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This document by Tulane University researchers is the first in a series of annual reports written for the United States Department of Labor with the goal of measuring the progress made in reaching the goals of the Harkin-Engel Protocol. The research undertaken during this reporting year was concentrated primarily on reviewing past surveys and research on the WFCL in the cocoa industry in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

The information in this survey does not discuss any specifics related to child labor in the cocoa sector of Ghana, but does mention briefly that there are reports of child trafficking in this sector. Although a survey is planned for the 2007 harvest season, this particular annual report only notes that the survey instrument was pretested in one city in Ghana in the 2006 season. No data from the pretest are provided, but the source indicates that initial, albeit externally invalid, findings coincide with previous cocoa sector surveys.

The information in this report was obtained from a review of all available literature, a review of sources on the Internet, and unstructured interviews with relevant key stakeholders.

62. Payson Center for International Development and Technology Transfer. (2008, September 30). *First annual report: Oversight of public and private initiatives to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana*. Tulane University. Retrieved November 19, 2008, from http://64.233.169.132/search?q=cache:6go_cBPXFewJ:www.cocoainitiative.org/statistics.html+TULANE+UNIVERSITY+OVERSIGHT+OF+PUBLIC+AND+PRIVATE+INITIATIVES&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=3&gl=us

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa, Unspecified

This document by Tulane University researchers is the second in a series of annual reports written for the with the goal of measuring the progress made in reaching the goals of the Harkin-Engel Protocol. During this reporting, the researchers continued to review and monitor existing research on the WFCL in the cocoa industry in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, but they also collected data in the field via surveys conducted in cocoa growing regions of Ghana.

The data from the adult surveys indicate that 81.7 percent of children living in agricultural households in cocoa growing areas performed some type of agricultural labor (cocoa or otherwise) during the 12 months preceding the survey, and that about 65 percent performed such work during the seven days preceding the survey date. Fifty-six percent of children surveyed reported working on cocoa farms during the past year (39 percent during the previous 7 days) and 17 percent reported economic activity in sectors (unspecified) other than agriculture during the last year (8 percent in during the previous 7 days). The data from the child surveys are almost identical, with the exception that the children reported working in other economic activities at a greater frequency—30.7 percent during the last year and 21.7 percent during the last 7 days. Children work on

average for about 6 hours per week in agriculture, and about 2.8 hours per week on cocoa farms in particular.

Common injuries reported by children working in agriculture and cocoa include cuts and wounds, insect bites, skin irritations, sun or fire burns, back pain and muscle pain. Other less frequently reported injuries include snakes bites, broken bones, and other pains and injuries. Children report carrying heavy loads of timber, water, cocoa pods, fermented cocoa beans, dry cocoa beans, and other things. Environmental hazards include dust, fumes, flames, sun exposure, pond water exposure, chemical exposure, and other hazards. Children must utilize a variety of tools and equipment in their work, including machetes, tractors, bullocks, hoes, sprayers, and other tools. In terms of hazardous activities, 16.5 percent of children are involved in land clearing for cocoa farms, and 13.7 percent are involved in brush burning. Few children are involved in agrochemical application, but the majority (69.4 percent) use cutlasses and machetes for weeding. Children also report harvesting overhead cocoa pods, climbing tall trees, working with blowers and chainsaws, and breaking open pods with a breaking knife.

The information in this report was obtained from a review of all available literature, a review of sources on the Internet, and unstructured interviews with relevant key stakeholders. Data for this report were collected via surveys between November 18, 2007 and December 20, 2007 in 863 households and from 5,433 individuals in Ghana, of which 2,084 were children, from age 5 through 17. Surveys were also conducted with 51 teachers and 832 children in elementary and secondary schools in addition to 40 interviews with health centers and 24 interviews with stakeholders involved in projects dealing with child labor in the cocoa sector.

63. Porter, C. (2003). Saving the Victims, One by One —An Interview with Marco Gramegna of the International Organization for Migration. *Response to Human Trafficking*, 8. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from <http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0603/ijge/gj05.htm#taylor>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. State Department

Child Slavery: Fishing

Child Trafficking: Fishing, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Fishing

This is an interview with Marco Gramegna, the director of counter-trafficking services for the IOM. He discusses the trafficking of children for labor in Ghana, Mali, Sierra Leone, and the Ivory Coast. In West Africa, children are trafficked into various sectors and for a range of purposes, including sexual exploitation, labor, domestic work, begging, and crime. Children work long hours per day without any compensation and are removed and isolated from their families or countries of origin. Gramegna's department works to return the children to their families, or to other families that will receive them. One of the industries that they have targeted is the fishing industry in Ghana, where approximately 1,200 boys are forced to work aboard fishing vessels. The department provides shelter, rehabilitation, and reintegration into the countries of origin. Counter-trafficking services work to educate and assist families economically to avoid the need of families to send

their children to work. Gramegna hopes that Ghana's adoption of legislation that complies with the framework of the international trafficking protocol will help in combating child labor.

64. Progress in freeing Ghanaian slave boys. (2003, May 3). *Afrol News*. Retrieved November 17, 2008, from http://www.afrol.com/News2003/gha008_labour.htm

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Fishing

Forced Child Labor: Fishing

This news article estimates that, at the time of writing, the IOM program to assist children trafficked for work as fishermen had made “good progress” and had registered 814 children working in slave-like conditions. The article expands a bit more on the working conditions and demographics of the victims discussed by similar sources referenced in this bibliography, and notes that most victims are boys (from age 5 through 14) who work all day, from dawn until dark. The child workers live in cramped huts with thatched roofs, often without electricity or running water, and subsist mainly on cassava and soup. Due to their insufficient diet, which is absent of fish, and the harsh living and working conditions, many children suffer from illness, stunted growth and risk death, mainly from drowning. One “slave master” (as they are called locally) reported paying as little as \$570 (five million Cedis) for nine children. Interviews for the identification of victims took place in *Tonka*, *Jakalai*, *Kadue*, *Jyatakpo* and *Blekente*, located in the *Atebubu* and *Yeji* districts.

65. The Protection Project. (2006). *Ghana*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/ghana.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation

The report cites Ghana as an origin and destination country for the trafficking of women and children. The women are trafficked to the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, and the United States as well as to European countries such as Belgium, Italy, and the Netherlands. According to a recent study by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), trafficking in African women and children for forced prostitution or labor is exacerbated by war, poverty, and flawed or nonexistent birth registration systems. The study also indicated that poverty complicates already desperate conditions caused by conflict, discrimination, and repression. Children from Ghana are trafficked within Ghana and to neighboring countries to work on farms or in fishing villages. Ghanaian children, mostly girls, are also trafficked to The Gambia for use as sex slaves and domestic servants. The Ghanaian government, along with multinational support from other nations, is working to mobilize resources and mainstream and integrate services to prevent child labor. In 2003, the government obtained a loan from the World Bank for projects to address the problem of street children and the government has also enlisted a criminal code that enforces

prosecution for prostitution, pimping, or trading in women for monetary gain and pandering.

66. Ray, R. (2002). The determinants of child labour and child schooling in Ghana. *Journal of African Economies*, 11(4), 561-590. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from <http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/abstract/11/4/561?ck=nck>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This journal article discusses reasons for child labor and child schooling in Ghana. Additionally, this article provides evidence on the impact of poverty and schooling in child labor laws. There is a two-stage Heckman estimation procedure used to identify the child labour hours regression from the selection equation. Additional methodological features are simultaneous equations estimation of child labor, child schooling, and poverty. The results contain some evidence of sharp rural urban differences, thus, pointing to the need to adopt region-specific policies in enhancing child welfare.

67. Riisøen, K. H., Hatløy, A., & Bjerkan, L. (2004). *Travel to uncertainty—A study of child relocation in Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Mali*. Oslo, Norway: Fafo. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from <http://www.fafo.no/pub/rapp/440/440.pdf>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Portering, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses the link between child trafficking and child relocation in Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Mali. The main focus of the report was to determine whether traditional forms of child relocation, such as fostering and child work migration, would have a preventive effect on child trafficking or not. In this report, Ghana is primarily described as a receiving or destination country, although references to Ghanaian children working outside of the country were made. In-depth interviews were conducted with local and national authorities, children under age 18, household members with relocated children parents who sent their children to work, employers, and intermediaries.

The fieldwork indicated that in Ghana, the fishing industry, prostitution, and agriculture were the primary areas that children were trafficked into and where most of the exploitation occurred. Children were also noted as working in portering, and children as young as age three and four were recruited into the fishing industry on Lake Volta. The study determined that all working children were at risk of exploitation, regardless of migration status and that children exposed to trafficking are, to some extent, more exposed to exploitation. The study concluded that children in these West African nations would benefit from policies and actions that would give priority to children living and working in exploitive conditions. The policies should be geared toward the children's education, physical, mental and spiritual health and their moral and social development.

68. Roeske, J. (2003, September). *Skills training strategies to combat worst forms of child labour in the urban informal economy – Ghana Country Study*. Marseille, Paris: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Unspecified

This paper looks at child labor and trafficking in the urban informal economy and addresses ways to alleviate child labor and trafficking by using existing training and organizational networks combined with proposed training programs to reach the approximately 28 percent of Ghanaian working children not in school. The report notes that children are trafficked mostly to the fishing industry, but are also trafficked for work in the domestic and agricultural sectors.

The information is based on three field missions and data from the Ghana Child Labour Survey, which is focused on proposing a strategy to use existing technical and vocational education and training to reach children in the informal economy. This report is useful as a literature review and to discern trends in Ghanaian child informal labor.

69. Ryan, O. (2007, April 27). Labouring for chocolate. *BBC News*. Retrieved December 26, 2007, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/6575713.stm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa

This is news article reports on the status of child labor in the cocoa industry. Ghana and the Ivory Coast are the largest sources of cocoa, and the article reports that chocolate firms signed a voluntary industry initiative called the Harkin-Engel protocol, which aims to put in place a system to monitor labor conditions on cocoa farms.

The current goal in Ghana is for chocolate companies to monitor labor conditions in half of Ghanaian cocoa farms by 2008. Ghana was expected to release its first cocoa certification report, covering more than 10 percent of the country's cocoa production, in 2007. That would put it on track to meet the 2008 deadline.

70. Taylor, E. (2003). Freeing the fishing children of Ghana. *Responses to Human Trafficking*, 8. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from <http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0603/ijge/gj05.htm#taylor>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. State Department

Child Slavery: Fishing

Forced Child Labor: Fishing

Indentured Child Labor: Fishing

This article illustrates the struggles of boys who work the fishing boats on the waters of Lake Volta in Ghana. The children work in conditions of forced and indentured labor and they are described as “dispirited” and “traumatized.” The author discusses the cultural practice called the “placement of children” in Africa in which parents have placed their child in the homes of relatives or a trusted friend, hoping the child will be cared for and raised decently. Dr. Taylor’s program works to remove the boys from those situations and return them to their families. The program also aims to raise awareness among the fishermen about just labor practices and to work with a variety of assistance and micro-credit programs to find alternate sources of income for the boys and their families.

71. Technology Consultancy Centre. (2007, October). *Worst forms of child labour survey in six selected districts of Ghana*. Kumasi, Ghana: Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology. [Electronic version]

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Food Processing, Hunting, Mining, Portering, Quarrying, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Vending
Child (Ritualistic) Servitude: Unspecified

This study collected data for the TBP, which seeks to build knowledge in the area of the extent, characteristics, and nature of child labor and the WFCL in Ghana, and to design interventions to combat the problem.

The study collected data from 1,846 child laborers from age 7 through 17, 72 percent of whom were over age 12. While all of the children involved in the study worked, 38 percent were engaged in potentially harmful economic activities classified as the WFCL such as mining (9.3 percent), head portering (8.9 percent), quarrying (8.8 percent), commercial farming (4.7 percent), fishing (4.6 percent), domestic servitude (2.3 percent), commercial sex work (1.1 percent), and ritualistic servitude (0.3 percent). Street vending was the most common form of labor reported (15.7 percent), and other sectors of work reported include food processing (9.3 percent), general trade, and hunting. About 20 percent of girls working in Ghana work in the commercial sex sector, and the conditions of labor in that sector are predictably worse than in any other, except perhaps ritualistic servitude and mining. Interestingly enough, when asked if they are exposed to hazards at work, only 11 percent of children responded affirmatively, despite more than 75 percent having noted elsewhere that they had been cut, burned, and even lost limbs while working. Verbal, emotional and sexual abuse was also reported by over 40 percent of working children.

Most child laborers work for their parents, other relatives or for themselves and only 15 percent indicated they were employed by a third party. This may explain why only about 50 percent of the children in the study reported being paid for their work, and why most reported being paid far less than the minimum wage of \$1 per day. About 90 percent of child laborers work full time and do not attend school, and over 80 percent reported working six or seven days per week, indicating that more 50 percent of those child laborers who do attend school also work nearly every day of the week. . Children work 9

hours per day on average, and about 12 percent reported working a minimum of 12 hours per day.

In addition to a thorough review of existing literature, primary data was collected for this study via questionnaires, focus group discussions, and stakeholder interviews. Purposive sampling for the administration of the questionnaires was utilized in the six districts of Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly, Bolgatanga municipality, Kwabiriem, North Tongu, Wasa West, and Accra Metropolitan Assembly. The focus group discussions were carried out in communities other than those selected for the quantitative data collection in order to triangulate the quantitative data. The questionnaires had three parts each specifically targeted at the child laborer, their employer, when applicable, and their guardians. A total of 1,846 questionnaires were administered in 10 communities within each of the six districts.

72. Truong, T. (2006). *Poverty, gender and human trafficking in sub-Saharan Africa: Rethinking best practices in migration management*. Paris: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001432/143227E.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Fishing

Forced Child Labor: Fishing

This is the first publication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) poverty series. The study examines the interconnectedness between human trafficking and poverty in sub-Saharan Africa using an analysis of migration processes in relation to human rights abuse. The report cites that flexible contractual work and lax labor practices and standards have contributed to an increase in child labor in the formal agricultural sector in Ghana. The report references the Tengey and Oguah (2002) report stating that approximately 66 percent of trafficked children in Ghana are involved in the fishing industry. Boys are fishers or fishing assistants and girls smoke and sell the fish. The report also discusses current efforts to counteract human trafficking, but it qualifies that these efforts need to be both social and political. The report does not specify the trafficking routes.

73. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (2006, March 17). Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention, Concluding Observations: Ghana. Geneva: United Nations. Retrieved October 22, 2007, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/0/ba9ccae3e901b5f4c12571620043cea/\\$FILE/G0640957.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/0/ba9ccae3e901b5f4c12571620043cea/$FILE/G0640957.pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified, Trafficking

The document lauds the Ghanaian government for passing laws and ratifying agreements to protect children including children in labor situations. The laws include the Juvenile

Justice Act (Act 653) passed in 2003, which protects the rights of persons below 18 and the Human Trafficking Act passed in December 2005, which provides for the rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficking victims. Agreements ratified include International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No.182 for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in June 2000 and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child in 2005. The committee also applauds Ghana for preparing a National Program of Action (NPA), “Ghana Fit for Children” and negotiating for the integration of children’s issues into the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS). However, the Committee states it is concerned that a comprehensive policy for the implementation for the rights in the Convention is still lacking.

74. United Nations Children’s Fund. (2003). *Trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, in Africa*. New York: Author. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from <http://www.unicef.org/protection/files/insight8e.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report presents the findings of a study that sought to better understand the practices and forms of human trafficking in Africa. Ghana is mentioned as a country to and from which girls are trafficked for sexual exploitation, but the report does not mention specific routes. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

75. United Nations Children’s Fund. (2006). *Country data-child labour*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 13, 2007, from <http://www.childinfo.org>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

UNICEF collects data on working children, both paid and unpaid economic activities and domestic work. The country data for May 2006 provide information on the percentage of child workers from age 5 to 14. Fifty-seven percent of all Ghanaian children were engaged in child labor from 1999 to 2005. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

76. United Nations Foundation. (2003, January 7). IOM launches plan to free boys sold into labor in Ghana. *UN Wire*. Retrieved October 22, 2007, from http://www.unwire.org/unwire/20030107/31258_story.asp

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Fishing

Forced Child Labor: Fishing

This is a news report on plans by the IOM to launch a program in Ghana to help more than 1,200 children trafficked for slave labor to return to their villages and families in

Ghana. The joint program with the Ghanaian authorities, targets boys age 5 to 14 who were forced to work in several fishing communities in the Volta and Central regions of Ghana. An IOM spokesperson said the boys will be reintegrated into their communities through project activities including enrollment in school or vocational training programs.

77. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Measures to combat trafficking in human beings in Benin, Nigeria and Togo*. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/tra_benin_togo_0607.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

The report states that Togo serves as a transit country for Beninese children trafficked to either Ghana or Côte d'Ivoire. No further information is provided, and the report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

78. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing, Mining, Portering, Quarrying, Truck Pushing, Vending

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Portering, Quarrying, Sexual Exploitation, Truck Pushing, Unspecified, Vending

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing, Mining, Portering, Quarrying, Truck Pushing, Vending

This report notes that children in Ghana are trafficked internally for forced labor in agriculture, domestic labor, fishing, mining, portering, quarrying, sexual exploitation, street vending, and truck pushing. Girls are most often trafficked for domestic labor and sexual exploitation. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods are provided.

79. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2008, from www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified, Vending

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified, Vending

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified, Vending

According to the source, Ghana is a destination country for the transnational trafficking of children for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor in unspecified sectors. While this is a severe problem, the internal trafficking of children in Ghana for forced labor in the agricultural, fishing, street vending, domestic labor, sexual exploitation, and portering sectors is even more prevalent. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods are provided.

80. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Ghana—Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100484.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Mining, Portering, Quarrying, Trade, Transportation

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Portering, Vending

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Quarrying, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Unspecified

According to this report, child labor, forced child labor, and human trafficking in Ghana occurs in agriculture, cocoa, domestic labor, fishing, mining, portering, quarrying, trade, and transportation, and sexual exploitation. The report does not provide details about labor in those sectors, but it notes that child trafficking is commonplace in Ghana. Boys are commonly trafficked from the Northern Region of Ghana to Lake Volta for fishing, while girls are trafficked from rural areas to Accra and Kumasi to work as porters or domestic laborers.

Ghanaian law places the age for employment at 15, and age 13 for employment that is not harmful to the child. The government also implemented its National Plan for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. The Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment (MMYE) is responsible for monitoring the use of child labor in the country and inspecting facilities.

81. Verification Working Group. (2005). *Verification system overview paper*. Retrieved October 25, 2007, from <http://www.cocoaverification.org/en/archives.00000008.shtml>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa

This is a paper on a pilot verification project to determine if ILO/IPEC sponsored programs are effectively monitoring, and thereby reducing child and forced labor in the cocoa sector in Ghana. The focus of the project and paper was on the methodology of the verification approach. The paper recounts logistics, team dynamics, concerns and issues raised by the pilot verification. Otherwise, there is no mention of actual child labor in the cocoa sector in Ghana.

GHANA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Adepoju, A. (2005). Review of Research and Data on Human Trafficking in sub-Saharan Africa. *International Migration*, 43(1/2), 76-98.

Source: NGO

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report notes that Ghana is a source, transit, and destination country for trafficked women and children for work in the domestic and agricultural sectors. However, it does not specify the types of crops produced using agricultural labor, nor the methodology used in this report.

2. Anti-Slavery International. (2004). *The cocoa industry in West Africa, a history of exploitation*. London: Author. Retrieved November 17, 2006, from <http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/cocoa%20report%202004.pdf>

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This report details the history and state of the cocoa industry in West Africa, describing forced child labor on Ghanaian cocoa farms, and work of the Cocoa Protocol and other international initiatives related to cocoa labor. It describes the organization of the Kuapa Kokoo cooperative in Ghana, stating that fair trade cocoa from West Africa is supplied almost exclusively by the Kuapa Kokoo cooperative. The report states the cooperative has a membership of over 35,000 farmers in 937 societies, in five out of the six cocoa growing regions in Ghana. On farms associated with the cooperative, the report asserts it is unlikely that farmers could consistently use forced labor on their farm. The report claims the organization's democratic structure ensures members will live up to the centrally agreed standards. However, the report states that unstable prices and economic pressures can compel farmers working outside the fair trade system to bend or violate the laws that protect laborers.

3. Baidoo, P., & Ratner, J. (2004, August 18). Ghana: Child trafficking still widespread. *The Chronicle*. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from <http://www.afrika.no/Detailed/6682.html>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Fishing

Forced Child Labor: Fishing

The article describes the experiences of children trafficked to Lake Volta in Ghana to engage in the fishing industry. The article gives an account of children being purchased

and forced to work in the fishing industry under harsh conditions such as long hours, with no food or rest periods; limited access to health care and treatment when injured; and beatings. The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) initiative to free child fishermen and give them access to education is highlighted. The *Chronicle* cites the IOM's studies and statistics as well as those of the Danish International Development Agency. The article does not provide further details regarding the use of forced labor in the fishing industry.

4. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (2004, May 14). *Children's World Congress: Child labour far from being eradicated—education is the key*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 17, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/display_document.asp?Index=991219271&Language=EN

Source: International Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture

This brief excerpt from the Children's World Congress on Child Labour contains a statement by Andrews Addoquayetage, of the Ghana Trades Union Congress (GTUC) who cited examples of bonded child labor in Ghana. According to this document, there is evidence of bonded labor among children in Ghana working in the fields. Those children are used as scarecrows to prevent bats from ruining crops. Specific crops or goods produced through the use of forced or bonded labor is not discussed. Additionally, Addoquayetage stated that education programs in farming and other industries were being strengthened by the GTUC.

5. Chocolate Manufacturers Association. (2005, July 1). *Joint statement from U.S. Senator Tom Harkin, U.S. Representative Eliot Engel and the chocolate/cocoa industry on efforts to address the worst forms of child labor in cocoa growing*. Vienna, VA: Author.

Source: Other—Industry Association

Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This press release outlines plans for the cocoa industry to commit more than \$5 million annually to support the full implementation of a certification system for cocoa farming labor practices in West Africa, including Ghana. The statement says the certification system rollout will include monitoring, data analysis, reporting and activities to address the worst forms of child labor and forced adult labor in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, with a goal of covering 50 percent of the two countries' cocoa-producing areas by July 2008. To compensate for children's missed education during work, the industry group also plans to implement an International Foundation for Education & Self-Help teacher training program directed at 40,000 children annually in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire.

6. Mull, L. D. (2002, August 6). *Planning intervention strategies for child laborers in Ghana*. Washington, DC: Creative Associates International, Inc. Retrieved October 10, 2006, from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACX510.pdf

Source: Other—Creative Associates International, Inc.

Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Fishing

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing

Prepared for the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Africa Bureau, this report addresses child labor particularly in Ghana's agricultural sector, but also offers some information on forced labor and child trafficking. The report notes that children are trafficked for work in the agricultural sector and fishing industry. It describes the hazards common to trafficked boys (usually age 10 to 12) in the fishing industry along the Afram River, and in the approximately 156 fishing villages along Lake Volta. Children are trafficked into the fishing villages through internal trafficking rings, where 100 boys were reportedly recruited in 1999. The report notes that children work under slave-like conditions and may also be sexually exploited. It also notes that trafficked children come mainly from the North, the slums around Accra and Kumasi, and the fishing communities of Volta, Eastern and Greater Accra Regions where fishing is on the decline. Destinations include Accra and Kumasi as well as Ningo and Ada areas, Kpando, Gemeni, Adidome, Battor, Sogakope, and other settlements along the Volta River. The authors state the traditional Ghanaian practice of sending children to live with more affluent relatives has been exploited by traffickers who buy and sell the bonded labor of children, who often do not remain in their intended destination but instead become street children and often face perilous conditions working in the informal sector. Although the report mentions findings from other studies, it offers no references. The report does not further discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Economic Community of West African States. (2001, December). *ECOWAS initial plan of action against trafficking in persons (2002-2003)*. Dakar, Senegal: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2006, from <http://168.96.200.17/ar/libros/iss/pdfs/ecowas/10POAHuTraf.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

The agreement outlines the most urgent actions member states should take against trafficking in persons during 2002 and 2003. Ghana has addressed many of the responses, which focus on criminal justice or other legal matters, but they also include establishing victim shelters and raising awareness. This agreement does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Ghana: Fishermen back fight against child labour. (2003, January). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved October 14, 2006, from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=40703>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Fishing

Forced Child Labor: Fishing

The IOM is working with other organizations to rescue hundreds of child laborers in fishing communities in Ghana. The victims, boys between age 5 and 14, have been trafficked for forced labor in the fishing industry. This article claims that the effort has the support of the fishing community because the IOM field workers have educated the fishermen as well as provided counseling, training and equipment to them. The IOM's efforts to work through local authorities is evident in the article's claim that the Yeji paramount chief who called on all fishermen to release the fishing boys, and other employers subsequently pledged to release children to the rescuers. The article does not further discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Ghana slave children go home. (2003, September 11). *BBC News*. Retrieved October 9, 2006, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/3095198.stm>

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Fishing

This article describes the efforts of the IOM, which is working with other agencies to retrieve children working in slave-like conditions in Ghana's fishing industry. Fishermen had paid families up to \$180 per child, with children ranging in age from 3 and up. The article states IOM offers the fishermen training and equipment in exchange for the children's release. The article does not further discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Hinson-Ekong, S. (Ed.). (2004, October 6). *Report of the consultative meeting on the worst forms of child labour in the cocoa sector of Ghana*. Accra, Ghana: Rescue Foundation Ghana.

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Cocoa

Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

According to this report, the participants from this meeting of Ghanaian government officials, non-governmental organizations, and cocoa industry representatives agreed on several areas for further cooperation to address forced labor, including that of children, on cocoa farms. The attendees concurred that more definitive data is needed on labor conditions of the small family farms that are the basis of the Ghanaian cocoa industry. A presenter from the Sustainable Tree Crop Programme said child labor was not a major issue on Ghana's cocoa farms. However, a representative from the Ghana Health Service said, although generally children in cocoa growing communities attend school, they were absent anytime there was a job to be done. She also said most of those children work under hazardous labor conditions such as using sharp tools; carrying too-heavy loads; and unprotected application of chemicals.

11. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2001). *Internationally-recognized core labor standards in Ghana: Report for the WTO General Council Review of Trade Policies of Ghana*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 22, 2007, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991212368&Language=EN>

Source: International Organization

Adult (Ritualistic) Servitude: Unspecified

Child (Ritualistic) Servitude: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report prepared for the World Trade Organization (WTO) General Council reviews trade policies in Ghana since the country ratified seven of the core International Labour Organization's (ILO) conventions. The report is based on secondary references as well as the WTO and International Confederation of Free Trade Unions' (ICFTU) own information. The ICFTU has one affiliate in Ghana, the Trades Union Congress. Ghana has ratified ILO Convention 182, Convention 29 (forced labor), and Convention 105 (abolition of forced labor). Children are trafficked between other West African countries and lured into prostitution. The report did not cite forced labor as a widespread problem in Ghana; however, *trokosi*—giving women and young girls (of unspecified ages) to priests or shamans to be their slaves—is practiced. The report found that the Ghanaian government had taken little action since ratifying the conventions. The report concludes with some recommendations on improving labor practices in Ghana, including ratifying ILO Convention 138 and removing the practice of forced (adult) labor as punishment. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

12. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). *Children's World Congress: Child labour far from being eradicated—education is the key*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 22, 2007, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991219271&Language=EN>

Source: International Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture

This report highlights statements made by various members and affiliated groups of a 2004 congress held by the ICFTU. Other than a brief mention of Ghanaian children working as bonded laborers in agricultural fields to scare bats away from ruining crops, there is no further mention of child labor in the production of goods.

13. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa: Synthesis report based on studies of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, and Togo*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from <http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/files/3602/10718321711ilochildtrafficking.pdf/ilochildtrafficking.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Unspecified, Vending

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This regional report notes that children are trafficked to or within Ghana for the purposes of domestic labor, vending in markets, and diamond mining. Male children who are trafficked for work in diamond mines are usually between age 10 and 17, while girls are from age 7 to 16. Various types of child labor and trafficking are found in Ghana, including child debt bondage and placement embezzlement, both of which result in the forced labor of children either for the repayment of debt or for the purpose of extorting the children's salary without parental knowledge. The northern fishing regions of Ghana are reported to be a source of child trafficking and child labor, but the destination of those children and the types of labor that they are engaged in is not provided. Other sources of children trafficked to Ghana include Nigeria, Mali, and Burkina Faso.

14. International Labour Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labor*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

Source: International Organization

Adult (Ritualistic) Servitude: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child (Ritualistic) Servitude: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This extensive report examines forced labor, migration, and human trafficking from a global perspective. The report asserts that most trafficked people in West Africa originate in the most under-developed areas and where seasonal migration is common. Ghana is cited as a country in which studies are being conducted on the links between forced labor, migration, and human trafficking. The report also mentions how tradition and the practice of *trokosi*—when in an effort to atone for some sins, parents give their daughters to religious authorities to be their slaves—influences forced labor among the Ewe people in southeast Ghana.. Those women and girls also have to provide domestic and sexual services to the religious authorities as part of the *trokosi* system. The use of forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

15. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *Action programme against forced labour and trafficking in West Africa*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 8, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.PROJECTDETAILS?var_Language=EN&var_ID=260

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

This project description states the ILO project, running from April 2004 to April 2006, investigates trafficking, aims to promote policy consensus on trafficking, build capacity of local labor organizations, raise awareness, and conduct pilot interventions in Ghana

and Nigeria. The project will work with traditional chiefs and others to publicize the risks of laborers migrating for work and inform victims of trafficking and smuggling about possible redress. The summary states that the project will also inform workers and employers, particularly those in the transport and tourism sectors, about trafficking and engage them in the identification and rescue of victims. It also mentions that pilot interventions will help communities prevent trafficking and help the state with the long-term economic reinsertion of returnees. The project is supported by the United Kingdom Department for International Development. This project description does not directly discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

16. International Organization for Migration. (2007, May 18). *Press briefing notes—Reunification of trafficked children in Ghana*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 21, 2008, from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pbnAF/cache/offonce/lang/en?entryId=14102>

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Fishing

This article reports on the reunification of 25 trafficked children with their families in Ekumpono, Central Ghana, after having been rescued from exploitive labor situations in fishing villages along the Volta. At the time of writing, a total of 612 trafficked Ghanaian children had been rescued from 25 fishing villages around Lake Volta; the article mentions briefly the risk of re-trafficking victims after they are rescued. Further details about the use of forced labor in fishing were not provided.

17. International Organization for Migration-Ghana. (2007). *The child trafficking survey: Survey on child trafficking in the fishing industry in the Volta region, Ghana*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Fishing

Bonded Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Fishing

The purpose of the study presented in this report was to explore the child trafficking situation in the fishing industry in Ghana. The report indicates that children are either sent to fishing communities in the Volta region from their home villages in Ghana and Togo by their parents or relatives, or are bought by fishermen who specifically seek out child laborers. Once trafficked, children working in the fishing industry are required to perform a number of often dangerous tasks, including boat paddling; carrying and mending nets; bailing water from boats; diving to untangle nets from stumps and rocks; carrying loads of fish; preparing fish by smoking or salting; and other general errands. Children work from dawn until dusk, and sometimes must rise as early as 2 a.m. to begin the day's work. Work conditions are difficult for children due to the risks of injury and death, but living conditions are often better than they would receive at home. Out of the 515 children interviewed who lived in the 80 households that were part of the survey, 32 percent were involved in the fishing industry. One girl specifically mentioned in the

report stated she was rented out by her relatives as a domestic laborer in a fisherman's household, working in bonded labor for seven years.

The study area included 14 communities in the North and South Tongu Districts, North Dayi (Kpando District) and Jasikan District, and some unspecified information was also obtained from 46 additional riverine communities. In all, 80 heads of fishing households in 15 communities located in four districts were interviewed, as were 15 leaders of stakeholder organizations. The respondents were all between age 22 and 75 with between 5 and 60 years of fishing experience. Further details regarding the use of forced labor in the production of specific goods are not discussed.

18. Johansen, R. (n.d.). Child trafficking in Ghana. Perspectives: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime eNewsletter. Vienna: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Retrieved November 16, 2008, from <http://www.unodc.org/newsletter/en/perspectives/0601/page002.html>

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Cattle, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Trade
Forced Child Labor: Cattle

This article discusses child trafficking in Ghana, which often takes the form of apprenticeships. It is noted that children are trafficked to work in the fishing, domestic labor, cattle rearing, and trade industries. Trafficking of children in the fishing industry is commonplace. Victims must often work long hours in difficult conditions and perform hazardous tasks such as diving to untangle nets from underwater tree stumps. Additionally, the article also tells of a girl, age 12, who was trafficked by her family into domestic labor and trade, and of a boy, age 10, who first reared cattle before being trafficked again into the fishing industry. At the time of publication, this article noted that Ghana strengthened its laws on trafficking, and intended to ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Further details regarding the use of forced labor in the production of goods are not discussed.

19. LaFraniere, S. (2006, October 29). Africa's world of forced labor, in a 6-year-old's eyes. *The New York Times*. Retrieved November 21, 2008, from <http://www.nytimes.com/2006/10/29/world/africa/29ghana.html>

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Fishing
Indentured Child Labor: Fishing

This article relays the story of a boy age six who labors daily in the fishing industry on Lake Volta in a situation described as forced labor and indentured servitude. The boy, called Mark, works alongside three older boys (ages not provided) 14 hours per day, seven days per week and will continue to do so until his servitude ends in three or four years. No further specific details are provided, but it is mentioned that Mark wears very little clothing and weighs only 30 pounds, implying that the boy is poorly cared for.

In terms of government response, Ghana passed anti-trafficking legislation in December 2005; but at the time of writing this article, Ghana had not yet prosecuted anyone for violating its anti-trafficking laws. The government has, however, combated trafficking by eliminating school fees to boost attendance; registering children at birth for identification purposes, and increasing small loans to families to provide an economic alternative to selling their children for labor. Further details about the use of forced child labor in fishing were not provided.

20. Leipziger, D. (2006, July). Raw materials, raw issues and progress—child labour and cocoa. *Ethical Corporation* 13(6), 32–33.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

Trafficking: Cocoa

This consultant to the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) describes what she calls the ICI's unique approach to working with the industry to make a social impact, which is to work with all stakeholders to change the social environment rather than only initiating programs immediately around the industry sites. The consultant outlines the ICI's accomplishments in cocoa-producing regions. Citing Ghana briefly, she states the ICI's initiative has worked with 30 communities where cocoa is a main product in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. The pilot program identified the worst forms of child labor in all the pilot villages and took measures to eliminate hazardous practices. She stated the initiative led to the appointment of 51 teachers and the construction of six classroom blocks, with most of the resources coming from the communities. As part of the initiative, she states that more than 1,500 children have been enrolled in school and the initiative is providing support to centers that rehabilitate victims of trafficking. In addition, the organization attempts to respect traditional values, so children are allowed to work on family farms within health and safety guidelines. For example, children are banned from work areas where pesticides are being sprayed. ICI has also helped the national governments of cocoa producers develop action plans to address child labor.

21. Mohammed, J. A., et al. (2006, May). *Baseline on child trafficking northern region: Trafficked children at work*. Accra, Ghana: International Organisation for Migration, Ghana.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Fishing

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing

This report notes that children are trafficked internally for the purpose of forced labor in the fishing and farming industries in Ghana. The majority of trafficked children (more than 75 percent) range in age from 7 to 15. Those trafficked to the fishing industry are involved in all aspects of work, including paddling the boats; bailing out water; diving; and detangling fishing nets that are moored at the bottom of the water. Fishing communities where trafficked children were found include Agblekama, Chache and

Agbadagodo in the Bole Bamboi District, Mataheko, Accra Town, Kafaba, Sheri Kikale Numbers 1 to 5, Kopedeke, Kokope, Kpangelenso, Nanape, Bakpa New Town, Bakpa Kope, Bunyanu, Makango, Kpetsilebe, Amedzrovi, Battor Kope, Sikape, and many other communities along the Central and East Gonja Districts. No specific details related to agriculture labor, including specific crops, are provided.

Data for this study were collected through interviews, focus groups, and community questionnaires with varied stakeholders from 14 communities within 4 districts of the northern region of Ghana. A literature review of relevant background documents was also performed.

22. Mull, D. L, Elkins, K., & the African Centre for Human Development. (2002). *Planning intervention strategies for child laborers in Ghana*. Washington, DC: Creative Associates International, Inc.

Source: Other—Creative Associates International, Inc.

Child Trafficking: Fishing, Gold Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Vending
Child Debt-Bondage: Unspecified

This planning analysis prepared for USAID by Creative Associates International, Inc. analyzes various sectors in which child trafficking occurs. The sectors examined are cocoa; fishing; gold mining; apprenticeships including sewing, house construction, and mechanics; sexual exploitation; and street children, who beg for money, sell ice water, and use other means to obtain money. The research group did not witness or hear cases of forced child labor, although they report that conditions like serfdom and debt bondage occur in rural and urban areas (sectors were not specified). Internal trafficking extends throughout Ghana, especially in the northern regions, to Accra, the Lake Volta region, and the Brong Ahafo regions. From Ghana, children are trafficked to Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, and Senegal.

The document described various development organizations and their work to end child labor/abuse including payment to those holding children in forced labor situations, establishing schools specifically for rescued children, and providing funds for development in poverty stricken areas that are at high risk for child trafficking.

The methodology includes interviews with working children, farmers, fishermen, gold miners, and officials at the district-level, including the district chiefs, executive, planning officers, social welfare officers and directors of agriculture and education. The research focused on 7 of 10 regions in Ghana.

23. Peters, W. (Ed). (2003, June). Responses to human trafficking. *Global Issues* 8(2). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Fishing
Forced Child Labor: Fishing

This special issue of the U.S. State Department's electronic journal focused on the trafficking of adults and children. It includes a first-hand account by Dr. Ernest Taylor, the IOM's project director in Accra, Ghana, of the rescue of fishing children from Lake Volta. In July, the IOM rescued 140 boys from forced labor onboard fishing vessels plying the waters of Lake Volta. It was the first rescue in the IOM's project to liberate more than 1,200 fishing boys. Dr. Taylor stated the 1,200 boys rescued in Ghana was a very realistic caseload as the actual number of children working in forced labor is probably 10 times that, if not much more. He said the IOM hoped to develop a unit of police—including women—who will deal with human trafficking. He added the police must be morally committed, especially considering the average wages of a Ghanaian police officer amount to US\$20 per month, and a trafficker will pay US\$1,000 each time the trafficker crosses an officer's jurisdiction with a victim. Dr. Taylor said that when an IOM-made television documentary about the children was broadcast on Ghanaian national television, some parents worked on their own to find their children.

24. Porter, C. (2003, June). Saving the victims, one by one. *Responses to Human Trafficking* 8(2), 18-21. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from <http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0603/ijge/gj05.htm#taylor>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Slavery: Fishing

Child Trafficking: Fishing, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Fishing

Marco Gramegna, the director of counter-trafficking service for the IOM, discusses the efforts of the IOM to assist victims of indentured servitude in Ghana's fishing industry. Although he discusses issues of human trafficking and labor throughout Western Africa in this interview, elements specific to Ghana focused on forced child labor in the fishing industry.

Elements of the interview particular to Ghana focus on the IOM's efforts to release 1,200 boys involved in indentured servitude in the fishing industry. IOM estimates that the real problem of forced child labor in the fishing sector is approximately 10 times larger than the 1,200 children the organization seeks to assist. IOM is concentrating on releasing those children from their "slave masters" and reintegrating them into communities. Reintegration will include efforts to educate both children and families, as well as provide economic assistance to families so that their children do not re-enter the work force as indentured servants.

25. The Protection Project. (2006). *Ghana*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/ghana.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Slavery: Fishing

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document cites Ghana as an origin and destination for trafficking in women and children. Children from Ghana are trafficked within the country for work on farms or in the fishing industry. Approximately 1,000 or more are found to be working as slaves on fishing boats throughout Ghana. There is a brief description of a boy trafficked for forced labor in a fishing village. The IOM rescued hundreds of children from fishing villages near the Volta River. Moreover, the document notes that Akateng fish community in the Manya Krobo District is known to be a zone for child trafficking. Additionally, *trokosi*, the tradition of the Ewe and Dangme peoples of providing women and girls as slaves for the priests is common. Those women and girls perform domestic work and are sex slaves.

26. Riisøen, K. H., Hatløy, A., & Bjerkan, L. (2004). *Travel to uncertainty—A study of child relocation in Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Mali*. Oslo, Norway: Fafo. Retrieved November 14, 2008, from <http://www.fafo.no/pub/rapp/440/440.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses the link between child trafficking and child relocation in Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Mali. The main focus of the study was to determine whether traditional forms of child relocation, such as fostering and child work migration, would have a preventive effect on child trafficking or not. In this report, Ghana is described as primarily a receiving or destination country. The report notes that children were trafficked for work in the fishing, prostitution, and agriculture sectors.

The methodology included in-depth interviews with local and national authorities; children under age 18; household members with relocated children; parents who have sent their children to work; and employers and intermediaries.

27. Roeske, J. (2003, September). *Skills training strategies to combat worst forms of child labour in the urban informal economy—Ghana Country Study*. Marseille, France: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing

This report looks at child labor and trafficking in the urban informal economy and addresses ways to alleviate child labor and trafficking by using existing training and organizational networks combined with proposed training programs to reach the approximately 28 percent of Ghanaian working children not in school. The report notes that children are trafficked mostly in the fishing industry, but are also trafficked for work in the domestic and agricultural sectors.

The information is based on three field missions and data from the Ghana Child Labour Survey, which is focused on proposing a strategy to use existing technical and vocational

education and training to reach children in the informal economy. This report is useful as a literature review and to discern trends in Ghanaian child informal labor.

28. Taylor, E. (2003). Freeing the fishing children of Ghana. *Responses to Human Trafficking*, 8. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from <http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0603/ijge/gj05.htm#taylor>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Slavery: Fishing

Forced Child Labor: Fishing

Indentured Child Labor: Fishing

This article illustrates the struggles of boys who work the fishing boats on the waters of Lake Volta in Ghana. The children work in conditions of forced and indentured labor and they are described as “dispirited” and “traumatized.” The author discusses the cultural practice called the “placement of children” in Africa in which parents have placed their child in homes of relatives or a trusted friend, hoping the child will be cared for and raised decently. Dr. Taylor’s program works to remove the boys from those situations and return the youths to their families. The program also aims to raise awareness among the fishermen about just labor practices, and it works with a variety of assistance and micro-credit programs to find alternate sources of income for the boys and their families.

29. Truong, T. (2006). *Poverty, gender and human trafficking in sub-Saharan Africa: Rethinking best practices in migration management*. Paris: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Fishing

Forced Child Labor: Fishing

Although this report only deals with Ghana peripherally, it includes some information on child trafficking and migration trends in Ghana. Citing the Tengey and Oguah (2002) report, the study states that approximately 66 percent of the children trafficked in Ghana are involved in the fishing industry. Boys are fishers or fishing assistants and girls smoke and sell the fish. The report also discusses current efforts to counteract human trafficking, but qualifying that those efforts need to be both social and political. The report is largely based on the existing literature overlaid with the author’s analysis.

30. United Nations Foundation. (2003, January 7). IOM launches plan to free boys sold into labor in Ghana. *UN Wire*. Retrieved October 22, 2007, from http://www.unwire.org/unwire/2003010731258_story.asp

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Fishing

Forced Child Labor: Fishing

This document briefly describes the program by the IOM office in Ghana to help more than 1,200 children trafficked for slave labor return to their villages and families in Ghana. The IOM program is a joint partnership with Ghanaian authorities, the ILO, and nongovernmental organizations, and targets boys from age 5 through 14 who are forced to work for no pay in several fishing communities from the Volta and Central regions of the country. It states that traffickers pay families up to US\$180 per child for boys, who work long hours and risk their lives diving to release tangled nets. An IOM spokesperson said the boys will be reintegrated into their communities through project activities, including enrollment in school or vocational training programs.

31. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006a). *Assistance for the implementation of the ECOWAS Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons—Training manual*. Vienna: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/ecowas_training_manual_2006.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document reiterates that most Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) countries are countries of origin for the trafficking of humans, especially Benin, Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria. As for Ghana specifically, the document notes that women are trafficked from other West African countries, such as Burkina Faso for forced prostitution. The document also delineates which ECOWAS trafficking agreements Ghana has signed. This document does not mention forced labor in relation to the production of specific goods.

32. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

This United Nations report is based on data taken from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Database on Human Trafficking Trends (the Trafficking Database). Although it addresses global trends, the report contains a country profile for Ghana. It designates Ghana as “low” for point of transit, but nevertheless trafficking is reported. Additionally, the report designates Ghana as “medium” as a destination country, noting people are trafficked to Ghana mainly from Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Nigeria, and Togo. This report does not mention forced labor in relation to production of goods.

33. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Ghana: Country reports on human rights practices — 2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 17, 2006, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61572.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

Involuntary Child Servitude: Unspecified

This 2005 annual report discusses human rights practices including trafficking in women and children. It states that children are trafficked for labor in the fishing industry, mining, domestic labor, and other unspecified forced labor, or sold into unspecified involuntary servitude. Boys from rural northern areas are trafficked to work in the Volta fishing communities, while girls are trafficked to the capital, Accra, for work in the domestic service sector. Additionally, women and children are trafficked for forced labor in sexual exploitation, domestic labor, and unspecified sectors. Children from neighboring countries were also trafficked for labor in the farms or for work as street hawkers, porters, assistants to local traders, or domestic workers.

The report acknowledges Ghana made progress during the past year when it enacted a law regarding inhumane trafficking. However, it concurs the law was not enforced due to the government's lack of funds. The report also states Ghana's government allowed a foreign government to train 30 senior police officers in basic policing skills, including information on human trafficking. It outlines responsibilities within the Ghanaian government for labor regulations and inspections, but laments that all enforcement is hampered by severe resource constraints and a lack of public awareness about the problem.

34. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2008, from www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified

Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified

According to the source, Ghana is a destination country for the trafficking of women and children in commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor in unspecified sectors. Moreover, refugee women and children from Liberia are also trafficked in Ghana for commercial sexual exploitation. While that is a severe problem, even more prevalent is the internal trafficking of children in Ghana for the purposes of forced labor in the agricultural, fishing, street vending, domestic labor, sexual exploitation, and portering sectors.

GRENADA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. International Labour Organization. (2002). *The effective abolition of child labor*. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University ILR School. Retrieved September 1, 2008, from <http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1003&context=child>

Source: International Organization

Child labor: Unspecified

This document provides information by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The documents states that children were found working in the informal sector in Grenada, where the minimum age for working was not checked by authorities. No further details were provided. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. McQueen, C. (2001, November 7). *Grenada country report*. Paper presented at the Organization of American States Montevideo Congress on Sexual Exploitation. Retrieved September 1, 2008, from http://iin.oea.org/IIN/Pdf/exp_sexual_congreso/GRENADA_ing.PDF

Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Housing, Social Services, Culture and Co-operatives, Government of Grenada

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The report summarizes the development of child protection legislation in Grenada and notes that children are at risk for sexual exploitation, although it is not clear whether this is referring to commercial sexual exploitation or child sexual abuse. The author states that no child exploitation currently takes place in Grenada. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Grenada*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved September 1, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/index.htm

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This source reports that child labor and sexual exploitation occur in Grenada. While it also mentions sex tourism, it does not mention whether that involves children. This factsheet does not discuss the methodology used to support these statements. This document is also not dated, but cites a document from 2004. This source does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

4. Ryan, M., & English, L. (2004). *A growth-centered approach to women's development in Grenada*. *Community Development Journal*, 39(1), 38–48. Retrieved Sept. 1, 2008, from <http://mutex.gmu.edu:2639/content/vol39/issue1/index.dtl>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document summarizes research on the implementation of a women's development program in Grenada. In the background section, a short statement is made to the effect that some poor adolescent girls drop out of school to start working or to provide daycare for siblings. The average dropout age is 15. Girls who drop out are then discriminated against and ostracized, negatively impacting their mental health. This article does not discuss the methodology used to support this statement. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. United Nations Children's Fund. (n.d.). *The Convention on the Rights of the Child: Fifteen years later—Caribbean*. Panama City, Panama: UNICEF Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. Retrieved September 22, 2008, from [http://www.unicef.org/lac/cdn_15_anos_ingles_full\(1\).pdf](http://www.unicef.org/lac/cdn_15_anos_ingles_full(1).pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

Although not dated, this document mentions in its foreword that it was published 15 years after the 1989 approval of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, indicating a publication date of 2004 or later. A section of this report summarizes Grenadian child rights legislation. On page 60 it specifically mentions that children have the right to drop out of school and commence working when they are 14 years old. No mention is made of specific forms of child labor or sexual exploitation in Grenada. This document does not discuss of child labor in the production of goods.

6. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11). *Grenada: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 1, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100640.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture

The report notes that some children work on family farms performing agricultural work. No further details are provided regarding the crops or goods produced through agricultural work.

GRENADA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Disappointing 20th Rainbow City Festival. (2005, August 6). *Grenada Today*. Retrieved September 1, 2008, from <http://www.belgrafix.com/gtoday/2005news/Aug/Aug%2006/Disappointing%2020th%20Rainbow%20City%20Festival.htm>

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document quotes a local community leader as stating that forced labor and human trafficking for sexual exploitation still exist in Grenada. Dr. Dessima Williams, the director of the Grenada Education and Development Program, briefly mentions that forced labor and human trafficking still exist, and notes that people trafficked are forced into prostitution. No further information or data are provided in support of those statements, and the source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. International Organization of Migration. 2006. *Caribbean regional meeting on counter-trafficking strategies June 13–15, 2006, St. Maarten, The Netherlands Antilles*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 1, 2008, from <http://www.iom.int/unitedstates/ct/CarRregMtg.htm>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Construction
Exploitive Labor: Construction

This document briefly mentions a situation where foreign construction laborers protested against a contractor due to working conditions and confiscation of their travel documents. The situation generated discussion about exploitive labor conditions and human trafficking in Grenada. No further information is given in this document about this event, and no further information was available from other sources on this event. This source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

GUATEMALA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. American Anti-Slavery Group. (n.d.). *Country report: Guatemala*. Retrieved December 17, 2007, from http://www.iabolish.org/slavery_today/country_reports/gt.html

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Drugs

This web page briefly mentions forced child labor, stating that criminals, particularly those who work in the military and private security, exploit children for forced labor in illegal activities, such as drug rings. Some children who are victims of forced labor in Guatemala are trafficked from El Salvador for work in sexual exploitation and other unspecified sectors. The web page does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, & Union of Needletrades, Industrial and Textile Employees. (2003, June 5). *Central America: Labor rights and child labor reports pursuant to the Trade Act of 2002, Section 2102(c)(8)–(9)*. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.aflcio.org/issues/jobseconomy/global_economy/battle/upload/CAFTA.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Fireworks, Garbage Collection

This report, written by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, is a response to the U.S.-Central American Free Trade Agreement. In 1999, the National Statistics Institute found that there were 820,000 child laborers in Guatemala. In 2000, the International Labour Organization (ILO) found that there were 937,000 child laborers in Guatemala. The report highlights two industries in which child labor is used: the fireworks industry and garbage collection. According to the report, approximately 3,000 to 5,000 children assemble fireworks in their homes or in factories. No further information regarding child labor in the production of fireworks is provided. The document also notes that 850 families, including children, work at the Municipal Dump in Guatemala City. The methodology for this report is not mentioned.

3. Camey, M. R. (2002a, October). *Diagnostico y sensibilizacion comunitaria: Municipio Chiche, Quiche* [Diagnosis and community awareness: Chiche, Quiche]. Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/municipio_chiche.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Corn, Domestic Labor, Firewood, Napkins, Nixtamal

This report assesses the causes, the actual situation, and consequences of child labor in Chiche, Quiche, Guatemala. According to the report, girl laborers have more tasks than boys. Common tasks for girls include domestic labor, napkin weaving, and grinding *nixtamal*, a corn grain which is normally turned into dough and later used to make tortillas, tamales, and other foods. Common tasks for boy laborers include grazing animals, carrying firewood, and assisting their fathers in cornfields. Many parents and local leaders believe that children must work because of the extreme poverty and lack of economic resources. Fifty-six percent of parents thought their children should work at an early age to earn money for the family. Forty-four percent of parents thought their children should not work because it takes away time from studying and negatively impacts their physical and mental health. Information for this report was obtained through focus groups, workshops, and interviews with families, local authorities, and children.

4. Camey, M. R. (2002b). *Diagnostico y sensibilizacion comunitaria: Municipio Comitancillo, San Marcos* [Diagnosis and community awareness: Comitancillo, San Marcos]. Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/municipio_comitancillo.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Coffee, Corn, Domestic Labor, Potatoes, Stone Cutting, Trade, Wheat

This report assesses the causes, the actual situation, and consequences of child labor in Comitancillo, San Marcos, Guatemala. Common jobs for girl laborers in Comitancillo include domestic labor and chopping stone. Common jobs for boy laborers in Comitancillo include assisting in agricultural work, such as sewing and cleaning corn, breaking stones, assisting in the corn and coffee fields, animal husbandry, selling chocolate and bananas, and cultivating wheat and corn, which are later sold to stores locally and nationally. Many parents and local leaders believe that child labor is part of their culture and children must work because of the extreme poverty and lack of economic resources. Information for this report was obtained through focus groups, workshops, and interviews with families, local authorities, and children.

5. Camey, M. R. (2002c). *Diagnostico y sensibilizacion comunitaria: Municipio San Raymundo, Guatemala* [Diagnosis and community awareness: San Raymundo, Guatemala]. Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_municipio_sanraymundo.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Artisanal Trade, Beans, Corn, Domestic Labor, Firewood, Fireworks, Potatoes, Rockets

This report identifies the various situations and consequences of child labor in San Raymundo, Guatemala. Children work in agriculture; most are boys who help plant potatoes, corn, and beans, carry firewood, and care for animals. Children are also

involved in domestic service, artisan work, and fireworks production. Common tasks for girls include food preparation, domestic service, and assembling fireworks. Child laborers are often vulnerable to sickness, accidents, burns from the fireworks, anemia, malnutrition, and psychological suffering. Those in the pyrotechnics industry are normally from the town of Kaqchikel Maya and often suffer from malnutrition, anemia, poison, and accidents. Information for this report was obtained through focus groups, workshops, and interviews with families, local authorities, and children.

6. Centro para la Acción Legal en Derechos Humanos, & International Labor Rights Fund. (2004). *Labor rights and legal, political, economic and cultural obstacles in Guatemala*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from <http://www.laborrights.org/files/POLICYGuatemalaLaborLaws.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Bananas, Coffee, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fireworks, Maquiladora, Mining, Quarrying, Service Industry, Sugarcane, Trade

According to this report, there are 225,620 child laborers in Guatemala between age 7 and 14, 187,535 of whom are boys and 67,725 are girls. Sixty-three percent of child laborers work in agriculture; 16 percent work in commerce; 6 percent work in services; and 3 percent work in construction. In domestic labor, there are 17,350 children between age 7 and 14 who work. In pyrotechnics, there are 3,700 child laborers. Child laborers are exposed to explosive powder and toxic chemicals. A common injury is damage to the skin. In mines and quarries, child laborers break stones for use in construction. Common injuries include loss of limbs, pulmonary damage, skin ailments, and blindness. Guatemala also has widespread child labor on sugarcane, coffee, and banana plantations; workers on these plantations are exposed to toxic chemicals and are paid less than minimum wage. The report also notes that it is not uncommon for miners to work in the *maquila* industry by falsifying documents; therefore, they work more hours than mandated child labor laws allow. The methodology for this report is not mentioned.

The Guatemalan labor code requires that child laborers who are younger than age 14 must have legal representation and authorization from the General Labor Inspector.

7. Defensa de Niñas y Niños. (2006). *Situación del trabajo infantil y adolescente en Centroamérica* [Condition of child labor and adolescents in Central America]. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/dci_cr_iachr.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Social Services, Trade

This report assesses child labor in Central America. Slightly over 5 percent of all Guatemalan children age 5 to 9 are working; 28.4 percent of all children age 10 to 14 are working; and 53.5 percent of all children age 15 to 17 are working. Twenty-seven percent of child laborers live in urban areas; while 73 percent live in rural areas. Almost 56

percent of child laborers work in agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing; 12.1 percent work in manufacturing; 17.9 percent work in commerce, restaurants, and hotels; and 7.9 percent work in social service. The report only makes mention of industries that use child labor; it does not specify any particular good or product. Information for this report was obtained through a literature review.

8. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (n.d.). *Trafficking: Guatemala*. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from the ECPAT CSEC database.

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report provides an overview of trafficking in Guatemala, which focuses on child trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. Flores, D., & Montserrat, S. (2006). *Guidelines to promote decent work for young ex-child labourers in marginalized urban zones*. San Jose, Costa Rica: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=5845>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Garbage Collection

This report, written by ILO, proposes guidelines to promote the access of young ex-child laborers from marginalized urban zones to areas of employment. The report explores this topic through examination of the garbage collection sector. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

10. Freedom House. (2006). *Freedom in the world—Guatemala*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=363&year=2006&country=6972>

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Factory Work

This web page states that children in Guatemala are forced to work in agriculture and in factories performing unspecified tasks. The document also notes that Guatemala has the highest incidence of child labor in the Americas. No further information regarding child labor in Guatemala is presented.

11. Garcia, F., & Duque, V. (2002). *Guatemala child labour in garbage dumps: A rapid assessment, executive summary*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=720>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Garbage Collection

This report explores child labor in garbage collection in Guatemala. The document does not address the use of child labor in the production of goods.

12. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[a]). *Guatemala*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/guatemala.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Crime, Domestic Labor, Garments, Mining, Shoes

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

According to this factsheet, Guatemala has 2 million child laborers—the second highest rate of child labor in Latin America. Almost 3 percent of Guatemalan laborers are children. In 1998, there were 1.6 million child laborers in Guatemala. Fifty-six percent of the child laborers were not paid, nor did they receive welfare protection or vacation. The report mentions three industries in which child labor is used in the production of goods: garment production, shoe production, and mining. The factsheet also provides facts on child trafficking, child prostitution, children used in crime, child soldiers, and child servants in Guatemala. Guatemalan children are trafficked for purposes of intercountry adoption and prostitution. No mention of methodology is given in this report.

Guatemala has ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for work, and ILO Convention 182 concerning the worst forms of child labor.

13. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[b]). *Guatemala*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/GUATEMALA.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Broccoli, Cattle, Coffee, Construction, Crime, Domestic Labor, Drugs, Entertainment, Fireworks, Fishing, Garbage Collection, Mining, Shoe Shining, Stone Quarrying

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This factsheet presents data on child labor and child trafficking in Guatemala. According to the information presented, Guatemala has approximately 2,963,280 child laborers between age 5 and 14. The report highlights the following industries in which child labor is used in the production of goods: coffee production, broccoli production, fishing, fireworks, stone quarries, mines, and drugs. The factsheet also provides facts on child trafficking, child prostitution, children used in crime, child soldiers, child garbage pickers, and child servants. Guatemalan children are also trafficked for the purposes of sexual and unspecified labor exploitation. No mention of methodology is provided within this factsheet.

14. Guarcello, L., Maelli, F., & Rosati, F. C. (2003). *Household vulnerability and child labor: The effect of shocks, credit rationing and insurance*. Washington, DC: The World Bank. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/SP-Discussion-papers/Child-Labor-DP/0322.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Business

This report evaluates access to credit markets to determine a household's decision concerning children's activities and the reaction of households to adverse shocks. Most children are employed on family farms or in petty business in rural areas. The report argues that "idle children," who do not attend school, are at risk of becoming part of the labor force. Information on poverty, household conditions, and other variables was collected in Guatemala through the 2000 Encuesta Nacional de Condiciones de Vida (National Survey of Living Conditions or ENCOVI). The survey covered 7,276 households (3,852 rural and 3,424 urban). The term child labor is used in this document but not in reference to production of goods.

15. Guatemala's child labor rate triples in eight years, new report says. (2003). *U.N. Wire*. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from <http://www.humantrafficking.com/humantrafficking/client/view.aspx?ResourceID=3619>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Fireworks, Mining

This article discusses a study on child labor in Guatemala published in 2003 by Guatemala's National Institute for Statistics, the United Nations Children's Fund, ILO, and the World Bank. This study found that Guatemala's child labor rate has tripled in the past eight years. More than half of the estimated 925,000 child laborers are between age 7 and 14. Most of these children work in agriculture, but some work in mining and making fireworks. The methodology was not provided in this particular article.

16. Human Rights Education Associates. (2002, March 22). Central America bastion of child sexual exploitation. *Child Labour News Service*. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from <http://www.hrea.org/lists/child-rights/markup/msg00022.html>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document, written by Human Rights Education Associates, reports the trafficking of Nicaraguan children to Guatemala for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. Human Rights Watch. (2003). *World report 2003: Guatemala*. New York: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from <http://www.hrw.org/wr2k3/americas6.html>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Maquiladora

This report provides an overview of human rights in Guatemala. According to the report, girls who work in garment production (*maquiladoras*) and as domestic workers suffer from sex discrimination and violence. Domestic workers are paid minimum wage and deprived of national holidays and labor rights protections. The methodology used for this report is not mentioned.

Guatemala has ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women.

18. Human Rights Watch. (2006). *Swept under the rug*. New York: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2006/wrd0706/>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This document discusses the situation of domestic workers globally. Regarding Guatemala, the document notes that most domestic workers interviewed for the report began working when they were children. Indigenous domestic workers in Guatemala, including children, commonly suffer from discrimination and abuse. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

19. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Guatemala*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991214567&Language=EN>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Entertainment, Fireworks, Shoe Shining, Stone Quarrying
 Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report notes that child labor in Guatemala is extremely common, especially in agriculture, begging, street performance, fireworks manufacturing, shoe shining, and stone quarrying. Fireworks production occurs in family-run workshops where children are responsible for various tasks including mixing explosives. Approximately 821,875 children between age 7 and 14 work in Guatemala.

The government has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182. The minimum age for employment is 14, but children can work at an earlier age with permission from the Minister of Labour.

20. International Human Rights Law Institute. (2002). *In modern bondage: Sex trafficking in the Americas*. Chicago: DePaul University. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.law.depaul.edu/centers_institutes/ihrli/_downloads/modern_bondage_2_edition.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document addresses Guatemala as a destination country for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Additionally, it notes that Nicaraguan women and children are trafficked to Guatemala for sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

21. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Plan Nacional para la Prevención y Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil y Protección de la Adolescencia Trabajadora* [National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of the Adolescent Worker]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved on May 10, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/plan_eti_gt.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Coffee, Construction, Domestic Labor, Garments, Manufacturing, Sugarcane, Trade

This document is the Guatemalan Ministry of Labor's national program to prevent and eradicate child labor. It therefore provides an overview of the child labor situation in Guatemala as well as definitions of child labor and dangerous work. According to this document, in 1999 there were 821,875 children working in Guatemala between age 7 and 14. The majority of child workers are boys, and most of them are from the indigenous population. Only one-third of the boys and half of the girls that work receive a salary. The majority of children (80 percent) work in agriculture. During the harvest season many children migrate to the coast from the high plateau with their parents to harvest sugarcane and coffee. The other 20 percent of children work in domestic service, the

manufacturing industry, the clothing industry, commerce, or in construction. In some cases children work more than 60 hours per week. For these reasons many children do not go to school, and in rural areas, 70 percent of the population is illiterate. To combat this cycle, Guatemala has a legal framework against child labor and has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182. The plan provides information on organizations that are working against child labor and their specific actions against it. At end of the document the Ministry of Labor describes its objectives, goals, and the political, social, economic, and cultural strategies it has developed to eradicate child labor in Guatemala.

22. International Labour Organization. (2003, March 20). *Danger: Children working—Guatemala fireworks industry* [Online Video]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Broadcast_materials/Video_News_Release/langen/WCMS_074385/index.htm

Source: Other—Online Video

Child Labor: Fireworks

This video, produced by ILO, documents Guatemalan child laborers in the fireworks industry. According to the video, Guatemalan children begin working in the fireworks industry at age 6. Children are exposed to potassium, nitrate, and gunpowder. The video shows an example of two children, ages 7 and 9, who produce fireworks in their backyard. Children working in the industry are vulnerable to injuries, such as back problems.

23. International Labour Organization. (2004). *Trabajo infantil de alto riesgo en Guatemala diagnostico: Condiciones y medio ambiente del trabajo de los niños, niñas, y adolescentes en el relleno controlado de la zona 3 de la Ciudad de Guatemala* [High-risk child labor in Guatemala diagnosis: Conditions and environment of the working children, girls and adolescents in the controlled landfill of Zone 3 in Guatemala City]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from <http://www.fundadesc.org/documentos/TrabajoInfantilAltoRiesgo.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Garbage Collection

This report describes the conditions and activities of child laborers working in landfills in Guatemala. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

24. International Labour Organization. (2005). *Child labour in Latin America*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from <http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1011&context=child>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Fireworks

This factsheet describes child labor and efforts to prevent it in Latin America. In Guatemala, 65 percent of child laborers are in the agricultural sector. The Guatemalan government, in partnership with ILO, is implementing a project to prevent 2,500 children from entering work in the fireworks industry and withdrawing approximately 2,200 child workers already in the fireworks industry in two municipalities in Guatemala City.

25. International Organization for Migration. (2002). *Working notebooks on migration. No. 8: Sexual commercial exploitation of girls, boys and adolescents in Guatemala*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from [http://oim.org.gt/Cuaderno%20de%20Trabajo%20No.%2008%20\(English\).pdf](http://oim.org.gt/Cuaderno%20de%20Trabajo%20No.%2008%20(English).pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report addresses child trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation. Guatemala was identified as a destination country for children trafficked from Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. Additionally, girls are trafficked internally for sexual exploitation in Guatemala. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

26. Lacey, M. (2007). Bush to press free trade in a place where young children still cut the cane. *The New York Times*. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from the Factiva database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Brick Making, Broccoli, Fruit, Melons, Shoe Shining, Sugarcane, Textiles, Vegetables

This article describes the reaction to President Bush's visit to an agricultural cooperative in Guatemala that sells products to Wal-Mart stores in Central America. According to the article, an independent study found that Guatemala has 1 million children under age 18 who are employed. The United Nations estimates that children between age 5 and 14 made up 16 percent of the Guatemalan workforce in the year 2000. The majority of the child laborers were boys. The article also mentions that the National Labor Committee investigated child labor at Legumex, a factory in Guatemala that exports broccoli, melons, and other fruits and vegetables to the United States. According to the article, workplaces with child labor resemble grade schools, with adult supervisors. Guatemala's labor code sets the minimum age for employment at 14.

27. Lorenz, J. (2002, March 15). A sorry tale for workers in Guatemala. *Trade Union World*. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991214938&Language=EN>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this article, there are 821,875 child laborers between age 7 and 14 in Guatemala. The report mentions that child prostitution exists in Guatemala. The article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

28. Marschatz, A. (2004). *Summary of the results of the child labour survey in Guatemala*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/gua___summary.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Social Services, Trade

This report is a summary of the results from a child labor survey in Guatemala, the Living Standard Measurement Study. The report found that agriculture is the primary industry for child labor, followed by services, trade, and manufacturing. Child laborers make up almost 87 percent of all Guatemalan employees in agriculture, 79.6 percent in manufacturing, 82.8 percent in trade, and 84.7 percent in services. Approximately 26 percent of Guatemalan child laborers live in urban areas, and 73.5 percent live in rural areas. Eleven percent of Guatemalan child laborers are between age 5 and 9; 49 percent are between age 10 and 14; and 39.9 percent are between age 15 and 17. Working children in Guatemala spend an average of 39.6 hours per week at work. The methodology for this report includes the use of a survey on school, domestic, economic, and recreational activities of children between from age 5 to 17 in Guatemala.

29. Munoz, N., & Lama, A. (2002). *Labor-Latam: Every day more children go to work*. Retrieved February 2, 2008 from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Fireworks, Fishing, Garbage Collection, Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses child labor in Latin America. According to the article, Guatemala has the most child laborers in Central America, with 937,321. Children work in farming, the fireworks industry, garbage picking, construction, fishing, and the sex trade. This article received its information from the ILO study titled, "A future without child labor." Guatemala has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182.

30. National Labor Committee and Center for Studies and Support for Local Development. (2007). *Harvest of shame*. Chimaltenango, Guatemala: Author. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.nlcnet.org/admin/media/document/guatemala/legumex_report.pdf

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Broccoli, Cantaloupe, Coffee, Frozen Fruit, Frozen Vegetables, Honeydew, Sugar Snap Peas

This report describes the forced labor of girls from age 12 to 17 at Legumex, a processor and exporter of nontraditional agricultural products to the United States. The majority of Legumex's exports are sold to Superior Foods Company in Watsonville, California. The report references forced child labor in the production of the following goods: broccoli, sugar snap peas, cantaloupe, coffee, frozen vegetables and fruit, and honeydew melon. The Legumex factory is divided into two departments: preparation and processing. In preparation, children cut, sort, and inspect vegetables and fruit. In processing, children cook, freeze, and seal produce into boxes for shipping. The girls are forced to work alternate shifts, working a day shift one week, from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and then switch to a 14-hour night shift the following week, from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. The report found that girls at Legumex are forced to work long hours, are not paid overtime, suffer from malnutrition, have not finished primary school, and are denied legal benefits. The report also names ARLUSA and INPROCSA as companies in Guatemala that use child labor. The methodology for this report is not provided. This information is based on a document written by *Centro de Estudios y Apoyo al Desarrollo Local* titled "Exploited wealth: Generators of wealth in Chimaltenango, Guatemala" contained in this report included in the bibliography.

Under the Guatemalan Labor Code, Guatemalans cannot work before age 15. Guatemalan laborers cannot work past 48 hours a week, must be paid at least minimum, have the right to national holidays, and have the right to vacation, social security, and health care.

31. Olguín Martínez, G. (2006). *Trabajo infantil y pueblos indígenas* [Child labor and indigenous towns]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved May 11, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/guatemala_indigenas.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Coffee, Construction, Corn, Domestic Labor, Flowers, Marijuana, Peas, Poppy, Rubber, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Sugarcane, Street Vending, Tomatoes, Vegetables

This document provides a thorough assessment of child labor among the indigenous populations of Guatemala. First, it describes Guatemala and the distribution of its population. According to the census of 2000, 937,530 children age 5 to 17 were working in Guatemala, 55 percent of whom were age 5 to 14. The other 45 percent were age 14 to 17. Most of the children that work were indigenous (53 percent). Indigenous children also have less of a possibility to attend school than nonindigenous children do, and illiteracy rates are usually higher in indigenous communities. Most children work in the agriculture sector harvesting coffee and sugarcane in big plantations on the coast, where they migrate every year to earn money and work under difficult physical, psychological, and weather conditions. Many children also work harvesting crops like corn, tomatoes, peas and other vegetables; cutting rubber; or packing flowers. Other areas in which children work are the

construction sector, selling products in the streets, shining shoes, as domestic servants, and in illegal activities, such as the production of poppy and marijuana (particularly in the communities of San Marcos, Huehuetenango, and Peten). Many girls are involved in prostitution and sexual exploitation. At the end of the document, there are two studies of cases in the communities of Tzalam and Paya. The Guatemalan government is trying to improve this situation through the implementation of a legal framework against child labor. Guatemala has also ratified ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age to work and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

32. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Nicaragua*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from <http://protectionproject.org/nicaragua.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The report notes that Nicaraguan children are trafficked to Guatemala for the purpose of sexual exploitation. It also reports that children and adults are trafficked from South American countries to Central American countries. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

33. Regas, C. A. G. (2001). *Sexual exploitation of children in Guatemala*. Guatemala City, Guatemala: Attorney General Office of Guatemala. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://www.iin.oea.org/C.A._Garcia_Guatemala_ingles.PDF

Source: Government Agency—Attorney General Office of Guatemala

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report, written by the Guatemalan Attorney General's Office, assesses sexual exploitation of children in Guatemala. The report discusses the Guatemalan laws for forced labor but not in reference to the production of goods. According to the report, there were more than 1,200 Salvadoran children, 500 Honduran and Nicaraguan children, and over 300 Guatemalan children who were sexually exploited in 1996 in Guatemala. In 1996, the Guatemalan government pledged to eliminate commercial sexual exploitation of children at the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Sweden. In 2000, the United Nations Children's Fund met with Guatemalan government officials to develop an action plan for the National Plan Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Guatemala.

Guatemala ratified the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women in 1995, which protects women against forced prostitution.

34. Rosati, F. C., & Straub, R. (2006). *Does work during childhood affect adult's health? An analysis for Guatemala*. Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_longrun_healtheffects2.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture

This paper assesses the long-term impact of child labor on health. According to the report, agriculture is the main sector for child employment and is often criticized for not providing a safe work environment. The report concludes that there is a significant negative impact on an adult's health if he/she was involved in labor as a child. One in eight child workers suffer from illness or injury in agriculture. The methodology for this report includes the use of a conditional fixed effect model using data on siblings constructed from the Guatemala National Survey of Living Conditions. The document does not provide further details about child labor in the production of goods.

35. Understanding Children's Work. (2003). *Understanding children's work in Guatemala*. Rome: Author. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_Report_Guatemala.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Mining, Quarrying

Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Fireworks, Fishing, Garbage Collection, Gunpowder, Hunting, Lime Mining, Manufacturing, Maquiladora, Quarrying, Health and Personal Services, Sugarcane, Textiles, Trade

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report estimates that 507,000 children between age 7 and 14 in Guatemala work. Boys in this age bracket are twice as likely to work than girls of the same age. Indigenous children are also twice as likely to work than nonindigenous children. The report highlights four industries in which child labor is used for the production of goods: firecracker production, agricultural work, textiles, and mining and quarrying. In agriculture, most of the child laborers work in the production of coffee and sugarcane, as well as hunting and fishing to provide food. Children are tasked with picking, sorting, and carrying sacks of coffee beans. Many children live on the plantations with little or no health care, housing made of palm leaves, tin and wood, and a lack of potable water and sanitation. Common injuries and illnesses among children who work in agriculture include cuts, respiratory infections, intestinal infections, malaria, dengue, insect and snake bites, fractures, cuts, loss of eyesight and limbs, and malnutrition. In textiles, most child laborers are girls who weave traditional Mayan cloth for sale in local markets. *Maquiladoras* continue to employ children by contracting out to private homes and businesses where employers can turn a "blind eye" to underage workers. In gunpowder and firecracker production, most child laborers are boys who insert fuses into the firecrackers. Approximately 3,000 children work in gunpowder production and 5,000

work in firecracker production in the municipalities of San Juan Sacatepequez and San Raymundo. Common injuries among children who work in gunpowder and firecracker production include severe burns, respiratory illness, and eye irritations. Some children who work in mining and quarrying are found along the Samalá River. Common injuries among children in mining and quarrying include bone fractures, burns, respiratory ailments, lung and skin disease, deformation, blindness, and loss of limbs. Many children work in lime mining, and the byproduct of their efforts is used in the construction industry and the fermenting of alcohol. Many children in the mining and quarrying industry work to pay off debts incurred by their parents in a form of debt bondage. Outside of production of goods, children also work as garbage pickers, forced domestic laborers, in trade, and various service industries. The methodology for this report includes the use of an analysis of ENCOVI 2000 and smaller-scale studies from the government and nongovernmental organizations.

In 2001, the Guatemalan government developed the National Plan for Preventing and Eradicating Child Labor and for Protecting Adolescent Workers. Within the National Plan, the government aimed to achieve a 10 percent reduction in child labor by 2004. The Guatemala Constitution and labor code sets the minimum age of work at 14. The government has ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for work, and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

36. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Guatemala: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved from December 10, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78893.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Fireworks, Garbage Collection, Gravel, Quarrying, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this report, child labor can be found in agriculture, garbage collection, quarrying, and commercial sexual exploitation. Approximately 3,000 children were also employed in cottage-based fireworks production. Guatemala was also identified as a transit and destination country for trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation and unspecified labor exploitation.

Guatemala City's municipal administration managed programs that offered scholarships and free meals to encourage families to send former child laborers in broccoli, coffee, gravel, and fireworks production to school. The Child Worker Protection Unit enforces restrictions on child labor and educates minors, parents, and employers on the rights of minors in the labor market. ILO implemented programs to prevent commercial sexual exploitation of children, as well as child labor in commercial agriculture, garbage dumps, and quarries. Methodology was not given within the report.

37. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 18, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Begging

The report notes the trafficking of Honduran children and women to Guatemala for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. Additionally, there are reports of children forced to beg at the Guatemala–Mexico border. Guatemala was placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for not complying with the minimum standards to eliminate trafficking in persons but making significant efforts to do so. No methodology was given within this report. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

38. Vakis, R. (2003). *Guatemala poverty assessment program technical paper No. 1: Livelihoods, labor markets, and rural poverty*. Washington, DC: World Bank. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from [http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/LAC/lacinfoclient.nsf/6f1c77f445edaa6585256746007718fe/d5bfd49e5dd62fad85256df000585334/\\$FILE/GUAPA%20Labor-Rural-Paper1.pdf](http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/LAC/lacinfoclient.nsf/6f1c77f445edaa6585256746007718fe/d5bfd49e5dd62fad85256df000585334/$FILE/GUAPA%20Labor-Rural-Paper1.pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee, Community Service, Construction, Manufacturing, Sugarcane, Trade, Transportation

This report presents an overview of poverty and income distribution in Guatemala. According to the report, one-fifth of all Guatemalan children are child laborers. One-third of all child laborers work on plantations, primarily for the production of coffee and sugar. Additionally, 10 percent of child laborers work in manufacturing, 5 percent in construction, 16 percent in commerce, 3 percent in transport, and 6 percent in community services. Boys usually work in agriculture, while girls work in both agriculture and commerce. Child laborers work long hours, receive few benefits, and earn salaries below minimum wage. The methodology for this report includes the use of microeconomic data and macroeconomic trends from the National Survey of Conditions of Life.

The Guatemalan Constitution prohibits the employment of minors under age 14 without written permission from the Ministry of Labor.

39. Velasquez, E., Chua, C. M., & Santana, M. R. (2003). *Estudio cualitativo sobre el trabajo infantil en Guatemala: Informe final* [Qualitative study on child labor in Guatemala: Final report]. Guatemala City, Guatemala: Author. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/gua___cualitativo_imprenta.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Broccoli, Business, Construction, Defense, Domestic Labor, Electricity, Financial Services, Fireworks, Garbage Collection, Gas, Government, Health Care, Manufacturing, Mining, Public Administration, Stone Cutting, Teaching, Trade, Transportation and Communication, Water

This study describes child labor in Guatemala and assesses its social and economical impact. According to the report, 20.3 percent of the working population is composed of child labor, with about 2,527,818 child laborers who are between age 7 and 14. Almost 56 percent of child laborers work in agriculture; 0.1 percent of child laborers work in mines; 12.1 percent work in manufacturing; 0.1 percent work in electricity, gas, and water industries; 5.0 percent work in construction; 17.9 percent work in commerce; 0.9 percent work in transportation and communication; 0.3 percent work in financial services; 0.1 percent work in public administration and defense; 0.1 percent work in teaching; 7.5 percent work in health care; and 1 percent are employed by the government. Approximately, 17 percent are employed in a private business; 13.0 percent are day laborers; 4.1 percent are domestic servants; and 56.5 percent work for their family without pay. Most child laborers are boys, indigenous, live in rural areas, and work in agriculture. In pyrotechnics, 96 percent of child laborers work in San Juan Sacatepequez and San Raymundo, with an average work day of 8.2 hours. Boys work in all stages of developing fireworks, but mostly in the development of the tube. Girls work in the development and lamination of the wick. In garbage picking, there are 482 child laborers. In broccoli production, most child laborers work in Chilasco, Guatemala. Children participate in the packaging, planting, harvesting. Children are directly exposed to the chemicals because they do not have the proper equipment. Children involved in stone cutting are physically taxed and are in danger of getting harmed. On average children work four hours a day, six days a week. Information obtained for the report came from a literature review on child labor, and an analysis of the ENCOVI survey.

Guatemala has ratified ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for work and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

40. The World Bank. (2002). *Guatemala: From poverty to child work* [PowerPoint Presentation]. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from <http://info.worldbank.org/etools/docs/library/76309/dc2002/proceedings/pdfppt/guatemalachild.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Electricity, Financial Services, Gas, Health and Personal Services, Manufacturing, Mining, Teaching, Trade, Transportation, Water

This presentation, written by the World Bank, presents indicators on poverty and child labor in Guatemala. According to the presentation, Guatemala has the highest incidence of child work in Latin America; 20 percent of children age 7 to 14 work. Typical child workers are indigenous boys who are poor and living in rural Guatemala. Agriculture is the highest employer of children, with children working unpaid for their families. The presentation includes a pie chart on children by industry, with sectors for agriculture, mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water, construction, commerce, transport,

financial services, teaching, and health and personal services. No methodology was provided within the presentation.

The Guatemala Constitution prohibits children younger than age 14 from working. At the time of creation of this presentation, the Guatemalan government had not ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child but had ratified ILO Convention 138 concerning the minimum age for work.

GUATEMALA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. American Anti-Slavery Group. (n.d.). *Country report: Guatemala*. Boston: Author. Retrieved December 17, 2007, from http://www.iabolish.org/slavery_today/country_reports/gt.html

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture

Forced Child Labor: Drugs

Indentured Adult Servitude: Agriculture

This webpage discusses forced labor but not in reference to the production of goods. The report describes a female victim who was internally trafficked in Guatemala and forced to work off her debt in the agricultural fields as a form of indentured servitude. Additionally, the webpage notes that criminals, particularly those who work in the military and private security, exploit children for forced labor in illegal activities, such as drug rings.

2. Freedom House. (2006). *Freedom in the world—Guatemala*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=363&year=2006&country=6972>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Factory Work

This webpage states that children in Guatemala are forced to work in agriculture and in factories performing unspecified tasks. The document also notes that Guatemala has the highest incident of child labor in the Americas. Additionally, the webpage mentions that women are trafficked into and out of Guatemala for work in the commercial sex industry. No mention of destination countries is made, nor is more information given on forced child labor in the production of goods.

3. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Guatemala*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved May 8, 2008, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/guatemala.pdf>

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This factsheet mentions various statistics regarding child labor in Guatemala. In reference to forced child labor, the report states that prior to its demobilization in 1996, the Civil Defense Patrol forcibly recruited at least 20,000 children under age 15. The minimum age for conscription into the armed forces is 18. The factsheet does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Goodman, S. P. (2007, March 16). Labor rights in Guatemala aided little by trade deal. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved May 6, 2008, from http://www.washingtonpost.com/wpdyn/content/article/2007/03/15/AR2007031502452_pf.html

Source: News Article

Forced Adult Labor: Garments

This article discusses the Central American Trade Agreement with the United States, which was enacted in 2007, and how it has yet to improve poor working conditions for laborers in Guatemala. In particular, the article focuses its attention on Guatemala City, where five current and former factory workers for the company Avandia stated that factory bosses would often force them to work unpaid overtime. A female worker for Avandia, expressed that on occasion she would be purposefully locked within the factory by security guards even as she protested to be let out. Avandia employs over 700 workers to make dress pants for the American retailer Jones Apparel Group, which owns the Nine West and Gloria Vanderbilt brands.

5. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Guatemala*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991214567&Language=EN>

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document notes that forced child labor is a problem in Guatemala, especially near border areas. The document also notes that forced labor in other sectors is not considered an extensive problem. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

Guatemala has ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions 29 and 105 on forced labor and the abolition of forced labor. Additionally, the Constitution prohibits forced labor.

6. International Human Rights Law Institute. (2005). *In modern bondage: Sex trafficking in the Americas*. Chicago: Author. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/modern_bondage_oct07.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report assesses human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. According to the report, individuals are trafficked into Guatemala from El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua for commercial sexual exploitation. Women who are voluntarily smuggled are

sometimes trafficked into prostitution against their will upon arrival in Guatemala. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

Guatemala has ratified ILO Convention 29 concerning forced labor and ILO Convention 105 concerning the abolition of forced labor.

7. National Labor Committee, & Center for Studies and Support for Local Development. (2007). *Harvest of shame*. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.nlcnet.org/admin/media/document/guatemala/legumex_report.pdf

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Broccoli, Cantaloupe, Coffee, Frozen Fruit, Frozen Vegetables, Honeydew

This report describes the forced labor of girls from age 12 through 17 at Legumex, a processor and exporter of nontraditional agricultural products to the United States. The majority of Legumex's exports are sold to Superior Foods Company in Watsonville, California. The report references forced child labor in the production of the following goods, broccoli, cantaloupe, coffee, frozen vegetables and fruit, and honeydew melon. The Legumex factory is divided into two departments, preparation and processing. In preparation, children cut, sort, and inspect vegetables and fruit. In processing, children cook, freeze, and seal produce into boxes for shipping. The girls are forced to work alternate shifts, working a day shift one week, from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and then switch to a 14-hour night shift the following week, from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. The report found that girls at Legumex are forced to work long hours, are not paid overtime, suffer from malnutrition, have not finished primary school, and are denied legal benefits. The report also names ARLUSA and INPROCSA as companies in Guatemala that use child labor. The methodology for this report is not mentioned.

Under the Guatemalan Labor Code, Guatemalans cannot work before age 15. Guatemalan laborers cannot work more than 48 hours per week, must be paid at least minimum wage, and have the right to national holidays, vacation, social security, and health care.

8. Understanding Children's Work Project. (2003). *Understanding children's work in Guatemala*. Rome: Author. Retrieved May 8, 2008, from http://64.233.169.104/search?q=cache:F_KRCWTvLWcJ:white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/gua___national_report.pdf+understanding+childrens+work+in+guatemala+ucw&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=6&gl=us

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Mining, Quarrying
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This interagency report provides information regarding child labor in Guatemala involving research, data collection, and analysis in order to assess and create strategies geared at improving the well being of children in Guatemala. Within the report, child

domestic servants (mostly girls) who are forced to work in private homes for long hours and without benefits are mentioned. The report also found that many children who work in the field of mining and quarrying are often forced to work in slave-like conditions to pay off debts for their parents, while facing health hazards, such as lung and skin disease, blindness, and loss of limb due to the dangerous working conditions.

Statistical information within the report is drawn primarily from a national living condition survey conducted in 2000 which surveyed 7,276 households totaling 38,000 persons. The report also utilized smaller scale studies, government reports, and agency documents as contributing information.

9. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Guatemala: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 7, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100641.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document reports that Guatemala is a transit and destination country for women trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Guatemalan law prohibits human trafficking, and those that are responsible for trafficking offenses can face 7 to 12 years in prison. Government officials are working with international organizations for training in combating crimes of sexual and commercial exploitation, with an emphasis on the trafficking of children.

GUINEA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Anti-Slavery International. (2003). *Sub regional project on eradicating child domestic work and child trafficking in West and Central Africa*. London: Author. Retrieved February 18, 2008, from <http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/Code%20of%20Conduct%20English%202003%20for%20PDF.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

In this report, Guinea is cited as one of nine countries that participated in a sub-regional consultation/meeting on child labor, particularly domestic work, held in Togo in December 2002. The focus of the meeting was to define terminology and identify some guidelines to assess child labor in the domestic sector. Representatives from Guinea also asked to become part of a sub-regional network, to be called “Action Group Against Child Work and Trafficking/Child Domestic Workers.” The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child Soldiers Global Report: Guinea*. London: Author. Retrieved May 7, 2008, from <http://www.childsoldiers.org/document/get?id=777>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering

This report states that during 2001 and 2002 children as young as age 15 were being recruited into government militias. The use of Guinea as a rear base by the Sierra Leonean and Liberian armed political groups led to the recruitment. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Colombant, N. (2008, January 13). Guinea’s children face threat of abandonment, trafficking. *VOA News*. Retrieved February 18, 2008, from <http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/2008-01/2008-01-13voa21.cfm?CFID=262032256&CFTOKEN=64972847>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Trade

This article covers the case of 11 Guinean children who were rescued from suspected child traffickers. The report recounts many of the same issues that other news agencies and nongovernmental organizations (NGO) have reported on child trafficking. Children who are trafficked are coerced into domestic service, plantation work, and small-scale

commerce. Some children who escape turn to the streets to beg. This article does not discuss specific goods or crops produced in the agricultural sector.

4. Girls ‘beaten, raped.’ (2007, June 15). *News 24*. Retrieved February 2, 2008, http://www.news24.com/News24/Africa/News/0,,2-11-1447_2130361,00.html

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Mining, Trade
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Mining, Trade

This article features the Human Rights Watch (HRW) report (included in this bibliography) on girl child laborers in domestic work. It describes girls being kept in slave-like conditions, including being subjected to rape and physical abuse. Both boys and girls are trafficked from neighboring countries for forced work in mines, on the streets in petty commerce, and in domestic service.

5. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.) *Guinea*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved March 28, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/GUINEA.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Electricians, Fishing, Gold Mining Granite Quarries, Mechanics, Mining, Plumbers, Portering, Sand Quarries, Shoe Shining, Soldiering, Trade, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This report notes that Guinea is a source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and unspecified forms of forced labor. It appears that victims are trafficked into Guinea for purposes of forced labor, and victims leaving Guinea have been trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation. Child victims of trafficking work in domestic servitude, diamond mining camps, and the agricultural industry. Child labor was also cited as a problem in this document, and common occupations of children include child soldiering in militias, subsistence farming, domestic labor, unspecified informal work, gold mining, fishing, petty commerce, small-scale mining, granite and sand quarries, apprenticing for mechanics, electrical work and plumbing, traders, porters, and shining shoes. The most recent estimate in 2001 showed that 30.5 percent of boys and girls between age 10 and 14 were economically active. The document did not provide information regarding methodology.

6. Guinea: Child Trafficking from Mali Revealed by Car Crash. (2003, February 22). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved February 18, 2008, from http://www.africanewssearch.com/olink.php?ARG1=http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=38542&SelectRegion=West_Africa&SelectCountry=GUINEA&ARG2=48724

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Mining
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Mining

This article describes an account of how a car accident in Guinea uncovered a child trafficking network between Mali and Guinea. An investigation revealed that eight Malian girls, all under age 17, were en route to Guinea to work as domestic servants. These girls became victims of trafficking by women who brokered the arrangements and also collected the girls' salaries. The car accident and the resulting investigation exposed an active and commonplace child trafficking problem in Guinea. In addition to domestic service, children are also trafficked and forced to work in mines.

7. Guinea: Children Exploited, Abandoned, Sold into Slavery. (2008, February 7). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved February 18, 2008, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=76619>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Trade, Unspecified

This article investigates the increase in the prevalence of street children, especially in Conakry, and notes that it is a population that is vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking. Trafficked children perform agricultural work on plantations or in petty trade. The increase in street children is attributed to children who run away from abusive family situations, or who are abandoned by families or orphaned by the AIDS epidemic. The article does not specify crops or goods produced in the agricultural sector.

8. Guinée Stat Plus. (2006, October). *Étude de base sur le travail des enfants en Guinée: Rapport d'analyse des résultats* [Foundational study of child labor in Guinea: Report analyzing the results]. Conakry, Guinea: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Firewood Collection, Fishing, Furniture, Gold Mining, Laundry, Metalwork, Mining, Porterage, Quarries, Sewing, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Trade, Transportation, Woodworking

This report is based on a combination of surveys and more extensive interviews. Researchers conducted 40 interviews with officials responsible for legislation and child protection, 80 interviews with employers in the informal sector, 40 interviews with operators of mines and quarries, 80 interviews with employers in the agricultural sector, and 96 focus groups, all evenly distributed across Guinea's eight administrative regions.

A nationally representative survey of 2,661 households and a set of questionnaires addressed to the responsible officials of the 123 communities in which those households were located was also included.

Approximately 73.4 percent of the 6,037 children between age 5 and 17 included in the household survey had engaged in some type of work in the previous week—61.4 percent of them in domestic labor, 23.9 percent in agriculture, 6 percent in commerce, and 4.7 percent in mines or quarries. The remaining 5 percent worked in cattle farming, transport, or fishing. Other tasks performed by children include sewing, shoe shining, street vending, woodworking, furniture making, laundry, portering, and metal working. Over 90 percent of working children worked for their families without pay, and nearly 60 percent worked less than four hours per day. Less than 1 percent worked to pay off a family debt. Over 20 percent had suffered some kind of wound or illness during the previous week, and over 45 percent were exposed at some point to dust or fumes.

Although the child laborers (as well as the employers) who participated in focus groups saw advantages—a potential source of income and skills—as well as disadvantages to their work, both children and adults interviewed generally identified the most important causes of child labor as the poverty and illiteracy of the parents. This report is based on a combination of surveys and more extensive interviews.

9. Human Rights Watch. (2007a). *Bottom of the ladder: Exploitation and abuse of girl domestic workers in Guinea*, 19, 8(A). New York: Author. Retrieved January 26, 2008, from <http://hrw.org/reports/2007/guinea0607/guinea0607text.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Trade

According to this report, girls in Guinea are sent by their families to live and work with relatives, or to the homes of strangers to engage in domestic work. These are long-standing practices that make girls vulnerable to exploitation, forced labor, and abuse. The report discusses how such internal migration for jobs, education, and foster care leads to the trafficking of children into agriculture, market labor, begging, and sexual exploitation. The report also discusses how children are recruited into domestic labor and relates stories of coercion, abandonment, poverty, and abuse. Girls working in domestic labor are often times unpaid, live in slave-like and hazardous conditions, and experience deprivation and psychological, physical, and sexual abuse. The methodology used for this report involved interviewing 40 girls, both current and former domestic workers, as identified by several NGOs working in the area of child labor and exploitation. Interviewees of different ages, backgrounds, and current life circumstances were used.

The Government of Guinea has legislation that protects children from abusive labor and delineates the rights of children. The government has also been active in participating in international measures to combat child trafficking and child labor, such as raising awareness, adopting safeguards, and prosecuting violators. Local NGOs engage in

research and data collection on the treatment of children, and operate shelters and programs for victims of trafficking.

10. Human Rights Watch. (2007b). *Guinea: Thousands of girls face abuse as domestic workers: New Government and UNICEF should take action against exploitation and abuse*. New York: Author. Retrieved January 26, 2008, from <http://www.hrw.org/english/docs/2007/06/15/guinea16151.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report summarizes the findings of a comprehensive report published by HRW on girls in domestic work in Guinea (included in the bibliography). The girls are recruited into domestic service under the guise of opportunities for school and better living conditions, but are trafficked to Guinea and forced to work as domestic servants. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Guinea*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved March 28, 2008, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsguinea2005.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Gold Mining, Granite Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Sand Mining, Trade, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document states that both forced labor and child labor are widespread problems in Guinea. It was estimated that there were 309,000 working Guinean children between age 10 and 14 in the year 2000, with about equal gender distribution. Additionally, the source states that child labor is more prevalent in rural versus urban areas, and that most children are employed in subsistence farming, domestic labor, petty commerce, prostitution, the informal labor market, and in the mining of gold, diamonds, granite, or sand,. Trafficking in women and children also occurs, sometimes internally from rural to urban areas, but primarily into prostitution.

In 2003, Guinea ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 138 on the minimum age for work and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

12. International Labour Organization. (2007). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning worst forms of child labour Convention No. 182 for Guinea*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 28, 2008 from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Cashews, Cocoa

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This document notes that Guinea ratified the ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor, and reports on the country's efforts to address the current child labor situation. Guinea is a source and destination country for the trafficking of children for purposes of forced labor in the agricultural, diamond mining, and domestic labor industries. Children are also engaged in labor practices on cocoa plantations, but the source does not note to what degree or in what capacity. Additionally, Muslim children who are entrusted by their families to spiritual leaders for development purposes are often forced to perform various unspecified tasks including but not limited to begging.

The document reports on a number of efforts made by the government to monitor and reduce the incidence of children working in the worst forms of child labor. In 2004, the national government enlisted a plan of action to combat human trafficking, and Guinea has been party to the ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour regional program designed to combat child labor practices in cocoa plantations specifically. The Guinean government was also asked to attend to the AIDS epidemic, which has left at least 28,000 orphans—children particularly vulnerable to becoming involved in the worst forms of child labor—in its wake.

13. International Monetary Fund (2004). *Guinea: Poverty Strategy Paper Progress Report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 16, 2008 from <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2004/cr04375.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report describes the macroeconomic, structural, and social policies related to economic growth and poverty reduction in Guinea. There is brief mention that a study on child labor will be conducted as it relates to economic and social policies. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. Kpogomou, L. E., & Camara, Y. (n.d.). *Étude sur le trafic et le travail domestique des enfants en Guinée financée par Anti-Slavery International: Rapport (Provisoire)* [Study on the trafficking and the domestic labor of children in Guinea, financed by Anti-Slavery International: (Provisional) Report]. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/ACEEF_Trafic_Enfants_Guinée.doc

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Mining, Street Vending

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Mining

This report is based on interviews with 212 working children under age 18, 84 boys and 128 girls, in the urban centers of eight prefectures chosen for their location in industrial, cosmopolitan, or border regions. Most children surveyed had been sent by their families to work as domestic laborers; however, many of the other children worked as street vendors, selling water, food, candy, or fruit among other items. The majority of the children were not in school, and many, particularly those living in the households of relatives, did not receive any payment for their work. Most of the children were Guinean, but five came from Sierra Leone, one from Senegal, and one from Nigeria. Only 62 had three meals a day and less than half had guardians or employers who took responsibility for their care when they were ill, while the majority worked seven days a week, up to eighteen hours a day, and were subject to corporal punishment. The researchers believe, on the basis of unspecified previous information, that organized child trafficking takes place in the mining regions of Forécaréah, Kindia, Kérouané, and Siguiri, but that is not demonstrated in this report. Four boys interviewed in the prefecture of Forécaréah and one girl interviewed in the prefecture of Kindia worked in mines.

15. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2007). *OCHA Guinea situation report*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 28, 2008, from [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2007.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/YSAR75NPSEfull_report.pdf/\\$File/full_report.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2007.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/YSAR75NPSEfull_report.pdf/$File/full_report.pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Soldiering

This Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs report presents an overview of humanitarian work in Guinea. The report discusses proceedings of a three-day seminar on child trafficking, supported by the United Nations Children's Fund. The seminar, held in Conakry, focused on the reasons for child trafficking and the negative consequence of trafficking, including the exploitation of children. Participants at the seminar discussed identification of trafficking and ways to stop trafficking of children for domestic servitude and soldiering. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. Opoku-Agyemang, L. (2005, October 28). West Africa: Combating child trafficking. *Ghanaian Chronicle*. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from <http://www.afrika.no/Detailed/10719.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Fishing

Child Trafficking: Fishing, Unspecified

This article describes the efforts of the West African nations, particularly Ghana, to combat child trafficking. Guinea is mentioned as a destination country for trafficking. Ghanaian children trafficked to Guinea are involved in the fishing industry. Guinea is also cited as one of several African nations that signed a multilateral agreement to

strengthen inter-governmental cooperation to combat child trafficking in West and Central Africa.

The author estimates that over 1,000 children are involved in dangerous labor in fishing communities within the country and sub-region. The author further estimates that more than three to four hundred Ghanaian children trafficked into Guinea and The Gambia on the west coast are involved in the fishing industry.

17. The Protection Project. (2005). *Human rights report: Sierra Leone*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from <http://protectionproject.org/leone.doc>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

The report states that Sierra Leone is primarily a country of origin for trafficking in children, listing it as within the top 10 countries of origin for children trafficked from Africa. The source notes that children from Sierra Leone are sexually exploited in the refugee camps in Guinea. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

18. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Mali*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/mali.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document notes that both women and children from Mali are subject to trafficking and forced labor. Women are trafficked and forced into prostitution, while female children are trafficked and forced into domestic labor in Guinea. Generally, boys from Mali are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire and enslaved on cotton farms. No further details regarding child labor in the production of goods are included.

19. Republic of Guinea: Humanitarian Country Profile. (2007). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from <http://www.irinnews.org/country.aspx?CountryCode=GN&RegionCode=WA>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing, Mining, Soldiering, Trade
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This article states that children have been adversely affected by Guinea's collapsing economy, and that many are required to work to supplement their family's income. The article notes that 25 percent of children between age 5 and 14 are engaged in some form of labor, including farming, petty commerce, fishing, small-scale mining, and child soldiering in militias. The article also notes that Guinea is a destination country for child trafficking, with children being trafficked for forced labor in agriculture, diamond mines, domestic servitude, and sexual exploitation, and that the government has signed an agreement with Mali to prevent child trafficking between the two countries' borders. Although agricultural work is mentioned, the article does not specify the type of crops produced.

20. République de Guinée, Ministère des Affaires Sociales and Ministère de l'Emploi, & United Nations Children's Fund Guinée. (n.d.). *Étude sur les "enfants travaillant dans les mines et carrières"* [Study of "children working in mines and quarries"]. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency and International Organization—République de Guinée, Ministère des Affaires Sociales and Ministère de l'Emploi, and UNICEF Guinée

Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Gold Mining, Granite Quarrying, Millet, Rice, Sand Quarrying, Trade

For this study, researchers interviewed 10 percent of the child laborers and three local experts at each of the chosen sites—six in the mining regions of Upper Guinea and an unspecified number in the quarrying regions of Lower Guinea. The researchers held at least two focus groups for children and one focus group for other members of the population. A total of 377 children were interviewed in the mining regions and 330 in the quarrying regions.

Gold mining is a family occupation in which the men and older boys excavate the gold-bearing sand and clay while the women and younger children wash and sift it to separate out the precious metal. The work involves long days of heavy labor under a hot sun with exposure to dust and to mercury. Most of the children interviewed complained of constant headaches. If not engaged in mining, these children may also be put to work farming rice, millet, or cattle, or involved in trade.

Most quarrying is done by formal enterprises that do not employ children, but mostly boys still work as stone-crushers on the fringes of these larger enterprises. They are at risk of respiratory ailments, muscle and bone damage, and hearing loss. Children in this region may also be employed in domestic labor and market vending.

Mining and quarrying are the focus of all activity in these extremely poor communities, and children grow up working alongside their parents or guardians in a process of social reproduction which practically excludes other options. To change this situation, according to the researchers, it is necessary to reorient the direction of children's lives toward school, through provision of preschools, construction of primary and secondary schools, improvements in the quality of instruction, special attention to the education of

girls, and access to vocational training. These measures should also be accompanied by a public education campaign, including community radio broadcasts in local languages and institutional decentralization, and by comprehensive attention to the needs of children and adults in these communities, including support for alternative income-generating activities and provision of health services.

21. Ross, W. (2007, June 17). Guinea girl workers 'face abuse.' *BBC News*. Retrieved March 28, 2008, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/6755277.stm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This article reports that abuse and exploitation of girls working in the domestic labor sector of the economy is a rampant problem in Guinea. Young girls, some of whom are victims of human trafficking, are forced to work up to 18 hours a day, are subject to beatings with whips, sticks and electrical cords, are refused the right to an education, and are often unpaid. According to the article, most of the employers of such domestic laborers are middle class women in urban areas of the country. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

22. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved March 28, 2008 from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm>

Source: Government—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Vending

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Mining, Shoe Shining, Vending

This report indicates that Guinea is a source, transit, and destination country for trafficking in humans for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Internal trafficking is known to occur between the upper and middle regions of the country, which are generally more rural and poorer than other areas. The report acknowledges some gender differences. Specifically, girls are more often trafficked into domestic servitude and sexual exploitation, while boys are more commonly used in forced labor situations as street vendors, shoe shiners, beggars, miners, and agricultural laborers. Girls from Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, and Senegal are also trafficked to Guinea for work in domestic services or for sexual exploitation. Guinean men are also trafficked, although less frequently, within the country as agricultural laborers. Specific crops of goods produced in the agricultural sector were not discussed. The report acknowledges the existence of organized trafficking networks from China, India, and Greece.

23. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Guinea: Country report on human rights practices—2007*. Retrieved March 28, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm>

Source: Government—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report made few departures from what was reported the previous year (referenced above) with the exception of added details related to human trafficking routes and types of child labor performed. In June 2007, it was learned that tens of thousands of young girls were employed in domestic service and were subjected to physical and sexual abuse. The report also stated that most of the work performed by children is in the mining, commerce, and agricultural industries, and that the absence of children working in factories is due to the fact that manufacturing is not a lucrative or widespread industry in Guinea.

According to the report, internal trafficking of men, women, and children for illegal labor and sexual exploitation is more common place than transnational trafficking, although both forms have been reported. Trafficking from poor, rural areas of upper Guinea to the urban areas of the country was particularly common, and it was asserted that Guinea is a transit country for trafficking to Europe along the West African network because of lax passport and visa requirements. Children were reportedly trafficked for agricultural, begging, mining, and domestic work, and girls under age 14 were involved in prostitution. Although agricultural work was mentioned, the report does not provide information on specific crops or goods produced in the agricultural sector.

The U.S. Department of State has designated Guinea as a Tier 2 country because it has failed to comply fully with the minimum standards set forth to combat trafficking in persons. The report does note, however, that Guinea is making efforts to come into full compliance, despite inadequate resources. While Guinea continued to make strides in raising awareness about the issues and in protecting known victims, the government did little in the past year in regards to combating trafficking via legislation and law enforcement.

24. WAO Afrique. (2007). Guinea: Schoolboys, drivers, rural radios' animators, traditional communicators were trained on children rights and needs. *Dzitri*, 4. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://www.waoafrique.org/eng/info/dzitri_14.html

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report is in reference to a workshop sponsored by the *Action Contre L'Exploitation des Enfants et des Femmes* on child trafficking in Guinea. The focus of the workshop was raising awareness or sensitizing the public to the prevalence and dangers of child trafficking. Before the participants tackled methods to address child trafficking, they first

defined child trafficking and discussed its consequences for children, families, and communities. Three activities were the focus of the sensitization campaign: (1) rural radio emissions on child trafficking; (2) training schoolboys to present sketches, poems, and other performances to highlight child trafficking; and (3) training (bus) drivers or transporters to be vigilant and attentive to passengers, particularly those accompanied by children. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

GUINEA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. African People's Solidarity Committee. (2007, February 5). *All diamonds are blood diamonds protest*. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://www.apscuhuru.org/campaigns/diamonds/february5_pressstatement.xhtml

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Diamond Mining

This press statement was released by the African People's Solidarity Committee, an organization that works for African liberation. The press statement was sparked by an international diamond conference in New York, in which the diamond industry addressed conflict or 'blood' diamonds. The statement cites forced labor and slave-like conditions in the diamond industry, and makes reference to strikes incited by the conditions of the diamond industry in Guinea. The source does not provide any further details related to the production of goods.

2. Colombant, N. (2008, January 13). Guinea's children face threat of abandonment, trafficking. *VOA News*. Retrieved February 18, 2008, from <http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/200801/20080113voa21.cfm?CFID=262032256&CFTOKEN=64972847>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Trade

This news report covers the case of 11 Guinean children who were rescued from suspected child traffickers. The report recounts many of the same issues that other news agencies and nongovernmental organizations (NGO) have reported on child trafficking. Children who are trafficked are coerced into domestic service, plantation work, and small-scale commerce. Some children who escape turn to the streets to beg. The document does not provide further details of crops or goods produced in the agricultural sector.

3. Girls 'beaten, raped.' (2007, June 15). *News 24*. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://www.news24.com/News24/Africa/News/0,,2-11-1447_2130361,00.html

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Mining

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Mining, Trade

This news report concentrates on the Human Rights Watch report on female child laborers in domestic work, including in Guinea. However, the article also notes that both boys and girls are trafficked from neighboring countries to Guinea for forced work in

mines, on the streets in petty trade, and in domestic service. Further details about the use of forced child labor in mining were not provided.

4. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.) *Guinea*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved March 28, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/GUINEA.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This fact sheet notes that Guinea is a destination country for women and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and unspecified forms of forced labor. Child victims of trafficking are found to work in domestic servitude, diamond mining camps, and the agricultural industry. The document did not provide information regarding methodology and it does not further discuss the goods produced in the agricultural sector.

5. Guinea: Child trafficking from Mali revealed by car crash. (2003, February 22). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved February 18, 2008 from http://www.africanewssearch.com/olink.php?ARG1=http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=38542&SelectRegion=West_Africa&SelectCountry=GUINEA&ARG2=48724

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Mining

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Mining

This news report is an account of how a car accident in Guinea uncovered a child trafficking network between Mali and Guinea. An investigation revealed that eight Malian girls, all less than age 17, were en route to Guinea to work as domestic servants. The girls were trafficked by women who brokered the arrangements and also collected the girls' salaries. The car accident and the resulting investigation exposed an active and commonplace child trafficking problem in Guinea. In addition to domestic service, children are also trafficked and forced to work in mines. Further details about the use of forced child labor in mining were not provided.

6. Guinea: Children exploited, abandoned, sold into slavery. (2008, February 7). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved February 18, 2008, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=76619>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Trade, Unspecified

This news report investigates the increase in the prevalence of street children, especially in Conakry, and notes that it is a population that is vulnerable to exploitation and

trafficking. Trafficked children perform agricultural work on plantations or in petty trade. The increase in street children is attributed to children running away from abusive familial situations, being abandoned by families, and orphaned by the AIDS epidemic. The source does not provide further details on the goods produced in the agricultural sector.

7. Human Rights Watch (2007). *Bottom of the ladder: Exploitation and abuse of girl domestic workers in Guinea*, 19, 8(A). New York: Author. Retrieved January 26, 2008, from <http://hrw.org/reports/2007/guinea0607/guinea0607text.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Trade

According to this report, girls in Guinea are sent by their families to live and work with relatives, or to the homes of strangers to engage in domestic work. These are long-standing practices that make girls vulnerable to exploitation, forced labor, and abuse. The report discusses how such internal migration for jobs, education, and foster care leads to the trafficking of children into agriculture and other non-production-based industries. The report also notes that children are forced to work in agriculture, begging, domestic labor, and trade; though specific information related to production of goods was not available. The methodology used for this report involved interviewing 40 female domestic and former domestic workers, as identified by several NGO's working in the area of child labor and exploitation. Females of different ages, backgrounds, and current life circumstances who all engaged in domestic work were interviewed.

The Guinean government has legislation that protects children from abusive labor and delineates the rights of children. The government has also been active in participating in international measures to combat child trafficking and child labor, such as raising awareness, adopting safeguards, and prosecuting violators. Local NGOs engage in research and data collection on the treatment of children, and operate shelters and programs for victims of trafficking.

8. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Guinea*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved March 28, 2008, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsguinea2005.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document notes that forced labor occurs in Guinea, particularly in the trafficking of women and girls for forced participation in commercial sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

The Labour Code of Guinea prohibits forced labor and Guinea has also ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 29 on forced labor and Convention 105 on the abolition of forced labor.

9. International Labour Organization. (2007). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182 for Guinea*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 28, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This document notes that Guinea ratified ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor, and reports on the country's efforts to address the current child labor situation. Guinea is a source and destination country for the trafficking of children for the purposes of forced labor in the agricultural, diamond mining, and domestic labor industries. Additionally, Muslim children who are entrusted by their families to spiritual leaders for development purposes are often forced to perform various unspecified tasks including, but not limited to, begging.

The document reports on a number of efforts made by the government to monitor and reduce the incidence of children working in the worst forms of child labor. In 2004, the national government enlisted a plan of action to combat human trafficking, and Guinea has been party to the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour Regional Programme, which is specifically designed to combat the use of child labor at cocoa plantations. The Guinean government was also asked to attend to the AIDS epidemic, which has left at least 28,000 orphans in its wake; these children are particularly vulnerable to becoming involved in the worst forms of child labor.

10. Kpogomou, L. E., and Camara, Y. (n.d.). *Étude sur le trafic et le travail domestique des enfants en Guinée financée par Anti-Slavery International: Rapport (Provisoire)* [Study on the trafficking and the domestic labor of children in Guinea, financed by Anti-Slavery International: (Provisional) Report]. London: Author. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/ACEEF_Trafic_Enfants_Guinée.doc

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Mining

This study discusses the trafficking of children in Guinea. According to the findings, children are trafficked within and to Guinea from Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone for domestic labor. The researchers believe, on the basis of unspecified previous information, that organized child trafficking takes place in the mining regions of Forécaréah, Kindia, Kérouané, and Siguiri, but that is not demonstrated in this study. Four boys interviewed

in the prefecture of Forécaréah and one girl interviewed in the prefecture of Kindia worked in mines.

This study is based on interviews with 212 working children less than age 18, of whom 84 were boys and 128 were girls. The interviews were conducted in the urban centers of eight prefectures chosen for their location in industrial, cosmopolitan, or border regions.

11. Opoku-Agyemang, L. (2005, October 28). West Africa: Combating child trafficking. *Ghanaian Chronicle*. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from <http://www.afrika.no/Detailed/10719.html>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Fishing, Unspecified

This news article is about the efforts of West African nations in combating child trafficking. Guinea is mentioned as a destination country for the trafficking of Ghanaian children for work in the fishing industry. Guinea is also cited as one of several African nations that signed a multilateral agreement to strengthen inter-governmental cooperation to combat child trafficking in West and Central Africa.

The author estimates there are over 1,000 children involved in dangerous labor in fishing communities within Guinea and its sub-regions. He further estimates that more than three to four hundred Ghanaian children trafficked into Guinea and the Gambia on the west coast are involved in the fishing industry.

12. Republic of Guinea: Humanitarian Country Profile. (2007). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from <http://www.irinnews.org/country.aspx?CountryCode=GN&RegionCode=WA>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This country report states on Guinea that children have been adversely affected by the country's collapsing economy, and that many are required to work to supplement their family's income. It also notes that Guinea is a destination country for child trafficking for the purpose of forced labor in agriculture, diamond mines, domestic servitude, and sexual exploitation. The Guinean government has signed an agreement with Mali to prevent child trafficking between the two countries' borders. Although agricultural work is mentioned, the report does not specify the type of crops produced.

13. Ross, W. (2007, June 17). Guinea girl workers 'face abuse.' *BBC News*. Retrieved March 28, 2008, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/6755277.stm>

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Domestic Labor

This article reports that abuse and exploitation of girls working in the domestic labor sector of the economy is a rampant problem in Guinea. Young girls, some of whom are victims of human trafficking, are forced to work up to 18 hours a day; are subject to beatings with whips, sticks, and electrical cords; are refused the right to an education; and are often unpaid. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

14. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved March 28, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm>

Source: Governmental Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Begging, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Street Vending

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Mining, Shoe Shining, Street Vending

The 2007 *Trafficking in Persons Report* indicates that Guinea is a country of origin, transit, and destination for trafficking in humans for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Internal trafficking is known to take place between the upper and middle regions of the country, which are generally more rural and poorer than other areas. The report acknowledges some gender differences; specifically that girls are more often trafficked into domestic servitude and sexual exploitation, while boys are more commonly utilized in forced labor situations as street vendors, shoe shiners, beggars, miners, and agricultural laborers. Girls from Nigeria, Ghana, Mali, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Senegal, and Guinea-Bissau are also trafficked to Guinea for work as domestics or for sexual exploitation. Additionally, Chinese women and girls are trafficked to Guinea for sexual exploitation. Guinean men are also trafficked, although less frequently, within the country as agricultural laborers. Specific crops of goods produced in the agricultural sector were not discussed.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Guinea: Country report on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved March 28, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100485.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report notes that the trafficking of adults in Guinea occurs for the purpose of sexual exploitation and other unspecified forms of labor. Trafficking from rural areas of Upper Guinea to urban areas is particularly common. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

GUINEA-BISSAU: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Berman, Eric G., & Florquin, Nicolas (Ed.). (2005). *Armed and aimless: Armed groups, Guns, and human security in the ECOWAS region*. Geneva, Switzerland: Small Arms Survey. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/files/sas/publications/b_series1.html

Source: Other—Book

Child Labor: Soldiering

This book discusses the destructive effect of the presence of small arms in West Africa. In assessing Guinea-Bissau, the authors note that approximately 600 children fought during the armed conflict of 1998 to 1999 and that children well under age 16 participated. The book does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2008). *Child soldiers global report—2004*. London, UK: Author. Retrieved June 25, 2009, from http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering

This report indicates that no children under age 18 were reported as serving in the armed forces in Guinea-Bissau, but that children under age 16 can legally be enlisted in military service by their parents. The previous report from 2004 estimates that of the thousands involved in the armed conflict of 1998 to 1999, only 119 children were officially demobilized. However, these thousands of children are not mentioned in this current report. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Countries Create New Body to Probe Child Trafficking. (2001, August 1). *UN Wire*. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from http://www.unwire.org/unwire/20010801/16404_story.asp

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article acknowledges the problem of child trafficking in Central and West Africa, referring to the estimated 200,000 children who are trafficked annually in the region. The article notes that Guinea-Bissau is one of eight West African nations to form a new body to investigate and combat child trafficking. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. Crianças: Guiné-Bissau ainda tem um longo caminho a percorrer [Children: Guinea-Bissau has a long way to go]. (2006, June 1). *Noticias Lusofonas*. Retrieved August 14, 2009, from <http://www.noticiaslusofonas.com/view.php?load=arcview&article=14681&category=news>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article discussed issues of child protection and children's rights in Guinea-Bissau. According to the article, child protection has taken a back seat to the political and military problems of the country. Children have very little or no rights, and child labor is far too common in Guinea-Bissau. Children are involved in domestic labor, sexual exploitation, and unspecified labor in the informal market, where approximately 54 percent of children age 6 to 14 work. Child trafficking is mentioned to occur in the country; however, the article does not discuss the labor sectors where victims of trafficking are found. Child domestic workers are treated poorly and experience sexual abuse. Additionally, there is a lack of labor inspection in the informal market sectors. Moreover, there is a lack of collaboration between the police and the courts. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Economic Community of West Africa States. (n.d.) *State of children in ECOWAS: Achievements since 1990*. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from <http://www.ecowas.int/ips/ii/child/en/president.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Carpentry, Domestic Labor, Tailoring, Trade

This document states that 65 percent of children work in Guinea-Bissau and offers general information regarding the gender division of child labor in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) countries. Boys in West Africa generally engage in agriculture and various trades, such as tailoring, carpentry, and auto repair, while girls perform paid and unpaid domestic work and some petty trades. No case-specific information was offered for Guinea-Bissau.

6. Global March Against Child Labor. (2005). *Worst forms of child labor data: Guinea-Bissau*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/guinea-bissau.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Soldiering, Trade, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Trade

This document provides general statistics and instances of the worst forms of child labor in Guinea-Bissau. According to the document, 36.73 percent of children age 10 to 14

were economically active in the year 2000. Children were forced by their parents to work as street traders or as agricultural laborers. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. Goujon, E. (2006, July 7). African states sign up to fight human trafficking. *Agence France Presse*. Retrieved September 26, 2007, from LexisNexis.

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This article discusses regional trafficking in persons, especially women and children, across ECOWAS and Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) for the purpose of forced labor and prostitution. Guinea-Bissau was among the 26 countries to acknowledge and address trafficking in persons, signing an action plan to combat trafficking through border security, documentation of citizens, as well as education. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. Instituto De Mulher e Crianca and Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa. (2006, November). *Abuso e Exploração Sexual de Menores na Guiné-Bissau* [Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children in Guinea-Bissau]. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved August 14, 2009, from http://www.unicef.org/wcaro/WCARO_Bissau_Pub_AbuseSexualExploitChildren-pt.pdf

Source : Government Agency—Instituto De Mulher e Crianca and Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report was prepared by the Institute of Women and Children and discusses sexual exploitation of children in Guinea-Bissau. Although the main focus of this study is child sexual exploitation, the report also provides a breakdown of unspecified child labor by region. It notes that the northern regions of Oio, Cacheu, and Biombo have the highest percentage of children involved in paid labor and work 4 or more hours per day. Regions in the south, Bolama, Quinara, and Tombali have the highest number of children that are not paid for their labor. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. International Organization for Migration. (n.d.). *IOM assistance programme for the return and reintegration of trafficked children in West Africa*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 17, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/about_migration/IOM_Return_Reintegration_WA_2006_eng.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document outlines a program of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) designed to locate and return minors who are victims of trafficking in Burkina Faso, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Mali, and Senegal. Additionally, the program offers the returning victims reintegration assistance consisting of psychological and medical attention, financial assistance, and vocational training. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

10. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Nigeria*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved September 27, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/nigeria.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document states that internal trafficking in persons exists in Guinea-Bissau. The report then addresses trafficking in Africa, broadly, and notes that internal trafficking of women and children is used to meet the demand for cheap household labor, farm labor, and prostitution. It is unclear whether these sectors relate to those trafficked within Guinea-Bissau. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. Nigeria: ILO Raises Alarm over Rise in Child Trafficking. (2003, June 13). *Africa News Service*. Retrieved September 26, 2007, from the Academic Search Premier.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the International Labor Organization's concern over the increase of child trafficking in Nigeria. According to the article, Guinea-Bissau is a destination country for children from Nigeria who are sold into servitude as domestic servants, agricultural workers, and prostitutes. There is no further information of goods produced in the agriculture sector.

12. International Organization for Migration. (2006, November 22). *Traditional Practices Being Abused to Exploit Children in West Africa, Warns IOM*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/newsArticleAF/cache/offonce?entryId=12007>

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Begging

Forced Child Labor: Begging

This article states that in Guinea-Bissau, parents send their children to friends, family, or Koranic schools in order for their children to receive an education. However, these practices have left children vulnerable to trafficking and abuse from the masters of the

Koranic schools. Children trafficked to these schools are forced to beg in the streets. The article mentions the multilateral cooperation agreement signed by ECOWAS and ECCAS countries and a program of IOM which aims to assist victims of trafficking. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006). *Multiple indicator cluster survey: Guinea-Bissau*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from http://www.childinfo.org/files/MICS3_GuineaBissau_FinalReport_2006_Fr.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This document analyzes the results of a survey conducted in Guinea-Bissau to assess the situation of children within the country and to monitor progress toward goals established at the World Summit for Children held in 1990. The nationally representative survey, conducted by the United Nations Children's Fund with the collaboration of the Government of Guinea-Bissau, obtained a random sample of over 4,500 households in both rural and urban locations. According to this document, about 5.1 percent of children age 5 to 4 in Guinea-Bissau participate in paid work, while roughly 9.7 percent engage in unpaid work outside of their household. A much larger percentage of children (over 71.8 percent) engage in some domestic work: cooking, shopping, cleaning, washing clothes, fetching water, and caring for children. When considering paid and unpaid work, domestic work of over four hours per day, and/or other family work, 65.4 percent of children were classified as "currently working." The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2002). *Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Guinea-Bissau*. CRC/C/15/Add.177. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/e2834880b0048b80c1256bd600477524/\\$FILE/G0243512.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/e2834880b0048b80c1256bd600477524/$FILE/G0243512.pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Soldiering, Unspecified

This document represents the concluding remarks of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. The committee notes the exploitation of children in Guinea-Bissau is a serious problem that is worsening. The number of children involved in the informal sector particularly concerned the committee. The committee also noted that children were involved in the recent armed conflict as combatants. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Country reports on human rights practices: Guinea-Bissau*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78739.htm>

Source: Government—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cashews, Domestic Labor, Trade

Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

This document addresses child trafficking and exploitive child labor in Guinea-Bissau. Within Guinea-Bissau, children were found working in the informal sector, mostly in street trading, domestic labor, and farm labor. Children were also withdrawn from school during the annual cashew harvest. There is no methodology listed, nor is there any additional information on goods produced through agriculture.

GUINEA-BISSAU: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Global March Against Child Labor. (2005). *Worst forms of child labor data: Guinea-Bissau*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/guinea-bissau.pdf>

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Trade

This document provides general statistics and instances of the worst forms of child labor in Guinea-Bissau. According to the document, children were forced by their parents to work as street traders or as agricultural laborers. The document does not discuss the crops produced in the agricultural sector.

2. Goujon, E. (2006, July 7). African states sign up to fight human trafficking. *Agence France-Presse*. Retrieved September 26, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

This article discusses regional trafficking in persons, especially women and children, across the Economic Community of Western African States and the Economic Community of Central African States countries for forced labor and prostitution. Guinea-Bissau was among the 26 countries to acknowledge and address trafficking in persons, signing an action plan to combat human trafficking through border security, documentation of citizens, as well as education. The article uses the term forced labor, but not in reference to goods.

3. Nigeria: ILO raises alarm over rise in child trafficking. (2003, June 13). *Vanguard*. Retrieved September 26, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Agriculture

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This news article discusses the International Labor Organization's concern over the increase of child trafficking in Nigeria. According to the article, Guinea-Bissau is a destination country for children from Nigeria who are sold into servitude as domestic servants, agricultural workers, and prostitutes. There is no additional information on sectors listed. The term forced labor is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

4. Over 100 Pakistani migrants intercepted in Guinea-Bissau. (2006, October 4). *Radio France Internationale*. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This document states that Guinea-Bissau is a transit country for Pakistani nationals being trafficked to Europe by trafficking networks. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this article.

5. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Nigeria*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved September 27, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/nigeria.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This document states that internal trafficking in persons exists in Guinea-Bissau. The report then addresses trafficking in Africa, broadly, and notes that internal trafficking of women and children is used to meet the demand for cheap household labor, farm labor, and prostitution. It is unclear whether these sectors relate to those trafficked within Guinea-Bissau. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. (2009). *The World Factbook—Guinea-Bissau*. Retrieved March 30, 2009, from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pu.html>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Central Intelligence Agency

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

The United States lists Guinea-Bissau on the Tier 2 Watch List because of its failure to address severe forms of trafficking in persons. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

GUYANA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Alleyne, O. (2007, January 26). Child labour fight gets \$32.9M boost: Over 760 children to benefit. *Stabroek News*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from <http://www.stabroeknews.com/index.pl/article?id=56512596>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Fishing, Freight Handling, Logging, Mining, Sawmills, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Transportation

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article, published in a Guyanese newspaper, discusses a large grant distributed among eight institutions working with the Educare Guyana project to eradicate child labor in the country. Educare Guyana concentrates resources on issues of child labor that fall under the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor (WFCL); no mention is made of Guyana ratifying the convention. According to the project, WFCL in Guyana include prostitution, vending, begging, logging, mining, sawmilling, freight handling, fishing, and conducting minibuses; while trafficking for unspecified purposes takes place as well. No further information about child labor in the aforementioned industries is provided in the article.

2. Amnesty International. (2005). *Excerpts from Amnesty International annual report on trafficking in persons*. London: Author. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from http://www.amnestyusa.org/women/trafficking/pdf/annual_report_mentions.pdf?id=22206bf5db866ac180256f82005825a6

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document includes a short section on violence against Guyanese women and girls, including trafficking, and states that it is a significant problem; however, it does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods. According to the document, the Guyana Human Rights Association has reported that Amerindian girls from mining communities are trafficked for forced prostitution to unmentioned locations.

3. Bureau of Statistics, Guyana. (2001). *Guyana multiple indicator cluster survey*. Retrieved October 25, 2007, from http://www.childinfo.org/MICS2/newreports/guyana/GuyanaMICS00_Rprt.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Bureau of Statistics, Guyana

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Family Business, Unspecified

This report provides a summary of the findings of the 2000 Guyana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), carried out by the Guyana Bureau of Statistics. The survey's objective was to gather information to assess the situation of children and women in Guyana as a basis for future action. It covered a nationally representative sample of 4,800 urban and rural households and included a child labor module. The survey classified children as currently working if they had either done paid or unpaid work for a non-household member or done four or more hours of household chores or other family work. The survey found that 27 percent of children 14 and younger were working, 16 percent of whom worked on family farms or businesses performing unspecified tasks; boys had a higher incidence of working than girls (29 percent to 25 percent); the interior of the country saw almost twice the proportion of working children (45 percent) as the urban (22 percent) or rural coast (26 percent) areas; 2 percent of children were engaged in paid work, while 13 percent did unpaid work for a non-household member; 1 percent of children performed domestic work (cooking, shopping, cleaning, washing clothes, fetching water, and caring for children) for more than four hours per day; only 9 percent of children from the interior engaged in unpaid work, compared to 13 percent on the urban and rural coast; 39 percent of children from the interior engaged in work on a family farm or business, compared to 11 and 14 percent respectively on the rural and urban coast.

4. Bureau of Statistics, Guyana. (2005). *Baseline study on the worst forms of child labour in Parika, Guyana*. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from <http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/library/paprika.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—Bureau of Statistics, Guyana

Child Labor: Agriculture, Boat Repair, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Freight Handling, Retail, Service Industry, Street Vending, Transportation, Tree Cutting, Unspecified, Welding

This report, written by the Guyana Bureau of Statistics, is based on interviews conducted with 381 people, 133 of them are children involved in WFCL (defined in the report as work injurious to the health, social, or academic development of children under age 18) in Parika, Guyana and its surrounding areas. The survey focused on children producing goods and services intended for sale and excluded those engaged in the production and processing of goods and services for themselves and their families. Of the 133 children surveyed (114 boys and 19 girls), 32 percent worked as street vendors, 17 percent in agriculture, 17 percent in fishing, 10 percent in retail, 7 percent as freight handlers, and 19 percent in other areas. These other areas include handymen, tree cutting, domestic cleaning, push cart/horse cart transporting, welding, shop labor, boat painting and servicing. Daily, children generally earn G\$1000 (Guyanese dollars) (US\$5) and work from 3 to 12 hours. Child laborers surveyed ranged in age from 5 to 17, they were predominately of East Indian heritage (67 percent), and generally had poor school attendance records. Although most of the children surveyed had some form of physical protection (if necessary) on the job, some reported suffering injuries such as burns, wounds, and bruises on a regular basis. Eye infections, falls, and fractures were also

reported, but were much less frequent. The document states that Guyana has ratified ILO Convention 182.

5. Cabral, C., & Speek-Warnery, V. (2005). *Voices of children: Experience with violence*. Georgetown, Guyana: Ministry of Labour, Human Services and Social Security, Red Thread Women's Development Programme, & UNICEF-Guyana. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/guyana/children_violence_01.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Guyana Ministry of Labor, Human Services and Social Security; International Organization and NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Retail, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Trade

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This study was commissioned by the Guyana Ministry of Labor, Human Services and Social Security and carried out in partnership with the Red Thread Women's Development Program and the United Nations Children's Foundation (UNICEF). It sought to assess the impact of different forms of violence on the lives of Guyanese children. Child exploitation, consisting of child labor and child sexual exploitation, was included in the study as a category of violence against children. The study included a survey of nearly 4,000 randomly selected children age 5 to 17 from Guyana's 10 administrative regions. The survey found that child labor mainly involved, but was not limited to, agricultural activities carried out for the child's family. Other types of child labor included domestic labor, retail work and market/street vending. The study's description of child sexual exploitation involved the trafficking of young Amerindian girls from rural villages to the coast or to mining camps for the purpose of prostitution.

6. Child labour. (2007, July 28). *Stabroek News*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from <http://www.stabroeknews.com/index.pl/article?id=56525608>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Freight Handling, Poultry, Street Vending, Trade, Unspecified

This article is an editorial published in a Guyanese newspaper. It was written in response to the Guyanese Minister of Labour's criticisms of the preliminary findings of a child labor study performed by Educare Guyana. As of December 2007, only the study's preliminary findings had been released to the media. The article uses some known examples of child labor in Guyana to make clear that the country has a problem. To provide a specific example of child labor in Guyana, the article cites another article published in March 2007 in *Stabroek News*, in which 11- and 14-year-old brothers working on a poultry farm were interviewed. Child labor in Guyana, according to the article, includes trade in markets and on the street, freight handling, and unspecified forms of general labor.

7. Committee set up to probe child marriages, child labour at Cane Grove. (2007, May 13). *Stabroek News*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from <http://www.stabroeknews.com/index.pl/article?id=56520151>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article, published in a Guyanese newspaper, discusses the formation and activities of a committee set up in Cane Grove, Guyana to deal with child labor and child marriages. Although the article focuses more heavily on the issue of child marriages, it does note that children skip school to work at the behest of their parents. The term child labor was used in the article, but not specifically in reference to the production of goods.

8. Danns, G. K. (2003). *Guyana: The situation of children in the worst forms of child labour: A rapid assessment*. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/library/rapid_assessment/raguy.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Freight Handling, Logging, Mining, Retail, Rice, Sawmills, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Trade, Transportation

This assessment is based on quantitative and qualitative data collected through surveys of 100 child workers and 13 employers, focus group discussions with relevant governmental and NGO actors, and general observations in eight communities located within 5 of Guyana's 10 regions. Focus group participants cited child workers in agriculture, rice mills, street/market vending, bus conducting, mining, prostitution, fishing, logging, sawmilling, freight handling, domestic service, retail, and waitressing. The child worker survey found children working in most of these areas with street/market vending and agriculture among the predominant activities. The work done by the children depended strongly on the main economic activities of each community, with few job types being limited to a single community. Children worked in agriculture across all communities; mining, logging, and sawmilling were restricted to Parika, Bartica, Charity, and Corriverton; and fishing was prevalent in Parika and Corriverton. Nearly half of the children surveyed worked with or for relatives. Only 26 percent of children surveyed were not paid for their work and monthly earnings ranged from G\$3,000 (Guyanese dollars) to G\$21,000 (G\$188=US\$1). Work hours ranged from 1 to 18 hours per day, with 77 percent working four or more. Children surveyed ranged in age from 5 to 17 and were predominately male (83 percent). Seventy-two percent of children surveyed said they were comfortable with their working conditions, while 22 percent reported having been hurt on the job.

The assessment mentions that Guyana ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1991. It also notes Guyana's ratification of ILO Convention 182 in 2003.

9. Dummett, J. (2004, April 18). Child labour prevalent in Mahaica, Mahaicony area. *Stabroek News*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from <http://www.stabroeknews.com/index.pl/article?id=6213351>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Coconuts

This document is a letter to the editor published in a Guyanese newspaper that discusses child labor in “home” coconut manufacturing “plants” in the towns of Mahaica and Mahaicony on the east coast of Demerara. The author states that children as young as age 8 are made to work long hours in these plants in unsanitary conditions for low pay.

10. Efforts intensified to combat child labour. (2007, October 28). *Stabroek News*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from <http://www.stabroeknews.com/index.pl/article?id=56531957>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article, a general news item published in a Guyanese newspaper, discusses three measures to be taken by the Educare Guyana project as part of its anti-child labor campaign. The first measure involves awareness-raising on child labor laws in Guyana with all stakeholders. The second and third measures entail work with local welfare officers to help track and engage out-of-school and working children and the development of a local database of “at risk” and working children. The term child labor is used in the article, but not specifically in reference to the production of goods.

11. End Child Pornography, Child Prostitution and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes International. (n.d.). *Guyana*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved November 17, 2007, from Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Database.

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This webpage discusses child prostitution and trafficking in persons in Guyana, but it does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods. The work locations of Guyanese prostitutes are detailed on the webpage and it is stated that many of them are children. Regarding trafficking, the webpage states that there is trafficking of women and girls from Suriname to Guyana for the purpose of prostitution.

12. Gomes, G. (2006, May 1). Bills passed on overtime payment, child labour. *Stabroek News*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.stabroeknews.com/index.pl/article_archive?id=53808634

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This news article discusses the specifics of a number of bills recently passed by Guyana's parliament that addresses holiday pay, overtime, child labor, and licenses. The bill pertaining to child labor—the Employment of Young Persons and Children Bill—allows young persons (age 15 to 17) to be employed, but prohibits them from doing industrial work that could compromise their health, safety, or morals. The bill also calls for any employer of a young person to register that young person's name, date of birth, and condition of employment; and to allow the Chief Labor Officer to inspect that register at any time. The term "child labor" is used in the document, but not specifically in reference to the production of goods.

13. Guyana's private sector urged to help curb child labour in the country. (2005, July 20). *Caribbean Media Corporation News Agency*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

The article provides the details of a one-day child labor seminar held in Georgetown, Guyana in which representatives of the private sector, UNICEF, and ILO spoke. The article also cites Guyana child labor statistics from the 2001 MICS and an unidentified UNICEF study. These statistics include the following: 27 percent of Guyanese children age 5 to 14 were involved in child labor (MICS); located on the urban coast and nearly double the 26 percent located on the rural coast (MICS); and 25 to 40 percent of children in Charity and its environs were child laborers (UNICEF). Also mentioned is an ILO-International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC)/Canadian Government regional Caribbean project on child labor that involves Guyana and five other countries, but no further details regarding this project are provided. This article uses the term child labor, but not specifically in reference to the production of goods.

14. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Guyana*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/guyanacsls2003report.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Family Business, Fishing, Mining, Retail, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Trade
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report, written by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), states that child labor is prevalent and some forced child labor for the purpose of sexual exploitation exists in Guyana despite the country having ratified both ILO Conventions 138 and 182 on child labor and Conventions 29 and 105 on forced labor. The report states that child labor occurs in the following sectors: agriculture, small-scale mining, fishing, prostitution, domestic service, waitressing, retail in family shops, and vending on the

street or in the market. The ICFTU points out that Guyanese children under age 14 are not allowed to work in the industrial sector, but may work for any company that employs a relative.

15. International Labour Organization. (2007). *Individual direct request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 14, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document provides an ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) response to a report issued by the Government of Guyana regarding the measures taken by the country to implement ILO Convention 182. CEACR makes a number of requests to the government for information on measures taken or envisaged to overcome perceived shortcomings in Guyanese laws as they relate to compliance with Convention 182. Other requests were for further information regarding other actions taken and programs implemented by the government to promote compliance with Convention 182 and the success attained by those programs. The document notes that both child labor and forced child labor exists in commercial sexual exploitation, and other forms of unspecified child labor also occur. The document does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. International Organization for Migration. (2005). *Exploratory assessment of trafficking in persons in the Caribbean Region: The Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, The Netherlands Antilles, St. Lucia, Suriname*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/studies_and_reports/exploratory_assess.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Agriculture
Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report states that trafficking in persons in Guyana occurs mainly within the country and primarily involves Guyanese women and girls trafficked for the purposes of prostitution and domestic service sometimes leading to forced labor. Most of these women and girls are trafficked from the interior of the country to the coast to engage in prostitution, other sex work, and domestic service to at mining camps within Guyana to engage in sex work. The document also notes that families, including children, are in debt bondage in the agricultural sector, although specific goods are not mentioned. Further details regarding this form of labor exploitation are not available from the source.

The aforementioned data was gathered through 34 key informant interviews.

17. Khan, A. (2005, November 11). *Eliminating child labour—A focus of government*. Guyana Government Information Agency. Retrieved November 17, 2007, from <http://www.gina.gov.gy/archive/daily/b051112.html>

Source: Government Agency—Government Information Agency, Guyana

Child Labor: Trade, Unspecified

This document discusses the negative effects that child labor has on children and the efforts made by the government of Guyana to reduce and eliminate the phenomena. These efforts include the establishment of a National Steering Committee on child labor in 2003, government poverty reduction programs that target child labor such as the Social Impact Amelioration Program and the Basic Needs Trust Fund, investment in education, a pilot project done in cooperation with ILO in Parika, and a national sensitization meeting. The pilot project in Parika was designed to target 250 children from 50 families and aimed at providing income generating activities to families with children engaged in child labor and preventing susceptible siblings from becoming involved in child labor. The document mentions vending as a specific child labor activity, but does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods.

18. La Rose, M. (2006, February 2). Program launched to combat worst forms of child labour. *Stabroek News*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.stabroeknews.com/index.pl/article_general_news?id=43311947

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Freight Handling, Service Industry, Street Vending, Trade

This article discusses the Educare Guyana project designed to combat WFCL. Steps being taken by the Guyanese authorities to combat WFCL include amendments to legislation setting the minimum working age at 15 and penalizing parents for involving their children in child labor. Also noted was the establishment of a National Steering Committee on Child Labor by the Guyanese government to recommend policies and programs that would eliminate WFCL. Types of child labor mentioned include vending in markets or on the street, agriculture, cleaning in restaurants, and freight handling. The Educare Guyana program will focus on two groups: children currently engaged in exploitive labor or the WFCL, and children with the potential to fall into the first category.

19. La Rose, M. (2007, July 9). Child labour woes seen in study. *Stabroek News*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from <http://www.stabroeknews.com/index.pl/article?id=56524175>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sawmills, Trade
Child Trafficking: Drug Trade, Sexual Exploitation

This article highlights the preliminary findings of a 2007 child labor study undertaken by Educare Guyana. As of December 2007, the full report had not yet been released. The study involved interviews with 6,000 school-age children (age 6–17) who were either in school, drop-outs, or out of school in Regions Two through Six and the cities of Georgetown, Linden, and Bartica. Its main goal was to ascertain the extent of WFCL in Guyana. Preliminary data made clear that WFCL were evident in legal work settings (i.e., settings where children age 15 to 17 were legally able to work) where children were found to be exposed to hazardous tasks that affect their health, safety, or morals. The main reasons for child labor, according to the study, were economic, and the majority of children interviewed that were both out of school and below age 15 were involved in working activities that lasted two or more hours a day. Of those children in the 15-to-17 age group covered in the study, an estimated 90 percent were working in and exposed to hazardous types of work. This included work in sawmills, exposure to chemicals, heavy duty machinery and equipment, and vending markets. Also noted is that isolated cases of WFCL were found in the area of teenagers being trafficked and pulled into commercial sex activities and into drug-trafficking gangs. Caring for siblings was another type of child labor mentioned, but not included as a WFCL.

The study was the first phase of a two phase program. Phase two will involve the Educare Guyana project implementing pilot programs designed to enable school children to remain in school and receive a basic education. These will include feeding programs, remedial after school clubs, parental involvement and education, and the provision of nine-month skills training programs including numeracy and literacy, information technology, and counseling for children age 15- to 17- who had dropped out of school.

20. Marcus, N., Khan, H., Andaiye, de Souza, K., & Peake, L. (2004). *You talking 'bout everybody story: An exploratory study on trafficking in persons in Guyana*. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from <http://www.yorku.ca/ishd/library/redthreadtrafficking.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Freight Handling, Sawmills, Trade
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report states that most Guyanese trafficking in persons takes place within the country and involves women and girls being taken from the interior to the coast to work as prostitutes. Women and girls are also taken to mining locations within Guyana and to neighboring countries to engage in prostitution, but on a smaller scale. Additionally, children in Guyana work in domestic labor, trade, and freight handling. The document also states that some children are sent by their parents to work in sawmills, although further information on this activity is not provided.

21. Mining deaths. (2005, June 20). *Stabroek News*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from <http://www.stabroeknews.com/index.pl/article?id=22378894>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Fishing, Gold Mining

This article focuses on the challenges facing the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission, but devotes a paragraph to a child worker age 16, who was killed in a gold mining accident. The article points to the need to confront the child labor problem in Guyana. The author mentions fishing as another industry in which child labor is a problem and calls on the Ministry of Labour and Human Services to act.

22. Nadir flays child labour report. (2007, July 27). *Stabroek News*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from <http://www.stabroeknews.com/index.pl/article?id=56525461>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report discusses the reaction of Guyana's Minister of Labour, Human Services and Social Security to the preliminary findings of child labor research undertaken by the Educare Guyana program. According to the Minister, the findings were premature and Educare Guyana needed to find some sort of child labor problem in order to justify its funding and existence. He added that if, after seeing Educare's data, it was determined that Guyana had WFCL, he would work to eradicate them. The report also includes portions of an interview given by the Director of Educare Guyana regarding these preliminary findings. The term child labor is used in the report, but not in reference to the production of goods.

23. NGO in project to combat child labour in Region Three. (2006, July 17). *Stabroek News*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.stabroeknews.com/index.pl/article_archive?id=56499660

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This news article discusses a planning session held by Educare Guyana in Region Three. During the session, the head of Educare Guyana spoke about the problem of child labor in the country and noted the project's main goals, which include raising awareness of child labor, institutional strengthening and policy development, and strengthening of the education system. According to the article, the first step in the project's implementation is the creation of a database of the children who have dropped out of school during the past two to three years. This would be followed by Educare making contact with the families of those children, identifying their needs and developing mechanisms to enable the children to attend school. Finally, the project would also provide skills training programs to these children. The term child labor is used in the article, but not specifically in reference to the production of goods.

24. Pegus, C. (2006a). *A review of child labour laws of Guyana—A guide to legislative reform*. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/library/legislative_reviews/review-child-labour-law-guyana.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This study, commissioned by ILO, reviews the laws on child labor in Guyana, within the context of ILO Conventions 138 and 182 and accompanying ILO Recommendations 146 and 190. The study was part of a wider project in which the child labor laws of six Caribbean countries were reviewed. The goal of the study was to identify gaps and inconsistencies in Guyana's child labor laws and to provide a guide for legislative reform that would ensure compliance with the above-mentioned conventions.

Overall, the document found that Guyana's laws were largely in compliance with ILO Conventions 138 and 182; however, a few gaps in legislation were noted along with the lack of a coherent, explicit policy on child labor. Regarding ILO Convention 138, Guyanese law was in compliance, but did not set limits on the age of children legally able to work at home outside of school hours. Regarding ILO Convention 182, the document states that there are Guyanese laws in place to protect children from hazardous work, but that there is not explicit identification of what constitutes such work. Also, there was no criminal offense for child trafficking and the laws regarding commercial sex activities exclude the possibility of male victims. At the time of this writing, Guyana had already established a steering committee on child labor to make recommendations on child labor policy and the Trafficking in Persons bill. This bill, which is before the Parliament, would bring the country into total compliance with ILO Convention 182. The term child labor is used in the study, but not specifically in reference to the production of goods.

25. Pegus, C. (2006b, May 4). *Regional meeting on child labour: Combating child labour—Lessons learnt and the way forward*. Retrieved November 14, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/childlabour/reports/Report_of_ILO_Child_Labour_Meeting.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document summarizes the proceedings of a meeting of agencies involved in the ILO Caribbean Sub-Regional Project on Child Labor, but does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods. Child and adult trafficking is mentioned, as is the special provision for the protection of children from commercial sex activities contained in Guyana's Trafficking in Persons Act; however, no specific information is provided on routes, victims, etc. This document mentions Guyana's Combating Trafficking in Persons Act as an example of how countries can implement legislation that allows them to meet the requirements of ILO Convention 182 in areas relating to the trafficking of children, sexual exploitation, debt bondage, and forced labor.

26. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Guyana*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/guyana.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sawmills, Textiles, Trade
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this document, sectors using child labor include agriculture, sawmilling, domestic service, street vending, and textile factories. However, the document does not suggest that children are trafficked to engage in the types of work listed. Regarding trafficking, the document states that Guyana may be a destination country for trafficked women and children and that internal trafficking may also exist. Children are also said to be trafficked from Suriname to Guyana for sexual exploitation.

Laws designed to combat child trafficking include the Criminal Law Offense Act, which prohibits the procurement of women by threat, intimidation, false pretenses, false representation, or administration of drugs. This law also prohibits child prostitution. No other government efforts are mentioned.

27. Richards, P. (2002, October 28). Child labor blights islands in the sun. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article discusses the research and general findings of ILO's investigation into WFCL in the Caribbean. Some of those who carried out the research were interviewed, including George Danns, the researcher who carried out the ILO Rapid Assessment of the WFCL in Guyana. In the interview Danns states that child labor is a serious problem in the country and involves children from all ethnic groups. The term child labor is used in the article, but not specifically in reference to the production of goods.

28. Some 35 child labourers discovered in Parika area—Shadick. (2006, January 3). *Stabroek News*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from <http://www.stabroeknews.com/index.pl/article?id=40305838>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article discusses remarks made by the Guyanese Minister of Labour, Human Services and Social Security at a year-end press conference. The Minister mentioned that 35 children were involved in unspecified forms of child labor in Parika in 2005. These children were discovered by a committee looking into child labor and were placed on "attachment" and in various training programs. The term child labor is used in the article, but not specifically in reference to the production of goods.

29. Stuart, A. (2005, July 20). Child labour here seen as significant—poverty fuelling problem, Yankana tells seminar. *Stabroek News*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.stabroeknews.com/index.pl/article_archive?id=24675062

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Boat Repair, Domestic Labor, Freight Handling, Garbage Collection, Logging, Mechanics, Mining, Retail, Sawmills, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Transportation, Unspecified

This article outlines the proceedings of a seminar held in Guyana on the prevention and eradication of the WFCL. The purpose of the seminar was to identify effective strategies and activities to eliminate and prevent child labor in the Caribbean. The document also outlines the work done as part of an ILO-IPEC Caribbean regional child labor project that includes the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. This project published rapid assessment and baseline survey research on child labor in the countries involved and completed a review of their child labor prevention legislation as well. Finally, the article cites findings from the 2001 MICS and a 1996 UNICEF study on child prostitution and sexual exploitation. The author then uses information from those studies to describe Guyana's child laborers. According to the article, Guyana's children work as miners, loggers, and sawmill operators (mainly in Bartica), vendors, general laborers, salespeople, freight handlers, bus conductors, farm hands, prostitutes, domestic servants, babysitters, waitresses, boat hands, mechanics, and garbage scavengers.

30. The working child. (2006, February 4). *Stabroek News*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.stabroeknews.com/index.pl/article_archive?id=43546036

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses some of the types of child labor that the author claims can be seen in Guyana. The types of labor include vending, construction, waitressing, domestic service, child care, and begging. The author states that many of the WFCL are not present in Guyana (i.e., slavery, child soldiers, and sweat shops), but that anecdotal evidence points to children being trafficked into Guyana and sold as wives to well-off older men or lured into prostitution and pornography.

31. Trafficking in Amerindian girls is not new. (2004, June 15). *Stabroek News*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.stabroeknews.com/index.pl/article_archive?id=8657783

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This editorial, published in a Guyanese newspaper, uses the term child labor, but not in reference to the production of goods. The author states that the exploitation and trafficking of young girls, especially Amerindian girls, is nothing new and cites a 1998

report on the Pomeroon-Supenaam region. This report contains evidence that proprietors of rum shops, discos, and hotels were recruiting girls as young as age 14 from Akawini, Moruka, St. Monica's, and elsewhere as "waitresses," but that the girls ended up working in the commercial sex industry.

32. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006). *Violence against children in the Caribbean Region regional assessment*. Panama: Author. Retrieved October 27, 2007, from [http://www.unicef.org/lac/Caribe_web\(1\).pdf](http://www.unicef.org/lac/Caribe_web(1).pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing, Freight Handling, Manufacturing, Mining, Retail, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Trade, Transportation, Unspecified

This document is a UNICEF review of literature on violence against children in the Caribbean. One type of violence included in the report is violence against children in the workplace. In the report's Guyana section, the findings of the 2001 MICS and Darns 2003 are summarized. These findings include the following: 27 percent of children between age 5 and 14 are economically active, with this number nearly doubling to 45 percent in the interior regions; most children are not involved in WFCL; children work in agriculture, street/market vending, retail, freight handling, transportation, manufacturing, mining, fishing, and prostitution; child laborers are usually paid below the minimum wage; and child laborers were often exposed to sun, rain, chemicals, sharp instruments and heavy machinery, with more than 22 percent reporting at least one on-the-job injury.

33. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2004). *Consideration of reports submitted by state parties under Article 44 of the Convention*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/9a78affeb522f20dc1256e6d0038946a/\\$FILE/G0440531.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/9a78affeb522f20dc1256e6d0038946a/$FILE/G0440531.pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document is the United Nations' response to a 2004 report submitted by Guyana. The response includes praise for the steps taken by Guyana to implement the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, statements of concern regarding specific phenomena involving children in the country, child labor among them, and recommendations. The term child labor is used in the document, but not in reference to the production of goods. The document also notes that the Committee welcomed Guyana's ratification of ILO Conventions 138 and 182.

34. U.S. assist Guyana draft laws to deal with illegal trafficking of persons. (2004, April 16). *Caribbean Media Corporation News Agency*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified
 Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article discusses statements made by the President of Guyana regarding child labor and prostitution, forced labor, and trafficking in people. He stated that he recognized problems in each of the above areas and that his government was drafting legislation to deal with each. No further information on the president's recognition of the problems or the laws being drafted to deal with them is provided. The term child labor is used in the document, but not specifically in reference to the production of goods.

35. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Guyana: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78894.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Logging, Manufacturing, Mining, Trade
 Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report provides a summary of the human rights situation in Guyana in 2006 and includes sections on child labor and trafficking in persons. The report states that child labor is a problem in Guyana and is visible throughout the capital city, especially child street vendors. It also states that some children perform hazardous work in the mining, logging, farming, fishing, and manufacturing industries. Regarding trafficking in persons, the report states that most trafficking in persons occurred internally and involved young women and girls trafficked for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and involuntary domestic servitude. Some women trafficked into the country came from the northern regions of neighboring Brazil.

36. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
 Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document states that Guyana is principally a source country for the trafficking of children internally for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. Most trafficking takes place in remote mining camps in the country's interior. Amerindian girls from the interior are also trafficked to coastal areas for sexual exploitation. In some instances, victims are abducted. The term child labor is used in the document, but not specifically in reference to the production of goods.

GUYANA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (n.d.). *Guyana*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved December 12, 2006, from ECPAT CSEC Online Database.

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Information presented in this source concentrates on human trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. No information regarding forced labor in the production of products is provided.

2. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003). *Internationally recognised core labor standards in Guyana*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 12, 2006, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/guyanacsls2003report.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This paper is part of a series for submissions to the World Trade Organization reviewing adherence to core labor standards. Guyana also ratified the International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions 29 and 105, and although the document claims forced labor is not a large-scale problem in Guyana, it notes its use in prostitution.

3. International Organization for Migration. (2005a). *Exploratory assessment of trafficking in persons in the Caribbean Region*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Adult Debt Bondage: Coconuts, Mining, Timber

This assessment was a preparatory study in advance of further International Organization for Migration research and involvement in Guyana. It notes that most examples of forced labor cited by the study's informants referred to sexual or domestic servitude, but adds that several key informants described forced labor in agriculture, particularly in the coconut sector, as well as in the timber and mining industries. Informants said adults are recruited or taken from their villages to work at the businesses and, because they are paid in company store credit instead of cash, accrue debt and enter into a type of debt bondage. The report notes workers are also sometimes beaten or otherwise abused, increasing their inability to return home. Victims are often Amerindian, from the interior of the country, and can be men or women. One former government official noted that it is common for the timber industry to recruit local and indigenous people to work as the harvestable forests retreat further into the back country where coastal people are not

likely to go to work, and where official oversight is less. The people are taken into unfamiliar places in remote areas, are charged exorbitant prices at the company store and are paid less than advertised, thus increasing the workers' debt and dependence on the company's owner. The report emphasizes much of the forced labor/debt bondage occurs in isolated areas and is not well documented in the literature although some people in far-removed coastal areas know of these practices.

Information for this document was gathered using several methodologies, including a literature review, collection and analysis of legal texts, and a field assessment. The field assessment consisted of a literature review, a review of available statistics, a national survey administered to participants at the national seminar on trafficking, and interviews with key informants.

4. International Organization for Migration. (2005b). *Legal review of trafficking in persons in the Caribbean*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This legislative and policy survey focuses on trafficking for sexual exploitation, but also mentions trafficking for labor. It notes Guyana is the only country among the seven target countries that has passed an anti-trafficking law. The report adds that Guyana's laws also prohibit child labor and forced labor but the laws are often not enforced and only minimal fines are imposed on employers for infractions. It recommends that collaborations on reforms of child forced labor laws should include ILO.

5. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Guyana*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 7, 2006, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/tajikistan.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This short country summary focuses on the trafficking of women and children in Guyana for the purposes of prostitution or sexual exploitation. No information regarding forced labor in the production of products is provided.

6. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: USAID's response*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document briefly reviews a U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) initiative to combat human trafficking in Guyana. It notes that women and girls are trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and domestic service. No information on forced labor in the production of products is available from this report.

7. U.S. Department of State. (2003). *Guyana: Country reports on human rights practices—2002*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2006, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Trafficking: Unspecified

The human rights report covering the year 2002 acknowledges that while the Guyana Constitution prohibits forced or bonded labor, there is evidence it occurs in Guyana. However, the evidence cited involves coercion of adults and children into prostitution rather than the production of products. The report also mentions trafficking is a problem. However, this report states it is not known if the transit involved any force, fraud, or coercion.

8. U.S. Department of State. (2004). *Guyana: Country reports on human rights practices—2003*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2006, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Trafficking: Unspecified

Trafficking for labor purposes was mentioned in this report, but the document did not specify sectors of employment or age groups of victims.

9. U.S. Department of State. (2005). *Guyana: Country reports on human rights practices—2004*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2006, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This update specifies prostitution as the main sector involved with trafficking. The report notes Guyana passed a law prohibiting trafficking in persons in 2004.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Guyana: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2006, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61730.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Debt Bondage: Mining
Child Debt Bondage: Mining
Trafficking: Mining, Timber

This report notes that 27 percent of the child population is engaged in child labor, including forced labor. The document does not specify any sector of labor except to mention reports of human trafficking for forced labor into the timber industry. It also states that the majority of trafficked women and children go to mining camps in the country's interior, where they can be restrained through debt-bondage, intimidation, physical abuse, and physical imprisonment. Most victims were sexually exploited and exposed to sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS. The report also outlined the Guyana government's anti-trafficking efforts, highlighting its continuous progress.

11. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Forced Labor: Timber, Sexual Exploitation

This report, produced annually by the U.S. Department of State for the U.S. Congress states Guyana is recognized as a Tier 2, country of origin, transit, and destination for trafficked adults and children. It states young Amerindian men are exploited under forced labor conditions in timber camps; girls are promised employment as domestics, waitresses, and bar attendants and are then trafficked into prostitution. In some instances, victims are forcibly abducted.

Guyana has ratified ILO Conventions 29 and 105, and the report presents evidence that the government is improving in its efforts to prosecute traffickers, protect victims, and prevent trafficking. It refers to some arrests of trafficking perpetrators and notes successful training initiatives have led to the identification of traffickers by local citizens. However, it cites that more effort needs to be made in the judicial system, and the training of rural officials in particular.

HAITI: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Ait-Hatrit, S. (2004, June 26). Les Restavec ou l'esclavage à Haiti [The *Restavèk* or slavery in Haiti]. *Afrik.com*. Retrieved January 15, 2008, from <http://www.afrik.com/article7405.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

In this interview with Afrik.com, Jean-Robert Cadet, author of *Restavek: A slave child in Haiti*, describes the *restavèk* system of slavery in Haiti. According to the article, historically children would work in the fields with their parents who were slaves. After slavery was abolished, people continued to use children as domestic workers, and today they still live in conditions similar to the preceding generations of slaves. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods in the document.

Haitian law prohibits hiring children under age 12 as domestic workers, but the law is not enforced. Children over age 12 can work as domestics, but they are supposed to go to school, have rest periods, and get medical care.

2. American Anti-Slavery Group. (n.d.). *Country report: Haiti*. Boston: Author. Retrieved January 12, 2008, from http://www.iabolish.org/slavery_today/country_reports/ht.html

Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This account of child slavery (known as *restavèk*) in Haiti's domestic labor industry says that children from age 4 to 15 are recruited from poor rural families. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods. There is no specific date of publication given on the website, but the copyright date listed at the bottom of the webpage is 2008.

3. Anti-Slavery International. (2002a, May 27–31). *The Relationship between child domestic servitude and the sexual exploitation of children*. London: Author. Retrieved February 27, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/archive/submission/submission2002-child_labour.htm

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

In this submission to the United Nations Human Rights Commission's Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, Anti-Slavery International notes that both boys and

girls work as domestic laborers in Haiti. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Anti-Slavery International. (2002b). *The Restavek practice: Child domestic servitude in Haiti*. London: Author. Retrieved January 14, 2008, from <http://www.antislavery.org/archive/submission/submission2002-restavek.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report is a submission to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, Geneva May 27–31, 2002. The report presents information on *restavèks* in Haiti. A report by the National Coalition for Haitian Rights confirms that, while some advances have been made, the practice of *restavèk* continues unabated. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Badawi, Z. (Moderator). (2002). *Forced labor: The world debate* [Online Video]. Cambridge: MIT World. Retrieved January 10, 2008, from <http://www.learnoutloud.com/Free-Audio-Video/Business/Economics/Forced-Labor-The-World-Debate/15501>

Source: Other—Video

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This source is a 44-minute video of a panel discussion on forced labor that includes Jean-Robert Cadet, who became a forced laborer in the Haitian *restavèk* system at age four and is today a college professor in the United States. Cadet discusses the *restavèk* system and recommends ways to improve the situation for child domestic servants. The video is available online at <http://mitworld.mit.edu/video/290>. The video does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods in Haiti.

6. Bernier, M. (2006, April). Travail des enfants: l'exemple de Haiti [Children's work: The example of Haiti]. *L'Amie, organisme de coopération internationale contribuant au mieux-être des enfants*. Retrieved February 3, 2008, from <http://www.amie.ca/images/AMIEavril06.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Trade, Transportation

L'Amie is an organization that works with street children in Cap Haitien. This article in its newsletter briefly discusses the child labor situation in Haiti, noting that children do a variety of tasks that are difficult to quantify. They include commerce, transporting goods, shoe shining, prostitution, agricultural work and domestic service. Apart from the brief

mention of child labor in agricultural production, there is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Beyond Borders. (n.d.). *Network launches 2nd Annual National Day Against Child Servitude*. Retrieved January 16, 2008, from http://www.beyondborders.net/national_day.html

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

According to the US-based organization Beyond Borders, placing children into unpaid forced labor in the home of another family was considered a normal practice in Haiti until recently. But public opinion of the *restavèk* system is beginning to change. Beyond Borders has worked with a group of Haitian organizations in the *Rezo Aba Sistem Restavèk la* (“Down with the Child Servitude System Network”). Their efforts to raise awareness feature child and adult survivors of the *restavèk* system; they also make a special effort to include more privileged children and young adults in activities and educate them about what life is like for *restavèk* children. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods. A specific date of publication is not given, but the date at the bottom of the website indicates that information was uploaded in 2006.

8. Caistor, N. (2007, March 27). Haiti’s hidden “child slaves.” *BBC News*. Retrieved January 15, 2008, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/6451267.stm>

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

This BBC report on the *restavèk* system describes the conditions that the children live in and the problems they face as they grow up. The report gives the example of Jeanette, who at age six began working as a *restavèk* in Port-au-Prince. The article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

9. Collectif Haiti de France. (2003, December). *Le double combat du Foyer Maurice Sixto: les enfants domestiques et une vision réaliste du phénomène social* [The double fight of Foyer Maurice Sixto: The child domestics and a vision of the social phenomena]. *Nouvelles Images d’Haiti*. Retrieved February 6, 2008, from http://www.collectif-haiti.fr/data/File/nih_21.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

The article discusses the work of the Foyer Maurice Sixto the, which was founded in 1989 and which works with children involved in *restavèk*. The organizations provides four years of education to children who arrive at the center from age 6 to 16, after which they are integrated into the local school system. In addition, children older than 16 who arrive at the center are eligible to enroll in vocational training for from two to three years.

The Foyer serves about 350 children as a day center. There is also a center at Léogâne, which helps transition children from the Foyer and street children back to their parents' homes. The Foyer receives financial support from Terre des Hommes in Geneva, the United Nations Children's Fund, and others. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

10. Delorme, J. (2004). *Haiti: Tarnished Children*. Brussels, Belgium: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Retrieved February 27, 2008, from <http://www.beyondborders.net/Programs/ASR/restavek-report.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Street Vending

Child Trafficking: Begging, Construction, Shoe Shining

The document mentions that children in Haiti work as domestic laborers, street vendors, shoe shiners, porters, beggars and prostitutes. A 2001 study carried out by the Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies [included in this bibliography], based on the findings of a survey of more than 7,800 households, found that approximately 173,000 children were working as restavèks.

11. Elliott, K. A. (2003). *Labor Standards and the Free Trade Area of the Americas*. Washington, DC: Peterson Institute for International Economics. Retrieved January 12, 2008, from <http://www.iie.com/publications/wp/03-7.pdf>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report, published by the Institute for International Economics, discusses how International Labour Organization (ILO) core labor standards—which include freedom from forced labor and the abolition of child labor—are being applied in various parts of Latin America. The report briefly references the child labor situation in Haiti, noting that the country has one of the highest percentages of working children age 10 through 14 in the region. The report also mentions Haiti's problems with forced child labor in domestic service. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods in Haiti.

12. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (n.d.). *Haiti*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved February 1, 2008, from the ECPAT CSEC database.

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This overview of commercial sexual exploitation of children in Haiti notes that very little information is available, but indicates that an estimated 10,000 children are involved. There were also reports of young boys trafficked for sexual exploitation to the Haitian town of Haut-Delmas. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods. Additionally, there is no date of publication for the information on this website; however, some information referenced became available after 2001.

The Centre d'Education Populaire, a nonprofit organization, works to help street children, offering a welcome center and raising public awareness about the problems facing street children and victims of sexual exploitation. Services are offered to help the children reintegrate into society.

13. Fernandez, V., & Tom, L. (2007, April 20). *UNICEF and partners help child domestic workers in Haiti regain their rights*. Port-Au-Prince: Haiti: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved February 1, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/haiti_39418.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This article discusses child domestic labor in Haiti and notes that approximately 173,000 children age 5 to 17 work in this sector. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

Additionally, the article mentions the work of the Foyer, a center for child domestic workers, which works to improve children's self-esteem and to provide services to former child domestic workers.

14. Free the Slaves. (2007, June 15). *In their own words: Helia LaJeunesse*. Retrieved February 27, 2008, from <http://www.freetheslaves.net/NETCOMMUNITY/Page.aspx?pid=368&srcid=386>

Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

The Free the Slaves website includes an interview with Helia LaJeunesse, a former child domestic servant. The interview recounts her experience as a child slave in the *restavèk* (child domestic slavery) system. The interview does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

15. Free the Slaves. (n.d.[a]). *Former child slave*. Retrieved February 4, 2008, from <https://www.freetheslaves.net/NETCOMMUNITY/SSLPage.aspx?pid=376&srcid=248>

Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

The Free the Slaves website describes the experiences of Cam-Suze, who was freed by the *Limye Lavi* (Light of Life) Foundation in Haiti. She began to work as a *restavèk* at the age of six. Through the *Limye Lavi* Foundation, Cam-Suze was rescued and reunited with her mother when she was 15, and now attends school. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods. There is no publication date for the information, but the date for the webpage is 2007.

16. Free the Slaves. (n.d.[b]). *What we do—Limye Lavi*. Retrieved January 14, 2008, from <http://www.freetheslaves.net/NETCOMMUNITY/Page.aspx?pid=291&srcid=240>

Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

This information from Free the Slaves website describes the work of Haitian nongovernmental organization *Limye Lavi*, which helps children trapped in *restavèk* (child domestic slavery). *Limye Lavi* works with communities to curb the use of child slavery in the domestic sector. They have initiated training programs for local leaders about the detrimental effects of *restavèk*, raised community awareness through use of local media, and facilitated community dialogue on the issue. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods. There is no publication date for the information.

17. Groupe d'appui aux repatriés et réfugiés. (2005, October 20). Haiti: Prochainement, une loi sanctionnant le trafic et la traite de personnes [Haiti: Coming next, a law penalizing trafficking and trade in persons]. *AlterPress*. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from http://www.alterpresse.org/article.php3?id_article=3442

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

In this article, the Haitian foreign minister, former general Herard Abraham, announced a series of measures to fight human trafficking, among them a law penalizing the practice. The law also addresses the *restavèk* system. The government plans to strengthen the “Brigade for Minors”—people trained to identify those who traffic in persons, and to assist victims—with the help of the Organization of American States. The government also intends to ratify some international human rights conventions, including the Minimum Age Convention and the Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. Haiti has ratified the two additional protocols to the United Nations Convention Against Illegal Traffic in Migrants and Transnational Organized Crime. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

18. Haiti: La ratification de deux conventions au profit des enfants, saluée par les Nations Unies [The ratification of two conventions to the profit of children, hailed by the United Nations]. (2007, June 8). *AlterPress*. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from <http://www.alterpresse.org/spip.php?article6085>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This news article reports on the Haitian Parliament's ratification of ILO Conventions 138 and 182: Minimum Age for Employment and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

19. *Haitian rights group calls on Haiti to end child trafficking*. (2006, August 23). New York: The National Coalition for Haitian Rights. Retrieved February 28, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?file=view_document.sql&TITLE=-1&AUTHOR=-1&THESAURO=-1&ORGANIZATION=-1&TOPIC=-1&GEOG=-1&YEAR=-1&LISTA=No&COUNTRY=-1&FULL_DETAIL=Yes&ID=2715

Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

According to this statement from the National Coalition for Haitian Rights, child slavery flourishes in Haiti today through the *restavèk* (child domestic slavery) system, which utilizes child labor for domestic work. The statement does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

20. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003). *Internationally recognised core labor standards in Haiti*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 14, 2008, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/haiticls2003report.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

This report notes that child labor in Haiti occurs in the domestic services sector and some children are engaged in *restavèk*, a form of domestic slavery.

In Haiti, children must be age 15 to work, with the exception of the domestic services sector where the legal age for work is 12. Additionally, domestic labor laws prohibit forced labor. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

21. International Labour Organization. (2001). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Haiti (ratification: 1958)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 8, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

In this individual observation, the committee discusses Haiti's *restavèk* system of child domestic labor. It notes that Haiti's Social Welfare and Research Institution plays a key role in the *restavèk* system, by issuing the permits needed to employ a child as a servant, visiting child servants, reporting any violence against them, etc. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

The ILO's International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor has been established in Haiti in order to assist the government in combating child labor, particularly the *restavèk* system.

22. International Labour Organization. (2003a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labor, Haiti*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 8, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

In this individual observation, the committee reiterates its observations regarding the employment of *restavèks*—children forced into domestic service who are often unpaid. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

23. International Labour Organization. (2003b). *Etude exploratoire sur l'exploitation sexuelle commerciale des enfants, Port-au-Prince* [Exploratory study on commercial sexual exploitation of children, Port-au-Prince]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/libro_haiti_contenido.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses the unlawful use of children for sexual exploitation in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

24. International Organization for Migration. (2006, April 12). *Assistance for children victims of human trafficking in Haiti*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/featureArticleAM/cache/offonce?entryId=12185>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This article notes that child labor is a problem in Haiti including forced child labor in the domestic services sector common in urban areas, and commercial sexual exploitation of

children found in Port-au-Prince. Children are also used as soldiers by armed groups in the country.

The article discusses an International Organization for Migration (IOM) initiative which reunited more than 70 internal child trafficking victims with their families. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

25. International Organization for Migration. (2008, February 5). *Child trafficking and abuse in Haiti* (Video News Release). Port-au-Prince, Haiti: Author. Retrieved February 28, 2008, from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pbnAM/cache/offonce?entryId=16514>

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

Forced Child Labor: Crime, Sexual Exploitation

The IOM has produced a video news release documenting the situation of Haiti's estimated 173,000 *restavèks*, children who are internally trafficked for slavery in domestic services. The video and its script can be downloaded from IOM's Video Vault at http://194.162.230.14/iom/cat_browseVNR.asp?catid=240. The article also mentions that after their service as *restavèks* some children are forced into other forms of labor such as crime and sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

26. Kane, J. (2004). *Helping hands or shackled lives? Understanding child domestic labor and responses to it*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved February 27, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=348>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report discusses child domestic labor worldwide. Regarding Haiti, it notes that the country has approximately 250,000 children involved in the domestic services sector, many under age 10. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

27. Reding, A. (2004). *Democracy and human rights in Haiti*. New York: World Policy Institute. Retrieved February 3, 2008, from <http://www.worldpolicy.org/projects/globalrights/carib/2004-Haiti.pdf>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Involuntary Child Servitude: Domestic Labor

This document discusses the *restavèk* system of child labor in which children engage in involuntary servitude in the domestic services sector. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

According to Haitian law, the minimum age for employment is 15, but an exception is made for the domestic services sector where the minimum age is 12.

28. Russell, C., & Liu, D. (2007, August 24). Kids forced into domestic servitude in Haiti. *MSNBC.com*. Retrieved January 8, 2008, from <http://www.nbc6.net/msnbcnews/13968206/detail.html>

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This news report discusses the *restavèk* child labor system in Haiti. Children in this system are forced to work as domestic laborers in third party households. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

29. Shekelford, M. (2006). *Haiti's dirty little secret: The problem of child slavery*. Washington, DC: Council on Hemispheric Affairs. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from <http://www.coha.org/2006/09/14/haiti%E2%80%99s-dirty-little-secret-the-problem-of-child-slavery/>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This article, published by the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, discusses the *restavèks* system of domestic labor in Haiti. It notes that most *restavèks* are girls from age 3 through 15. The article also notes that approximately 90,000 to 120,000 children in Haiti work under bonded labor conditions in unspecified sectors. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

30. Smucker, G. R., & Murray, G. F. (2004). *The uses of children: A study of trafficking in Haitian children*. Port-au-Prince, Haiti: U.S. Agency for International Development/Haiti Mission. Retrieved January 14, 2008, from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADF061.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Beans, Begging, Construction, Potatoes, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Sugar

This report, based on key informant interviews with relevant stakeholders such as sending parents, smugglers, employers, and children, as well as interviews with filter sources such as individuals or groups with a working knowledge of trafficking circuits in Haiti, seeks to examine the issue of child trafficking in the country. Among its topics are

a closer look at the social norms that influence child labor in general and the *restavèk* child labor system in particular, which may include some agriculture work.

31. Sommerfelt, T. (2002). *Child domestic labour in Haiti*. Oslo, Norway: Fafo Institute for Applied Social Science. Retrieved February 26, 2008, from <http://www.fafo.no/ais/other/haiti/childlabour/EEDH%20Report%20draft%20english.pdf>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report explores children's involvement in domestic labor in Haiti including the reasons for their involvement and the social perception of using children as domestic laborers. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

32. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005, December 27). *Enfants des rues en Haiti* [Street children in Haiti]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 8, 2008, from <http://www.alterinfos.org/spip.php?article781>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Car Washing, Portering

This article reports on the thousands of children living on the streets of Haiti's capital, Port-au-Prince, noting that many children wash cars, carry suitcases or beg in order to survive. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

33. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006). *Child alert: Haiti*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 4, 2008, from [http://www.unicef.org/childalert/haiti/content/Child%20Alert%20Haiti%20\(En\).pdf](http://www.unicef.org/childalert/haiti/content/Child%20Alert%20Haiti%20(En).pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Crime, Domestic Labor, Messengers, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

The document, which assesses a broad array of children's rights issues in Haiti, mentions that children perform domestic tasks, work as beggars, and in other unspecified forms of labor. Children are also involved in criminal activity through gangs, which also use children as messengers. Some children are also involved in forms of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

34. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2002). *Initial reports of states parties due in 1997: Haiti*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 29, 2008, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/e0742e60f1c1eccec1256c3000302437/\\$FILE/G0242693.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/e0742e60f1c1eccec1256c3000302437/$FILE/G0242693.pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

Haiti's first report under the Convention on the Rights of the Child includes sections on children in domestic services and general child labor. Although Haiti's labor code sets out minimum standards for the treatment of child domestics, the report recognizes that those conditions are not met. A permit from the Social Welfare and Research Institute is required in order to employ a child in domestic service. The document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

The Haitian labor code sets the minimum age for paid employment at 15, with the exception of child domestic labor where the minimum age is 12.

35. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2003). *Concluding observations: Haiti*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 1, 2008, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/0993aafea549a989c1256d2b00526ce9/\\$FILE/G0340876.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/0993aafea549a989c1256d2b00526ce9/$FILE/G0340876.pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

Child Trafficking: Begging, Unspecified

The report notes that child labor in Haiti exists in the domestic services sector through its *restavèk* system. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

36. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/86204.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

In the 2007 *Trafficking in Persons* report, Haiti is listed under “special cases” rather than being assigned a tier. Child trafficking in Haiti occurs primarily in the domestic services sector where rural families send their children to urban centers to work. Children also become involved in crime through gangs. Children from the Dominican Republic are reportedly trafficked into Haiti for commercial sexual exploitation.

Haiti is a transit and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor. The majority of human trafficking is internal; poor rural families send their children into abusive domestic labor situations. Haitian children are also coerced into serving as fighters or thieves for criminal gangs. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

37. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Haiti: Country report on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hr/rpt/2007/100643.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

Children in Haiti work in domestic labor as *restavèks* (child domestic slaves) and in agriculture on family farms. The document notes that child work on commercial farms in Haiti is rare and that there is no legal penalty in the country for employing children as domestic servants. Child trafficking also occurs in Haiti for the purpose of domestic labor. The government has created Brigades for the Protection of Minors which are tasked with investigating and monitoring the trafficking of children within the country and between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, though no information on the latter form of trafficking is provided in this report.

38. Vité, S. (2003). *Rights of the child in Haiti*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Organisation Against Torture. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from http://www.omct.org/pdf/cc/Haiti_Web_GB.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

This article discusses the situation of children working as *restavèks* in Haiti. According to this report, children as young as age four are involved in that form of domestic slavery.

Article 335 of the Haitian Labour Code establishes the minimum age for employment at 15 in agriculture, industry, and commercial enterprises. However, Article 341 asserts that the minimum age for employment in domestic services is 12. Children working as domestic servants must be authorized to do so by the Institute of Social Welfare and Investigations. Additionally, Article 32 of the Constitution protects children from hazardous forms of work. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

39. Younge, G. (2005, September 22). Haitian children sold as cheap laborers and prostitutes for little more than £50. *The Guardian*. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from <http://www.guardian.co.uk/international/story/0,3604,1575268,00.html?gusrc=rss>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining

The article describes the trafficking of children across the Haiti/Dominican border. Children are reportedly sold for approximately £54 on market days in the border town of

Dajabon. The children are mostly used for domestic service, agricultural work, or prostitution. However, some children also work as shoe shiners, beggars, or construction workers.

40. Zimmerman, J. (2006, September). Human rights, security and development in Haiti. *Migration*, 18-19. Retrieved February 1, 2008, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/periodicals_and_newsletters/migration_sept06_eng.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

Child Trafficking: Portering

The article, published in the magazine of the IOM, illustrates the impact of development needs on child labor in Haiti. The article discusses children's work as *restavèks* (domestic laborers) in Haiti. It does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

Haiti has signed the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and has signed and ratified its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. The government has also begun discussions with the *Collectif*, a civil society advocacy coalition, on opportunities for legislation and policy to protect victims and raise awareness.

HAITI: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Chossudovsky, M. (2004). *The destabilization of Haiti*. Montreal, Canada: Centre for Research on Globalization. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from <http://globalresearch.ca/articles/CHO402D.html>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Exploitive Labor: Electronics, Textiles

Forced Labor: Agriculture

This report, posted on the website of the Centre for Research on Globalization, briefly mentions the abusive labor conditions in the factories of Haiti's largest industrial employer, Apaid Industries. Workers in these factories produce textile products and assemble electronic products for U.S. firms, including Sperry/Unisys, IBM, Remington, and Honeywell. Apaid is the largest industrial employer in Haiti, with a workforce of 4,000 people. It is believed that some of its employees receive as little as US\$0.68 a day in pay. This document also briefly notes that forced labor is used in Haiti's agricultural sector, but no further information is given.

2. Groupe d'Appui aux Repatriés et Réfugiés. (2005, October 20). *Haiti: Prochainement, une loi sanctionnant le trafic et la traite de personnes* [Haiti: Coming next, a law penalizing trafficking and trade in persons]. Port-au-Prince, Haiti: Le Groupe d'Appui aux Rapatriés et Réfugiés. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from http://www.alterpresse.org/article.php3?id_article=3442

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

The Haitian foreign minister, former general Herard Abraham, announced a series of measures to fight human trafficking, among them a law penalizing the practice. The article points out that in 2003, when Haiti and the Dominican Republic were both named Tier 3 countries on the U.S. State Department's *Trafficking in Persons* list, the Dominican Republic strengthened its legislation while Haiti began the process but never finalized a new law. Haiti has, however, now ratified the two additional protocols to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007). *Annual survey of violations of trade union rights*. Brussels, Belgium, Author. Retrieved January 12, 2008, from <http://survey07.ituc-csi.org/getcountry.php?IDCountry=HTI&IDLang=EN>

Source: International Organization

Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

According to this survey, Haiti has a restrictive labor code covering the private sector. In practice, because of very high unemployment and political chaos, employers have been able to behave abusively with no penalties. This includes ignoring sanitation and safety standards and legal requirements like the national minimum wage. The report gives details of an abusive labor situation in the free trade zone of CODEVI in Ouanaminthe, on the border with the Dominican Republic. The zone had been set up with International Finance Corporation funding that was conditioned on respect for international labor standards. The businesses in the zone were prohibited from using forced labor or child labor and required to uphold trade union rights. However, some of these conditions were not respected, such as allowing workers to form unions and unwarranted dismissals of employees. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Kary, T. (2003). Cintas lawsuit could set dangerous precedent. *Green Money Journal*. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from <http://www.greenmoney.org/article.mpl?newsletterid=30&articleid=343>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments

According to this news report, Tim Smith, director of socially responsible investing for Walden Asset Management, said in October 2003 that the company Cintas is sourcing from a factory in Haiti that utilizes sweatshops. Cintas outsources the production of uniforms to the Haitian American Apparel Company in Port-au-Prince, where workers are forced to work unpaid overtime in unhealthy conditions. A Cintas spokesman declined to address Smith's specific allegations, but said third-party auditors have visited the factory in question and "found no factual information that showed violations of our code of conduct."

5. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 26, 2007, <http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/HT-globalpatterns-en.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This report ranks Haiti medium as a country of origin for trafficking victims and low as a destination country. The report does not specify whether the trafficking victims are adults or children, nor does it state why they are trafficked. No mention of forced labor in the production of goods is made.

6. U.S. State Department. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/86204.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Sugar, Unspecified

Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Adults and children are trafficked into Haiti from the Dominican Republic for work in commercial sexual exploitation, though the document does not specifically describe this work as forced. The document does not discuss specific crops or goods produced in the agricultural sector.

7. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Haiti: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 7, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100643.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The source notes that there were reports in 2007 involving Haiti as a source and transit country for trafficking in persons. Especially of note is the trafficking of individuals between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, as well as internally within Haiti, for commercial sexual exploitation. Haitian law does not prohibit trafficking in persons directly, but provisions for labor rights and laws against slavery, kidnapping, and violence against women are used to combat the crime. The source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

HONDURAS: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. American Anti-Slavery Group. (n.d.). *Country report: Honduras*. Boston: Author. Retrieved December 23, 2007, from http://www.iabolish.com/slavery_today/country_reports/hn.html

Source: NGO

Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Drug Sales, Sexual Exploitation

This report gives a brief country overview of working conditions in Honduras. According to the webpage, children are involved in debt bondage through work in the commercial sex industry. Honduras is also a country of origin and transit for trafficked children, for a variety of purposes including drug sales and commercial sexual exploitation. The report does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

The exact date this webpage was constructed is unknown; however, certain statistical data provided in it (i.e., country population) indicate that the information dates from 2002 or later.

2. Covenant House. (n.d.). *Trafficking in children in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/casa_alianza_trafficking_i.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document notes the trafficking of Honduran children within the country for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Defensa de Niñas y Niños Internacional. (2006). *Situación del trabajo infantil y adolescente en Centroamérica (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras y Nicaragua)* [The matter of child labor in Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua)]. Retrieved December 15, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/dci_cr_iachr.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting, Manufacturing, Service Industry

This paper, presented by a nongovernmental organization (NGO) in conjunction with the human rights advocacy organization Center for Justice and International Law, offers

findings and recommendations on preventing child labor to the InterAmerican Commission on Human Rights. The paper gives a statistical overview of child and adolescent labor in Central America, based on data provided by the governments of the region as well as the International Labour Organization (ILO). The document reports that of the entire Honduran population between age 5 to 17, 356,241 minors are working. Of those working minors, most are boys age 15 to 17 who live in urban areas. At least half of the children age 5 to 17 are working in agriculture; this includes hunting, forestry, and fishing; followed by service industries such as restaurants and hotels, manufacturing, and personal services. In addition, the report indicates that approximately 75 percent of Honduran children age 5 to 17 work in domestic labor, most of whom are girls living in rural areas.

4. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes International. (2004). *Honduras*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved February 15, 2008, from the ECPAT Online Database.

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report presents an analysis of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in Honduras, specifically child prostitution, sex tourism, trafficking for sexual purposes, and child pornography. The report does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods.

5. Flores, D., & Sagot, M. (2006). *Guidelines to promote decent work for young ex-child laborers in marginalized urban zones*. San Jose, Costa Rica: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 26, 2007, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5845>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Garbage Collection

The report proposes guidelines for programs that aim to give marginalized child laborers access to decent labor opportunities. It is based on the experiences of the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor in the Garbage Dumps of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras Project, developed by ILO's International Programme on the Eradication of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC). The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Honduras*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 15, 2007, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/honduras.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
 Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This factsheet states that 138,436 children between age 10 and 14 were economically active, according to the ILO yearbook of labor statistics published in 2001. Within the country, many Honduran children work in sexual exploitation situations. Honduras has signed the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), as well as ILO Conventions 138 and 182.

7. Guarcello, L., Henschel, B., Lyon, S., Rosati, F., & Valdivia, C. (2006). *Child labour in the Latin America and Caribbean region: A gender based analysis*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved February 22, 2008, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/gender_publication.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Trade

This report uses ILO-IPEC and World Bank databases, drawn from national surveys on child labor, to study the interplay of child labor and gender differences. Statistics are presented on labor force involvement, hours worked, school participation, and illness and injury, all broken down by gender. For example, of children age 7 to 14 in Honduras, 16.5 percent of boys and 6.1 percent of girls are involved in economic activity, with child labor more common in rural areas, particularly among boys. Girls are more likely to be responsible for household chores with 65 percent participation; this is in comparison to boys' participation at 45 percent. The majority of male child laborers work in agriculture, although some also work in trade and manufacturing. Girls tend to work in service industries, trade, and agriculture. The document states that Honduras has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182, as well as the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

8. Hernández Cruz, R. (2002). *National report on the results of the child labor survey in Honduras*. San Jose, Costa Rica: International Labour Organization. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=4964>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Electricity, Finance, Fishing, Forestry, Gas, Hunting, Lobster, Manufacturing, Mining, Quarrying, Retail, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Transportation, Water

This report presents the findings of a 2002 Child Labor Survey carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour. Researchers conducted in-person interviews with the parents and children of 20,955 households, selected through two-stage sampling, wherein census tracts were selected in the first stage, and five nearby households were selected in the second.

The Household Survey in 2002 found that within the country there were 367,405 boys (73.6 percent) and girls (26.4 percent) between age 5 and 17 working or actively seeking work. More than one-half of the gainfully employed boys and girls worked in agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing (56.2 percent); these were followed by trade, hotels, and restaurants (24.4 percent), and manufacturing (8.2 percent), with the remaining 11.2 percent of working children in mines, quarries, electricity, gas, water, construction, transportation, finance, and services. Some of the worst forms of child labor (WFCL) and hazardous labor can be found in agriculture, trade, and services, because of low wages, increased safety risks, and general welfare. Other WFCL occurring in Honduras are domestic service, diving for lobster, and CSEC. The study found that male working children dedicate an average 51 hours per week to working in mines and quarries; 41 hours to construction; and 36 hours to transportation, storage, and communications; 38 to agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing; 45 hours to electricity, gas, and water; 43 hours to finance and insurance establishments, real estate, and services provided to enterprise; and 42 hours to community, social, and personal services. Working girls dedicate an average 26 hours per week to manufacturing and 27 hours per week to trade, hotels, and restaurants, while males dedicate 36 and 32 hours per week to these industries, respectively. Girls also dedicate an average 34 hours per week to agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing; 9 hours to transportation, storage, and communications, 40 hours to finance and insurance establishments, real estate, and services provided to enterprise; and 46 hours to community, social, and personal services.

The Honduran Constitution contains several articles regarding child labor including those providing for the protection of children—laws against trafficking, mandating safe and healthy working conditions, and stating that children must be an “adequate age” before working. The Children and Adolescents’ Code (1996) prohibits children from working more than 30 hours per week, and requires that employers of children must keep records of their employment and that children not be paid below the minimum wage or work overtime. The Labor Code states that work for minors must be “suitable” and limits the type of work children under age 16 can perform. It also prohibits night and overtime work. Honduras has also ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182.

9. Honduras to repatriate 1,000 children forced to work in international drug trade. (2003, April 27). *Associated Press*. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from <http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P1-73536935.html>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Drugs

This article reports on the Honduran government’s plan to repatriate 1,000 children kidnapped and forced into the international drug trade by smuggling gangs from Guatemala, Mexico, Canada, and the United States. Sources cited in the article said that in Guatemala and Mexico alone, some 600 kidnapped children are being forced to work for drug dealers.

10. Human Rights Education Associates. (2002, March 22). Central America bastion of child sexual exploitation. *Child Labour News Service*. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from <http://www.hrea.org/lists/child-rights/markup/msg00022.html>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The article reports the trafficking of Nicaraguan children to Honduras for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This article does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Honduras*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved February 15, 2008, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/hondurasclsenglish.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee, Construction, Family Business, Lobster, Melons, Service Industry, Street Vending

Child Trafficking: Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation

This is a brief summary of working conditions in Honduras, which states that the country has a continuing problem with child labor. Children work on family farms, in family shops, as street vendors, providing small-scale services, in construction, on lobster boats, and in export-based agriculture (melon and coffee) enduring dangerous conditions. The summary states that an unspecified household survey reported 9.2 percent of children between age 5 and 15 worked, and 26 percent of children age 11 through 15 worked. It cites the United Nations Children's Fund as stating that at least 778,714 Honduran children under age 18 are working, and that many boys in rural areas start working on farms at age five. It includes a section on trafficking, stating that girls are trafficked domestically for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and boys for drug trafficking.

Honduras ratified ILO Convention 138 in 1980 and Convention 182 in 2001. Employment of children under age 16 is prohibited, although children age 15 can work with permission. The Children's Code prohibits children under age 14 from working.

12. International Human Rights Law Institute. (2005). *In modern bondage: Sex trafficking in the Americas*. Chicago: Author. Retrieved February 18, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/modern_bondage_oct07.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This paper assesses the prevalence of sex trafficking in Latin America and the Caribbean. It reports that young Honduran women and adolescent gang members have been trafficked to raise funds for the gang through prostitution (destinations not mentioned). The paper does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

Honduras has ratified the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others; UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; CRC Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography; and ILO Convention 182. Additionally, Honduran Criminal Code prohibits trafficking of persons of any age for the purposes of prostitution, and prohibits child prostitution. The article commends partnerships between NGOs and the government in police training programs that focus on preventing trafficking and exploitation of children.

13. International Labour Organization. (2002a). *Child labour in Latin America*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 16, 2008, from http://www.oit.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1619

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture

This paper gives an overview of child labor statistics for different regions in the world, including Latin America and the Caribbean. The document highlights agriculture as an area with a high concentration of child labor in Honduras. Further details about the use of child labor in the agricultural sector are not provided.

14. International Labour Organization. (2002b). *Trabajo infantil doméstico en América Central y la República Dominicana* [Domestic child labor in Central America and the Dominican Republic]. San Jose, Costa Rica: Author. Retrieved December 15, 2007, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do;?productId=4804>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Food Preparation, Leather, Metalwork, Woodworking, Unspecified

This report presents a picture of the nature and scope of child domestic labor in Central America and the Dominican Republic. It names the leather industry, baking, factory work, metal and wood shops, construction, domestic service, agriculture, and other unspecified industries as industries at high risk for child labor in Honduras. The report estimates there are approximately 484,305 children ages 5 to 17 working in Honduras.

In Honduras, the Code on Children and Adolescents (1997) establishes that the economic exploitation of children is a crime and limits the working day for children age 14 to 16 to four hours per day, and six hours for children age 16 to 18. Further, the Constitution establishes 16 as the minimum working age. The paper reports that the country ratified ILO Convention 138 (1980), CRC (1989), and ILO Convention 182.

15. International Labour Organization. (2004b). *Sintesis de los resultados de trabajo infantil en Honduras* [A synthesis of the results of a child labor survey in Honduras]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/hon___sintesis.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Electricity, Fishing, Forestry, Gas, Manufacturing, Mining, Quarrying, Service Industry, Trade, Transportation, Water

This report is a compilation of information and statistical data received from various different sources, including ILO-IPEC, Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour, *Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples*, and the National Institute of Statistics for Honduras. Much of this information is the result of a study conducted from May to July 2002 on working children between age 5 and 17 living in Honduras. The report states that the principal sectors where most children age 5 to 17 work are—agriculture, forestry, and fishing (56.2 percent); commerce (24.4 percent); manufacturing (8.2 percent); and service industries (6.6 percent); while 4.4 percent encompass work in mines and quarries, supplying gas, water and electricity, construction, and transportation. It is estimated that more than 18,000 children, mostly female, work in some area of domestic service. It is alleged that 34.6 percent of working children are below legal working age, which is 14 in Honduras. The report claims that those jobs which employ children and do not follow established legislation interfere with schooling, or cause physical, mental, social, or moral pain should be eradicated. The methodology was not provided in this report.

16. International Labour Organization. (2004c). *Trabajo infantil en el botadero de Tegucigalpa*. San Jose: Costa Rica: Author.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Garbage Collection

This baseline study identified a total of 172 children picking garbage, which involves looking for tin, paper, polyethylene terephthalate bottles, plastics, and aluminum. The participation of children and adolescents in the formal educational system is severely affected by this work. Seventy-two percent of garbage pickers are not currently attending school, while 41 percent of children age 10 to 14, and 51 percent of adolescents between the age 15 and 17 miss classes.

17. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *Good practices for the prevention and progressive eradication of child labor in agriculture in Central America and the Dominican Republic*. Managua, Nicaragua: Author. Retrieved December 23, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/good_practices_agri.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Coffee, Melons, Sugar

One section of this report, which was published after 2005, briefly discusses the hazardous conditions for children working in the agricultural (melon) sector of Honduras and the conclusions of a project to bring better labor practices to the melon industry. It also cites sugarcane and coffee as targets for child labor prevention activities and reports that 38.7 percent of all Honduran children between age 10 and 17 work. The report does not provide details about the working conditions of children in relation to the aforementioned goods.

ILO-IPEC has developed programs aimed at offering alternatives to these children in Honduras and other countries in the region, in order to keep them away from the exploitation cycle to which they are led by the lack of economic opportunities. The specific intervention in Honduras consisted of the introduction of occupational training in several areas (mechanics, hair dressing, and textile industry) with the eventual creation of 10 new businesses that benefit a total of 85 people.

18. Kane, J. (2004). *Helping hands or shackled lives: Understanding child domestic labour and responses to it*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 26, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/violencestudy/pdf/2004_domestic_Helpinghands_en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report states that in Honduras, one in five girls is engaged in domestic service. Sixty-four percent of child domestic laborers live with their employers and work approximately 10 hours per day. The report does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

19. Marschatz, A. (2004). *Analysis of child labor in Central America and the Dominican Republic*. San Jose, Costa Rica: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=522>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Trade

This study presents a statistical overview of child labor in Central America and the Dominican Republic. The report states that the minimum age for working in Honduras is 14 and 356,000 children between age 5 and 17 work. It states that children in Honduras dedicate an average 5.6 hours per day performing household chores and working children in Honduras devote an average 35.9 hours per week to economic activities. Of working children age 5 to 17, 74 percent are boys and 26 percent are girls; 31 percent live in urban areas and 69 percent live in rural areas; 5 percent are age 5 to 9; 43 percent are age 10 to 14; and 52 percent are age 15 to 17. Fifty-six percent of these working children labor in agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing; 8 percent in manufacturing industries; 24

percent in trade, restaurants, and hotels; and 7 percent in community, social, and personal services. The statistics are the product of a national household survey conducted between 2000 and 2002 with support from ILO-IPEC. The article presents no further details on methodology.

20. The Protection Project. (n.d.[a]). *Honduras*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/honduras.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Drugs, Sexual Exploitation

According to this 2004 country report, Honduras is an origin, destination, and transit point for women and children who are victims of human trafficking. This report does not specifically mention the use of child labor for the production of goods.

21. The Protection Project. (n.d.[b]). *Nicaragua*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from <http://protectionproject.org/nicaragua.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The report notes that Nicaraguan children are trafficked to Honduras for the purpose of sexual exploitation. It also reports that children and adults are trafficked from South American countries to Central American countries. The document does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

22. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Honduras: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100644.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U. S. Department of State

Child Labor: Coffee, Fishing, Lime Production, Limestone, Melons

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report finds that child labor is an ongoing problem in Honduras, specifically in the areas of coffee and melon cultivation, fishing, and limestone, and lime production. It was found that most children in rural areas attended school only until the third grade, after which they would begin work in agricultural activities. The report states that women and children are trafficked to Honduras for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. In the Tegucigalpa metropolitan area, an estimated 1,710 girls and 570 boys suffered from CSEC. The report notes that most Honduran women and children who were victims of internal trafficking came from rural settings and were sent to urban settings while most foreign victims trafficked into Honduras came from neighboring countries. Casa Alianza, an NGO, operated three shelters to assist children who were victims of trafficking for

CSEC, while private organizations and the NGO assisted in reintegrating children with their families and finding housing for street children.

23. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 18, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The report notes the trafficking of Honduran children for commercial sex work from the rural to urban areas, and from rural areas to tourist centers such as the North Caribbean coast, the Bay Islands, and San Pedro Sula. The report does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

24. Valdes-Rodda, M. (2004, October 19). Honduras, thousands of children working as domestics. *Granma International*. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from <http://www.granma.cu/ingles/2004/octubre/mar19/43honduras-i.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

According to this article, which references an ILO study, thousands of children are exploited in the domestic sector. The article adds that these children receive the lowest salaries, are forced to lose contact indefinitely with their family, and usually drop out of school. Of these children, some who have suffered sexual abuses try to commit suicide.

HONDURAS: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. American Anti-Slavery Group. (n.d.). *Country report: Honduras*. Boston: Author. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from http://www.iabolish.com/slavery_today/country_reports/hn.html

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Drugs, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Drugs, Sexual Exploitation

Honduras is an origin and transit point for women and children who are victims of human trafficking. Under the excuse of bringing them to other countries to work, trafficking groups turn thousands of Hondurans into slaves until they eventually pay back the debt associated with transportation, by either prostituting themselves or selling drugs.

This report does not mention the use of forced labor for the production of products.

2. Asociación Servicios Promoción Laboral, & Colectivo Feminista de Mujeres Universitaria de Honduras. (2004). *Un vistazo por seis derechos laborales básicos en Honduras, Numero 3* [A glimpse of six basic labor rights in Honduras, Number 3]. San José, Costa Rica: Asociación Servicios Promoción Laboral. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from http://www.laborrights.org/files/Un_vistazo_a_6_Derechos_laborales_en_Honduras.pdf

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Banana Plantation, Sweatshop

This document presents a summary of findings from data collection and interviews with labor unions, workers, public officials, and other stakeholders in Honduras' labor sector. It specifically addresses the role of globalization in creating legal, political, and practical obstacles for labor in Honduras. Two sections of the report lay out the laws and constitutional articles that are in place to regulate forced and child labor and analyze their effectiveness through examples of violations and detailed descriptions of the exploitive conditions in the textile and agriculture sectors (especially banana plantations). The report concludes that employment in Honduras is unstable, labor laws are not respected, there is no guarantee of decent working conditions, and there is no possibility for the development of human capacities.

3. Comidas rápidas y empresas de seguridad: Nuevos rostros de la explotación laboral [Fast Food and securities firms: New faces of labor exploitation]. (2006, July 15). *Conexión.com*. Retrieved February 2, 2007, from http://www.conexihon.com/home/portada56/portada/t_economia.htm

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Fast Food Franchises, Burger King, Security Guards

This news article describes the exploitive conditions suffered by Honduran workers in international fast food franchises, especially Burger King, as well as other restaurants of the *Industrias Turisticas* (Intur) corporation. Some of the most noteworthy abuses denounced are the employee obligation to pay for dated products that managers force them to sell, the prohibition of unions, verbal abuses, and work reprisals against any protest. The situation of workers at Inter-Con, an international security agency, is also denounced. The violations of the security guards rights range from harassment to union efforts, illegal firings, incomplete payment of overtime hours, incomplete payment of salary, and a lack of Christmas bonuses, acquired rights, and benefits, as well as discrimination against pregnant women. The article points to a lack of laws that compel these international companies to pay their taxes and respect labor rights. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of products.

4. Cunningham, J. (2005). *Sweatshop labour in hip-hop apparel*. Washington, DC: International Labor Rights Forum. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from http://www.laborrights.org/press/sweatshops_hiphop_0705.htm

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Clothing

The hip-hop clothing industry has become a multimillion-dollar business that operates throughout the world. However, labor abuses in this clothing business occur in the form of exploitation, verbal and physical abuse, and even rape of workers in the factories. The article mentions the case of a Central American singer who was invited to model a fashion collection by a hip-hop fashion tycoon, but declined the invitation when he learned about the conditions in the factories in Honduras. The specific case referenced in Honduras is related to the compulsory pregnancy tests, prohibitions to use the bathrooms, unpaid overtime, and unsanitary drinking water conditions. The document did not discuss forced labor in the production of products.

5. Honing, A. H. (2005). *Burger King allows labor rights violations*. Grand Rapids, MI: Association for a More Just Society. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from <http://www.ajshonduras.org/burgerking/BK%20labor%20rights%20violations.htm>

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Fast Food Franchises, Burger King

According to this article published on the website of a nongovernmental organization (NGO), many Burger King and other fast food franchise employees in Honduras are usually fired without justification and receive no compensation. The document points out that unpaid overtime is common, and that, in spite of extremely low wages, employees are forced to pay for work-related costs such as the compulsory uniform. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of products.

6. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Honduras: Annual survey of violations of trade union rights*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991223956&Language=EN>

Source: International Organization

Exploitive Labor: Industrial Sector

The document presented by this organization reviews the basic labor legal framework in Honduras, which recognizes the same basic rights workers have in other countries. In practice, however, Honduran workers are victims of discrimination when they try to organize unions. Workers are also harassed and fired if they are involved in union activities. In the Export Processing Zones, workers are exploited and even physically abused by their employers. The report ends with an analysis of the most recent political situation in Honduras and its impact on the labor landscape.

7. International Labour Organization. (2003). *Fundamental principles and rights at work: A labour law study*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Prison Labor: Unspecified

The purpose of this study is to offer a comparative analysis of current labor laws in the Central American region. The study emphasizes four different categories, referenced by the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work: (1) freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; (2) elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor; (3) effective abolition of child labor; and (4) elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. In the case of Honduras, even though the country's law expressly prohibits forced labor, the study asserts that prison labor can be made compulsory for convicted felons but is voluntary for those still under investigation.

8. The National Labor Committee. (2003). *Sean John SETISA report Honduras*. Pittsburg, PA: Author. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from <http://www.nlcnet.org/article.php?id=103>

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Sweatshop, Textiles

This report reviews the exploitive conditions that Honduran citizens face in a textile factory in their country, as their only work alternative. According to the report, workers in this factory are forced to work 12-hour shifts, 6 days a week, with no paid overtime. Workers are also forced to meet excessive daily quotas and are forbidden to abandon their workplace before meeting the quota. Women are forced to undergo periodic pregnancy tests, which can lead to immediate firing if they turn out positive. Workers

must ask for a toilet pass from their managers before using the toilets. Drinking water that the company provides does not meet the minimum quality standards, and workers are harassed if they try to demand their most basic labor rights. This report presents documents and testimonies from former employees.

9. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Honduras*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/honduras.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Drugs, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Drugs, Sexual Exploitation

According to this 2004 country report, Honduras is an origin, destination, and transit point for women and children who are victims of human trafficking.

This report does not mention the use of forced labor for the production of products.

10. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 6, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

This report states that there is a substantial level of intra-trafficking in the Central America, including Honduras. There is no mention of the use of forced labor for the production of products in this report.

11. U.S. Department of Justice. (2005). *Ten indicted in international human smuggling ring: Young Honduran women forced to work in Hudson county bars*. Newark, NJ: Author. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from <http://www.usdoj.gov/usao/nj/press/files/pdffiles/medr0721rel.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of Justice

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The article states that a majority of Honduran women came from poor rural areas and were trafficked with promises that they would have a job, but were instead forced to prostitute themselves.

This report does not mention the use of forced labor for the production of products.

12. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Honduras: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61732.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Exploitive Labor: Sweatshop

This report mentions the problem of exploitive labor in sweatshops in Honduras, a problem that affects mainly women (about 65 percent of the workforce in this sector). The report outlines the conditions under which this labor is legally accepted, and the restrictions imposed by the legal framework. In spite of these regulations, the Honduran government has not managed to offer legal protection to all minors in the country, where a majority work without government permission. The document estimates that the number of full- or part-time working children (age 5 to 18) in Honduras is 359,752. Some of the sectors where their presence is more prominent are lobster fishing, sugarcane and melon production, mining, fireworks, building, forestry, and prostitution.

13. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The report indicates that many trafficking victims in Honduras are children trafficked from rural to urban areas, as well as tourist resorts. This report does not mention the use of forced labor for the production of products.

14. York, S. (n.d.). *Honduras and resistance to globalization*. San Francisco: International Forum on Globalization. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from <http://www.ifg.org/analysis/globalization/Honduras2.htm>

Source: International Organization

Exploitive Labor: Sweatshop

According to this document, Honduras suffers great poverty despite its rich natural resources. The Honduran government opened the economy to the garment industry as a way to fight poverty. There are more than one hundred thousand persons working in this sector in a country with less than 7 million inhabitants. However, this sector is known for not allowing employees to form unions to look after their interests, and it forces employees to work unpaid overtime, suffering exploitation and even sexual harassment. The document mentions several events occurring as a consequence of globalization in Honduras and reviews the points and agreements generated to confront some of these problems.

15. Young women in free trade zones injected with Depo-Provera. (n.d.). Retrieved December 11, 2006, from <http://www.nlcnet.org/campaigns/archive/honduras/depropro.shtml>

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Sweatshop, Textiles

Some American textile companies are injecting their female employees with contraceptives that make them infertile for up to three months, according to this NGO. The note points out that these injections are given without any supervision from a gynecologist or other qualified professional. Finally, the article mentions that, hidden behind these factory walls, heavily fortified by armed guards, it is easy to violate the most fundamental rights of working women in Honduras.

HONG KONG: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Abueva, A. (2001). *Combating child trafficking in Southeast Asia. Asia ACTs against child trafficking: The Philippines*. Paper presented at the Second World Congress Against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. Retrieved June 20, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/tdh_germany__combating_chil.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document on child trafficking in Southeast Asia focuses mainly on Cambodia, Laos, Burma, Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, and the Philippines. Hong Kong is briefly mentioned as a destination country for children trafficked from Cambodia, Indonesia, and Vietnam, but the document does not specify the reason for trafficking or provide other details on the matter. The document did not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

2. Benitez, M. (2006, December 9). Girl, 11, bought for \$1,000 HK to work as slave, in first such case in 50 years. *South China Morning Post: Hong Kong*. Retrieved June 15, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This article reports on the rescue of an 11-year-old girl from the Chinese mainland who served as an unpaid domestic servant in the home of her aunt in the Tuen Mun region of Hong Kong. The aunt reportedly purchased the girl from her parents for \$1,000 HK. The girl was forced to work as a slave, providing domestic service. The case was discovered when concerned citizens alerted the police and the girl was admitted to the hospital due to the severe wounds inflicted by her aunt.

The girl is a believed victim of the practice of mui tsai—literally “little sister”—where the children were either purchased or kidnapped for slavery and exploitive labor, a practice that was common Hong Kong until after the second world war. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

3. Chong, W. (2005, November 21). 2,000 children “forced to work” to assist families. *The Standard*. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.hkstandard.com.hk/news_detail.asp?we_cat=4&art_id=6071&sid=5572639&con_type=1&d_str=20051121

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Dumping Garbage, Recyclables Collection

This news article reports that 2,000 children living under the poverty limit in Hong Kong work to help their family's financial status. The yearlong study was conducted by the Hong Kong Society for Community Organization in which 87 children below the age of 15 in the Sham Shui Po region were interviewed about their lives. The study found that the children perform hazardous jobs in their spare time, including cleaning, dumping garbage, collecting newspapers, cardboard, aluminum cans, and other materials that can be recycled. The article did not mention child labor in the production of goods.

The children interviewed were found to work an average of 6.7 hours a week, though some worked 23.5 hours a week, and earned an average of \$156 HK a month. More than 60 percent of the children gave all of their earnings to their parents; many of whom are either welfare recipients or are workers whose wages do not meet family needs.

4. Collins, N. (2005, May 26). Child trafficking prevalent throughout Southeast Asia. *Voice of America*. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from <http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/2005-05/Child-Trafficking-Prevalent-Throughout-Southeast-Asia.cfm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This news article reports that child trafficking is rampant in Southeast Asia, and that Thailand is a regional hub for child trafficking to Hong Kong and other cities in the Asia Pacific region. It does not elaborate on the activities the children engage in once in Hong Kong, or how many children are trafficked every year. The article does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Cross-Border Vice Bribes Exposed. (2002, December 11). *South China Morning Post*. Retrieved June 17, 2008, from <http://www.humantrafficking.com/humantrafficking/client/view.aspx?ResourceID=1441>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports that corrupt officials in some western provinces in China sell fake visas to middlemen for Hong Kong trafficking gangs. Such visas enable trafficked women and girls as young as 15 to legally enter Hong Kong, where most engage in commercial sexual exploitation. The article did not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Dessy, S., Mbiekop, F., & Pallage, S. (2005, July). *The Economics of Child Trafficking*. CIRPEE: University of Quebec: Montreal. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from <http://www.cours.ecn.ulaval.ca/cours/ECN-60214/Trafficking.pdf>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This paper, published by the Inter-university Center on Risk, Economic Policies and Employment, discusses the economic characteristics of trafficking in children. The paper briefly mentions Hong Kong as a receiving country of children trafficked from Malaysia, but does not provide numbers or further details on the topic. The article did not mention the purposes of the trafficking or the use of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Enriquez, J. (2003, April). Trafficking of women and children. *Manila: Coalition against trafficking in women: Asia Pacific*. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from <http://www.catw-ap.org/resources/speeches-papers/>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses the trafficking of children in the Asia Pacific Region, and the link between trafficking and prostitution. It mentions that children are trafficked from the Philippines to Hong Kong, where they work as prostitutes. The report did not specify the number of children trafficked to Hong Kong each year and if these activities are forced. There is also no mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. Inside the secret workings of the cross border sex trade. (2002, December 11). *South China Morning Post*. Retrieved June 17, 2008, from <http://www.humantrafficking.com/humantrafficking/client/view.aspx?ResourceID=1440>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article states that women and girls are trafficked to Hong Kong for sexual exploitation. Trafficking gangs work with corrupt officials in the western provinces of China to procure fake documents to allow legal entry into Hong Kong. The article mentions a 15-year-old girl trafficked from mainland China who was forced to go without sleep for a few days to make her appear more like the 19-year-old on her fake passport. The article does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002, December). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Hong Kong: Report for the WTO General Council review of trade policies of Hong Kong*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991216926&Language=EN>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

The report states that child labor is not a widespread problem in Hong Kong. According to an inspection by the Labor Department during 2000–2001, consisting of 200,000 inspections, only 14 violations occurred.

The report states that some women and children are victims of trafficking and forced prostitution. Hong Kong is a transit country for children trafficked from China to other countries, and some children are trafficked to Hong Kong for forced domestic service and forced prostitution, though the report did not give further details on the practice. The report did not address the use of child labor in the production of goods.

10. International Labour Organization. (2005, May 18). *Global report on forced labour in Asia: Debt bondage, trafficking and state-imposed forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Press_releases/lang--en/WCMS_075504/index.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses the problems of forced labor in Asia. It states that children from Indonesia and the Philippines are trafficked to Hong Kong, and are forced to work in the commercial sex industry. It does not elaborate on the issue. This document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

11. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *Factsheet on forced labour in Asia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/ed_norm/declaration/documents/publication/wcms_decl_fs_16_en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This factsheet states that children from Indonesia and the Philippines are trafficked to Hong Kong, where they are forced to engage in sexual exploitation. The document does not elaborate on the issue. This document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

12. Lam, T. (2003). Trading in children. *Vietnam: Inter-Press News Service*. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from <http://ipsnews.net/migration/stories/trading.html>

Source: News Article

Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Drug Trade, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article reports that many children from Vietnam are trafficked to Hong Kong and engage in bonded labor, the drug trade, and forms of sexual exploitation. The article does not elaborate further on the topic. This document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

13. Lau, C. (2005, November 24). Too much of a good thing? *Hong Kong: South China Morning Post*. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from LexisNexis.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Clothing, Garbage Collection, Plastic Flowers, Service Industry, Street Vending

This article reports on a call-in radio show that discussed the results of the Society for Community Organization's findings of an unidentified study that about 1,800 children under the age of 15 work to help the financial situation of their families.

The children worked an average of 6.7 hours a week, though some worked up to 23.5 hours a week and did such jobs as selling goods, cleaning, and collecting garbage. Some worked in sweatshops assembling plastic flowers or cutting loose threads from factory-sewn shirts and jeans. The article did not mention the factories involved, or who consumed the goods produced.

14. Moy, P. (2005, November 21). Poverty forcing youngsters to work: 1,800 have to help their family supplement their income, says community group. *Hong Kong: South China Morning Post*. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from LexisNexis.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Service Industry, Recyclables Collection

This article reports on the findings of the Hong Kong Society for Community Organization (unavailable for annotation) that more than 1,800 children under the age of 15 work to help support their parents by cleaning and collecting cardboard and aluminum for recycling. The document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

15. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Hong Kong*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved September 12, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/hong.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document, which is undated but cites information from 2002, states that Hong Kong is a place of origin, transit, and destination for the trafficking of women and children. Many girl children wind up working in prostitution once they arrive in Hong Kong. The document did not provide details about the number of children trafficked, where they were from, or the use of child labor in the production of goods.

16. Ribando, C. (2007, June 20). *Trafficking in persons: U.S. policy and issues for Congress*. Washington, DC: U.S. Congressional Research Service. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL30545.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Congressional Research Service

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document is a research brief on the global situation of trafficking of persons. The document was prepared for the members and committees of Congress, and states that thousands of Nepali children are believed to be trafficked to Hong Kong and other areas in the Asia Pacific region for prostitution. Hong Kong is one of the primary destinations for sex tourism in Asia. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. Seelke, C., & Siskin, A. (2008, January 1). *Trafficking in persons: U.S. policy and issues for Congress*. Washington, DC: U.S. Congressional Research Service. Retrieved June 13, 2008, from <http://state.gov/g/tip/rls/prsrl/07/93704.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Congressional Research Service

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report provides a review of the international scope of human trafficking for members of the U.S. Congress. Specific to Hong Kong, the report mentions that thousands of Nepali women and children are trafficked to Hong Kong for work in the sex industry. Additionally, Hong Kong is a primary Asian destination for sex tourism. The U.S. Department of State classifies Hong Kong as a Tier 1 country in its annual *Trafficking in Persons Report*, as it meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The report did not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

18. Shamdasani, R. (2005, September 22). HK pledged to adopt UN child-protection law: Vow over protocol follows criticism by world body. *South China Morning Post*. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from LexisNexis.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article reports that Hong Kong plans to adopt the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Pornography. The article does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

19. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005, June). *Violence against children in East Asia and Pacific region*. New York: United Nations. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/publications/violence/VAC_Summary.doc

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report is a summary of UNICEF's regional assessment of violence against children in the Asia Pacific region. Specific to Hong Kong, it briefly mentions that children from Malaysia are trafficked to Hong Kong for sexual exploitation, and does not provide further details about the subject. The report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

20. U.S. Department of State. (2006, March 8). *Hong Kong: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 14, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61605.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that, although Hong Kong law does not specifically prohibit forced or compulsory labor by children, there were no reported incidents in 2005. There is no anti-trafficking legislation in Hong Kong, though it is a point of transit and destination for the trafficking of people from China and Southeast Asia for sexual exploitation. The document did not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

21. U.S. Department of State. (2006, June). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This report states that Hong Kong is both a transit and destination country for children trafficked for sexual exploitation and unspecified forced labor. Many of these children are trafficked from China and other unspecified Southeast Asian countries. The report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

HONG KONG: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Advisory Council of Jurists. (2002, November). *Consideration of the issue of trafficking: Background paper*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved June 11, 2008, from <http://www.nhri.net/pdf/ACJ%20Trafficking%20Background%20Paper.pdf>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This paper examines the extent of human trafficking in Asia and states that Hong Kong is a destination country for people trafficked from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Cambodia, China, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand for unspecified purposes. Additionally, women are trafficked to Hong Kong from Korea for purposes of sexual exploitation or domestic service. The paper does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants. (2005, August 21). *Press statement: 53% percent Indonesian helpers underpaid, 50% get less holiday*. Hong Kong: Author. Retrieved June 11, 2008, from http://www.apmigrants.org/press_releases/2004/27.htm

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

This press statement—issued by the Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants, a Hong Kong-based nongovernmental organization (NGO) that advocates on the behalf of migrant workers—reports the results of a 2005 survey by the Association of Indonesian Migrant Workers (unavailable for annotation) that found that the underpayment of fees, inflated placement fees, a lack of government-mandated holidays, long working hours, sexual and physical abuse, and the confiscation of passports were common problems for Indonesian domestic workers in Hong Kong. The press statement does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Asian Migrant Center. (n.d.). *Underpayment: Research on Indonesian domestic workers in HK*. Hong Kong: Author. Retrieved June 20, 2008, from http://www.asian-migrants.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=4&Itemid=29

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

This document presents the results of a research study on Indonesian domestic workers in Hong Kong that found that many workers encounter underpayment of wages; excessive agency fees for placement; contract violations; physical abuse; and early termination from their jobs. The survey found that 42 percent of Indonesian domestic workers

reported that they were paid less than the government-mandated minimum wage of HK\$3,270 per month. Additionally, many Indonesian domestic workers owe large debts to the recruitment agencies. The document does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Benitez, M. (2006, August 10). Helpers are treated like slaves, UN told. *South China Morning Post*. Retrieved June 15, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Adult Slavery: Domestic Labor

Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor

This news article states that foreign domestic workers in Hong Kong are held in conditions of debt bondage by employers and recruitment agencies, conditions that are akin to modern-day slavery. The article also mentions cases of Indonesian domestic laborers who pay placement fees ranging from HK \$6,000 to HK\$21,000 to secure a job in Hong Kong. Many must forfeit their wages for a few months to repay their debt to the recruitment agency. The article does not provide further details on the issue or mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Cameron, S. (2007, November). *Trafficking and related labour exploitation in ASEAN region*. Utrecht, The Netherlands: International Council on Social Welfare. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from <http://www.icsw.org/doc/Trafficking%20Labour%20Exploitation%20in%20ASEAN%2007.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

Involuntary Servitude: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This report, which draws on the 2006 U.S. Department of State's *Trafficking in Persons Report*, states that Hong Kong is a destination country for migrants in search of employment. Many migrants enter the country voluntarily with the assistance of employment brokers, while others are trafficked into the country. Hong Kong is a source, transit, and destination country for victims who are trafficked for sexual exploitation. The report specifically mentions that women from Indonesia, Laos, and Malaysia have been trafficked to Hong Kong for sexual exploitation. Women from the Chinese community in Indonesia and women from Vietnam are trafficked to Hong Kong for marriage, though the report does not provide further details on that practice. Men and women from the Philippines and Indonesian domestic workers are subject to involuntary servitude in unspecified sectors. The report does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Chinese sex trade gangs slammed. (2002, July 13). *Agence France-Presse*. Retrieved June 13, 2008, from <http://humantrafficking.com/humantrafficking/client/view.aspx?ResourceID=969>

Source: News Article

Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This news article states that the trafficking of mainland Chinese women to Hong Kong for employment in the sex industry is a rampant practice. The article is based on interviews with two former sex workers from the Guizhou province who received false entry permits into Hong Kong from a trafficking gang. The women were forced into sexual slavery upon their arrival in Hong Kong. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Ching, F. (2006, September 14). A cop-out on maids' rights. *South China Morning Post*. Retrieved June 13, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Adult Slavery: Domestic Labor

Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor

Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

This news article states that Hong Kong has again been criticized by the United Nations committee that oversees the implementation of the Convention of the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women for not doing enough to protect the rights of foreign domestic workers. It specifically mentions concerns over the two-week rule, which stipulates that workers must leave Hong Kong no later than two weeks following the cessation of their employment. The rule enables the employer to cancel the work visa, but does not adequately allow workers the time needed to file complaints against an employer. The article also notes that foreign domestic workers in Hong Kong often work in conditions of debt bondage, akin to modern-day slavery. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Crawford, B. (2006, July 28). HK praised for protecting domestics; Law safeguarding rights of helpers a model for others, rights group says. *South China Morning Post*. Retrieved June 20, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Slavery: Domestic Labor

This news article reports that the Human Rights Watch report *Swept Under the Rug: Abuses Against Domestic Workers Around the World* (included in this bibliography) praised Hong Kong for providing its domestic workers with legal protections. However, the secretary-general of the United Filipinos in Hong Kong states that modern-day slavery continues to take place in Hong Kong, where domestic workers were on call 24 hours per day and there was no mechanism to monitor whether employers abided by

labor laws or not. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Cross-border vice bribes exposed. (2002, December 11). *South China Morning Post*. Retrieved June 17, 2008, from <http://www.humantrafficking.com/humantrafficking/client/view.aspx?ResourceID=1441>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article reports that corrupt officials in some western provinces in China sell fake visas to middlemen representing Hong Kong trafficking gangs. Such visas enable trafficked women and girls (some as young as age 15) to enter Hong Kong, where most engage in commercial sexual exploitation. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Freedom House. (n.d.). *Freedom in the world: Hong Kong 2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 1, 2008, from <http://freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&year=2007&country=7310>

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document focuses primarily on the political situation in Hong Kong and briefly mentions that, despite governmental efforts, Hong Kong remains a point of transit and destination for human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. The document does not provide further details on the issue or mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

11. Helpers' refrain. (2007, March 12). *South China Morning Post*. Retrieved June 3, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor

Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

This news article reports on the situation of foreign maids and domestic helpers in Hong Kong, who often work in conditions akin to those of bonded labor. The article draws upon an unnamed 2005 survey of 2,777 maids conducted by the Association of Indonesian Migrant Workers (the survey was unavailable for annotation, but a press statement on the results has been annotated in this bibliography), which found that exploitation was widespread in the domestic service industry in Hong Kong. In particular, survey participants reported the lack of payment of wages, overcharging by employment agencies for arranging employment, and physical and sexual abuse by employers. The

survey found that 53 percent of maids reported being underpaid. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

12. Human Rights Watch (2006, July). *Swept under the rug: Abuses against domestic workers around the world* (Vol. 18., No. 7C). New York: Author. Retrieved June 13, 2008, from <http://hrw.org/reports/2006/wrd0706/wrd0706webwcover.pdf>

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

This report, published by Human Rights Watch, addresses the international problems facing domestic workers. It commends the Hong Kong government's efforts to protect the rights of foreign domestic workers who, under Hong Kong's labor laws, are entitled to one day off per week, a minimum monthly wage, maternity leave, and public holidays. Additionally, in an attempt to deter debt bondage, the government also requires employers to pay for round-trip airfare and most of the recruitment and placement expenses for the domestic workers. The government also stipulates that no more than 10 percent of a workers monthly salary may be deducted to help repay costs incurred with recruitment. However, despite such preventive measures, abuses still occur. The report mentions a study by the Asian Migrant Center (annotated in this bibliography), which found that 42 percent of Indonesian domestic workers were not paid their full salary. The report does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Human trafficking gang caught in the act. (2006, September 21). *China Daily*. Retrieved June 15, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This news article reports that members of a human trafficking gang responsible for trafficking Chinese women to Hong Kong were arrested in the port city of Shenzhen. The gang's seven members admitted to smuggling nine people into Hong Kong via Sampan. The article does not specify the sectors into which the victims were trafficked in Hong Kong, but it does mention the demands for illegal immigrants in the construction industry. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

14. Hong Kong SAR. (n.d.). *HumanTrafficking.org*. Retrieved June 22, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/hong_kong_sar

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

This document states that Hong Kong is both a transit and destination country for human trafficking. Hong Kong is a destination country for men and women trafficked from

China, Columbia, Indonesia, and the Philippines for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor in unspecified sectors. Hong Kong was classified as a Tier 1 country in the 2007 U.S. Department of State's *Trafficking in Persons Report* because it fully complies with the minimum standards of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. In 2006, 10 people were arrested for trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Hong Kong, and an additional 5 were charged with related offenses. The document does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

15. Inside the secret workings of the cross border sex trade. (2002, December 11). *South China Morning Post*. Retrived June 17, 2008, from <http://www.humantrafficking.com/humantrafficking/client/view.aspx?ResourceID=1440>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article states that women and girls are trafficked to Hong Kong for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Trafficking gangs work with corrupt officials in the western provinces of China to procure fake documents that enable entry into Hong Kong. The article mentions a girl, age 15, who was trafficked from mainland China and was deprived of sleep for days so that she would look more like the photo of the 19-year-old girl on the fake passport. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

16. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002, December). *Internationally-recognized core labour standards in Hong Kong: Report for the WTO General Council review of trade policies of Hong Kong*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991216926&Language=EN>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document states that while forced labor is prohibited in Hong Kong, it occurs in the forms of forced prostitution and the trafficking of women and children. The document does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

17. International Labour Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labour: Global report under the follow-up to the ILO declaration on fundamental principles and rights at work*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 18, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

This report on forced labor and trafficking briefly mentions that Hong Kong is one of the major destinations for women who are trafficked from Indonesia and the Philippines for the purpose of forced prostitution. However, the document does not provide further details on the subject. The document also mentions that many cases of severe abuse of domestic servants, including homicide, have been prosecuted in Hong Kong since 2000. The report does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

18. International Labour Organization. (2005, May 18). *Global report on forced labour in Asia: Debt bondage, trafficking and state-imposed forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved June 12, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Press_releases/lang--en/WCMS_075504/index.htm

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report, published by the International Labour Organization (ILO), discusses the problems of forced labor in Asia. It briefly mentions that women and children from Indonesia and the Philippines are trafficked to Hong Kong and forced to work in the commercial sex industry, but it does not elaborate on the topic. The report mentions that forced domestic work is also common for Indonesian and Filipino workers in Hong Kong. The report does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

19. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *Fact sheet on forced labour in Asia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved June 12, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5044

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This factsheet states that women and children are trafficked into Hong Kong from the Philippines and Indonesia and are forced into commercial sexual exploitation. The document also states that the exploitive treatment of foreign domestic workers is rampant in Hong Kong. The factsheet does not provide further details on the topic, nor does it mention the use of labor in the production of goods.

20. Judges asked to clamp down on trafficking. (2007, October 19). *South African Press Association*. Retrieved June 13, 2008, from http://www.iol.co.za/index.php?click_id=13&set_id=1&art_id=vn20071019043927178C735488

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This news article states that South Africans are being trafficked to Hong Kong and Macau, but it does not specify the purpose of the trafficking or discuss further details on the matter. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

21. Kwang, M. (2002, August 17). HK on alert against women smuggling. *The Straits Times*. Retrieved June 17, 2008, from <http://www.humantrafficking.com/humantrafficking/client/view.aspx?ResourceID=832>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article states that mainland Chinese women are smuggled into Hong Kong by local triads and are bound for work in Hong Kong's sex industry. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods

22. Lo, C. (2007, May 17). Police trap smashes people smugglers. *South China Morning Post*. Retrieved June 19, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This news articles reports that police arrested a 22-person human trafficking gang in Tuen Mun that trafficked people from Hong Kong to mainland China and from mainland China to Hong Kong. The article does not discuss the purpose of the human trafficking or the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

23. Pang, D. (2007, April 20). Apathy to forced labor 'a disgrace.' *The Standard*. Retrieved June 18, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

This article states that trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor is a problem in Hong Kong, and that sexual slavery occurs. It also mentions the exploitation of many Indonesian domestic workers who are forced to hand over their first seven months of salary to repay the employment organizations that procured jobs for them in Hong Kong. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

24. Perrement, M. (2005, May 17). Human trafficking, forced labor, most serious in Asia-Pacific says ILO. *China Development Brief*. Retrieved July 2, 2008, from <http://www.china-developmentbrief.com/node/62>

Source: NGO

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This document discusses the findings of ILO's second global report on forced labor and human trafficking, *A Global Alliance Against Forced Labour* (annotated in this bibliography). Hong Kong is briefly mentioned as one of the places where trafficking is a problem, though the document does not expand on the issue and does not state the reason for trafficking. The document does not reference the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

25. Press Trust of India. (2006, August 19). *China jails five for trafficking women to Hong Kong*. Retrieved June 19, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This news article reports on the arrest of five people from China for trafficking 43 women to Hong Kong from the Chinese port city Shenzhen. The trafficking gang charged each woman 3,200 Chinese yuan for transit, and once in Hong Kong some of the women worked in the prostitution industry. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

26. The Protection Project. (n.d.[a]). *Hong Kong*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved June 9, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/hong.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document states that Hong Kong is a destination country for women trafficked from Central Asian countries, China, the Philippines, Russia, Thailand, and Vietnam for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. The document cites a 2002 *South China Morning Post* article (annotated in this bibliography) that reports that trafficking from China to Hong Kong is often facilitated by corrupt officials, but the document does not provide further details on the topic. The document does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

27. The Protection Project. (n.d.[b]). *Malaysia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/malaysia.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

This report states that Malaysia is source country for trafficking victims to Hong Kong and other countries in Asia Pacific. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

28. Seelke, C., & Siskin, A. (2008). *Trafficking in persons: U.S. policy and issues for Congress*. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service. Retrieved June 13, 2008, from <http://state.gov/g/tip/rls/prsrl/07/93704.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Congressional Research Service

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report provides a review of the international scope of human trafficking for members of the U.S. Congress. The report mentions that thousands of Nepali women and children are trafficked to Hong Kong for work in the sex industry. Additionally, Hong Kong is a primary Asian destination for sex tourism. The U.S. Department of State classifies Hong Kong as a Tier 1 country in its annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* because it meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The report does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

29. Tubeza, P. (2007, December 21). 2 Pinays convicted of trafficking in HK. *The Philippine Daily Inquirer*. Retrieved June 13, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article describes the conviction of two Filipino women for trafficking five Filipino women to Hong Kong and forcing them to work in the sex industry as a method of repaying their trafficking debt. This is the first reported case of prosecution of Filipino nationals for this offence outside of the Philippines. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

30. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005). *Violence against children in East Asia and Pacific Region*. New York: Author. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/publications/violence/VAC_Summary.doc

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report is a summary of the United Nations Children’s Fund’s regional assessment of violence against children in the Asia Pacific region. Specific to Hong Kong, it briefly mentions that women from Malaysia are trafficked to Hong Kong for purposes of sexual exploitation, but does not provide further details about the subject. The report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

31. United Nations Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings. (n.d.). *Trafficking in human beings from the Philippines: A survey of government experts and law enforcement case files: executive summary*. Manila, Philippines: Author. Retrieved December 17, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/human_trafficking/Exec_Summary_NAPOLCOM.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This report briefly mentions that Hong Kong is a popular transit and destination country for the trafficking of women from the Philippines, primarily through labor recruitment scams. The report does not provide statistics or further details on the topic, and it does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

32. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006, April). *Trafficking in persons: global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved December 17, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/trafficking_persons_report_2006-04.pdf

Source: International Organization

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This document describes the global conditions of human trafficking. It states that Hong Kong is a country of medium incidence of origin, medium incidence of transit, and high incidence as a destination for human trafficking. The document does not specify the number of people trafficked from or to Hong Kong, nor does it note the types of activities for which people are trafficked to Hong Kong. The document does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

33. U.S. Department of State. (2008a, March 11). *Hong Kong: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 15, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100518.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Debt bondage: Sexual Exploitation

The report states that despite the efforts of Hong Kong’s government to stop human trafficking, Hong Kong remains both a transit and destination country for people trafficked from mainland China to unspecified countries in Southeast Asia. For those who

came to Hong Kong as a destination country, many work willingly in the sex industry. The majority of the trafficked sex workers are from Thailand, the Philippines, or rural areas of China. Most of the trafficked sex workers are women, but there is an increasing number of men trafficked to be homosexual prostitutes. Some victims find themselves in situations of debt bondage. The report does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

34. U.S. Department of State. (2008b, June). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 19, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Exploitive labor: Domestic Labor

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Involuntary Servitude: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

The yearly *Trafficking in Persons Report* found that Hong Kong is both a transit and destination country for human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced labor. The report states that some people trafficked through Hong Kong are subject to conditions of debt bondage, sexual exploitation or forced labor in unspecified sectors. Additionally, Hong Kong is a destination country for women who come voluntarily from China and unspecified Asian countries and are coerced into sexual exploitation through debt bondage.

The report also finds that some Indonesian domestic servants are subject to exploitive labor and involuntary servitude. Many must forfeit their salary for the first seven months of their employment to repay US\$2,700 in recruitment and placement fees in Hong Kong. Additionally, some Hong Kong agencies confiscate the worker's passport, which leaves the worker vulnerable to trafficking.

Hong Kong was rated a Tier 1 country by the 2008 *Trafficking in Persons Report* because it fully complies with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The report does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods

35. Wong, A. (2006, June 7). Vice fears as SAR stays on 'slavery' list. *The Standard*. Retrieved June 19, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This news article reports that the 2006 U.S. State Department *Trafficking in Persons Report* stated that Hong Kong is both a transit and destination country for men and

women for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced labor. The article mentions concerns about forced prostitution in Hong Kong, and suggested that the government would benefit by a plan of action for countering trafficking, including outreach to communities at risk. Some of the trafficked women are forced into prostitution in Hong Kong after believing they traveled there to work in either the restaurant or entertainment industry. Instead, they were coerced into the sex industry through debt bondage. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

HUNGARY: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. All Hungary Media Group. (2008a, July 9). *Child labor fails to lower Hungarian motorways construction cost*. Retrieved February 20, 2009 from <http://www.realdeal.hu/20080709/child-labor-fails-to-lower-hungarian-motorways-construction-costs>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Construction

This article describes the contents of an article written in *Zalai Hírlap*, a regional Hungarian-language newspaper. According to the article, a labor inspection discovered dozens of children, some as young as age 13, working on a construction project. One of the firms contracted to build Hungary's M7 motorway had been recruiting children from nearby hamlets and paying them low wages in exchange for their construction work. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. All Hungary Media Group. (2008b, September 4). *Illegal child labor cases down since 2006*. Retrieved February 20, 2009 from <http://www.realdeal.hu/20080904/illegal-child-labor-cases-down-since-2006>.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article cites *Világgazdaság*, a Hungarian-language newspaper, which noted that there were 27 reports of child labor law violations in 2006, 22 cases in 2007, and 17 reports as of August 2008. Most child labor law violations occur during the summer, when hundreds of thousands of teenagers are engaged in temporary work. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. András, P. (2008, July 4). *Kiskorú munkások a sztrádaépítésnél? Zalai Hírlap* [Repatriation of Workers in the Sztrádaépítésnél?]. Retrieved April 24, 2009 from http://www.zalaihirlap.hu/fokusz/20080704_kiskoru_munkasok___a_sztradaepitesnel_

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Construction

This Hungarian-language news article discusses the discovery of child workers who had been hired by contractors to work on a highway project in Hungary. Dozens of child workers were recruited from local villages. The article notes that the contractors would face steep fines for this violation of child labor laws. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Choudhury, N., Dimitrova, D., Johnson, T., Nurhussein, S., Srivastava, K., & Zureick, A. (2005). *Challenges facing law enforcement officers in combating sex trafficking in Hungary: How laws, structure and culture prevent effective intervention*. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from https://wws-edit.princeton.edu/research/special_reports/trafficking.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report frequently uses the term “girls,” presumably in reference to adult women, but there is a brief section that mentions that the trafficking of minors is also a problem in Hungary. The report also states that police and other officials are often confused about the status of minors involved in prostitution. Trafficking and prostitution, including forced prostitution, are closely related in Hungary, and internal trafficking may be underreported because its link with domestic prostitution is poorly understood by many law enforcement officials. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. (2003). *Hungary: Forced prostitution; investigating office; whether authorities investigate assaults perpetrated by pimps; state protection for Hungarian victims*. Retrieved February 20, 2009 <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3f7d4da6e.html>

Source: Government Agency—Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report summarizes information from a variety of news articles and government reports, noting that women and girls are trafficked to and within Hungary for purposes of sexual exploitation. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. (2006). *Hungary: Effectiveness of state efforts to combat violence against women, including domestic abuse* (January 2005-August 2006). Retrieved February 20, 2009 from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/45f147462.html>

Source: Government Agency—Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report draws from Associated Press articles and Trafficking in Persons Reports to describe how Hungary is known as a destination country for sexual exploitation of trafficking victims. The report refers to one case where Hungarian police arrested three men for forcing two underage girls into prostitution. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. International Organization for Migration. (2004). *Hungary: Country report on trafficking in human beings*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 14, 2009, from http://www.iom.pl/res/files/traffickstop/lf_nl_4hungary.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that Hungary is a transit, destination, and source country for human trafficking, including the trafficking of girls. Women and girls are trafficked to Hungary from China, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, and the former Yugoslavia, typically for purposes of sexual exploitation. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. International Organization for Migration. (2007). *Hungary: Facts and figures*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 20, 2009 from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/europe/pid/818>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

In this report from the International Organization for Migration, it is noted that Hungary is a destination country for the trafficking of young women and girls, typically for purposes of sexual exploitation. Internal trafficking is also a problem, particularly in eastern and western Hungary where unemployment is high. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. Please Disturb! (2005). *Country Information Hungary*. Retrieved July 14, 2009, from <http://www.child-hood.com/index.php?id=716>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report notes that Hungary is primarily a transit country for the trafficking of children and women. The document states that 22 percent of the prostitutes in Hungary are younger than age 18 and that the commercial sexual exploitation of even younger children is widespread in the country. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

10. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Hungary*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/hungary.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report focuses on the trafficking of women and children, noting that Hungary is a destination country for trafficking. Girls are typically trafficked to Hungary for prostitution. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. Three detained in Eastern Hungary for forcing underage girls into prostitution. (2005, June 29). *Associated Press Worldstream*. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from <http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P1-110559495.html>

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the 2005 arrest of three men who abducted two girls, age 14 and 15, and forced them into prostitution. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2005). *UN Committee on the Rights of the Child: Second periodic reports of states parties due in 1998, Hungary*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 20, 2009 from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/43f305440.html>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report is a compilation of Hungary's laws and practices in respect to the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Several pieces of legislation protect children from child labor and sexual exploitation in Hungary, although this report acknowledges that these practices do occur. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006). *UN Committee on the rights of the child: Concluding observations, Hungary*. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/45377ed60.html>.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report is a set of recommendations from the Committee on the Rights of the Child to the Government of Hungary and contains a request that the government take further steps to prevent the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2009). *Global report on trafficking in persons*. Retrieved April 26, 2009, from http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Country_profiles/Western_Central_Europe.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This global report from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime contains information on human trafficking in various countries. In the Hungary section, it is noted that human trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation occurs with Hungary as a destination country. The report also notes that some of the trafficking victims currently receiving assistance in Hungary are minors. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Country reports on human rights Practices: Hungary*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47d92c3cc.html>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This annual report details human rights practices in Hungary, and notes that there have been no specific reports of significant violations of child labor laws; although it does suggest that forced child labor may also occur in unspecified sectors. Hungary is also a destination country for human trafficking. Children are particularly vulnerable to internal trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/484f9a1c58.html>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report notes that Hungary is a destination country for human trafficking. Girls from the Balkans, China, Moldova, Poland, Slovakia, Romania, and Ukraine are known to be sexually exploited in Hungary. Additionally, girls belonging to the Roma minority group are at risk of internal trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

HUNGARY: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Choudhury, N., Dimitrova, D., Johnson, T., Nurhussein, S., Srivastava, K., & Zureick, A. (2005). *Challenges facing law enforcement officers in combating sex trafficking in Hungary: How laws, structure and culture prevent effective intervention*. Princeton, NJ: Woodrow Wilson School of Public International Affairs, Princeton University. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from https://wws-edit.princeton.edu/research/special_reports/trafficking.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

According to this document, adult trafficking and prostitution, including forced prostitution occur in Hungary. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Feher, L. (n.d.). *Trafficking in human beings in Hungary*. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from <http://www.ihf-hr.org/booklet/toc27.php>.

Source: NGO

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document provides an overview of Hungary's laws and practices with respect to trafficking. Hungary has traditionally been regarded as a source country for human trafficking, but it is also a destination country for trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Freedom House. (2008). *Freedom in the world 2008—Hungary*. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/487ca2138.html>.

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report notes that Hungary is a destination country for human trafficking, particularly for women trafficked for purposes of prostitution. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Haynes, D. F. (2004). Used, abused, arrested and deported: Extending immigration benefits to protect the victims of trafficking and to secure the prosecution of traffickers. *Human Rights Quarterly* 26, 221-272. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from Project Muse Database.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report briefly mentions the case of a Ukrainian woman who was offered employment as a nurse in Hungary. Upon her arrival in Hungary, the woman was forced to work as a prostitute, and was later granted asylum in the United Kingdom. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Human Rights Watch. (2002). *Human Rights Watch world report 2002—Hungary*. New York: Author. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3c46e92c1c.html>.

Source: NGO

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This report on human rights developments in Hungary briefly mentions the ongoing trafficking problem, noting that the government's response to trafficking has been uneven and inadequate. Hungary is a destination country for trafficking, although this report does not specify labor sectors. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. (2001). *Hungary: The abduction of women and forced prostitution, and the state response (January 1997–April 2001)*. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3df4be3c20.html>

Source: Government Agency—Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report contains information from various news sources (some of which are pre-2001 sources). Hungary has an ongoing problem with human trafficking, forced prostitution, and the trading of sex slaves. The report examines Hungary as a destination country for trafficking. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. (2003). *Hungary: Forced prostitution; investigating office; whether authorities investigate assaults perpetrated by pimps; state protection for Hungarian victims*. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3f7d4da6e.html>.

Source: Government Agency—Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report summarizes information from a variety of news articles and government reports, noting that women are trafficked to and within Hungary for purposes of sexual

exploitation. The word “forced” is used in this document to refer to forced prostitution. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. (2006). *Hungary: Effectiveness of state efforts to combat violence against women, including domestic abuse (January 2005-August 2006)*. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/45f147462.html>.

Source: Government Agency—Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report is compiled from Associated Press articles and Trafficking in Persons Reports. It concludes that Hungary is a destination country for sexual exploitation of trafficking victims. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

9. International Labour Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved April 24, 2009, from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc93/pdf/rep-i-b.pdf>.

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

This global report on forced labor contains a brief mention of forced labor reported in Hungary. Roma men from Romania have been trafficked into Hungary to work under forced labor conditions. It does not specify labor sectors or offer any further information about work conditions. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

10. International Organization for Migration. (2004). *Hungary: Country report on trafficking in human beings*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 14, 2009, from http://www.iom.pl/res/files/traffickstop/lf_nl_4hungary.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that Hungary is a transit, destination, and source country for human trafficking. Women and girls are trafficked to Hungary from China, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, and the former Yugoslavia, typically for purposes of sexual exploitation. The term forced labor is used in this report, but Hungary is stated to be a transit country, not a destination country, for human trafficking for purposes of forced labor. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

11. International Organization for Migration. (2007). *Hungary: Facts and figures*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/europe/pid/818>.

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report notes that Hungary is a destination country for the trafficking of young women, typically for purposes of sexual exploitation. Internal trafficking is also a problem, particularly in eastern and western Hungary where unemployment is high. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

12. Kligman, G., & Limoncelli, S. (2005). *Trafficking women after socialism: To, through, and from Eastern Europe. Social Politics: International Studies in Gender, State and Society* 12(1), 118-140. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from Project Muse Database.

Source: Academic/Research Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report examines the historical and cultural components of the sex trade, and provides an analysis of the situation in Hungary, along with other Eastern European countries. Hungary is best known as being a transit country for human trafficking, but there is evidence that it is also a destination country; for instance, during the Bosnian war the Hungarian town of Tazslár had trafficked women in its brothels. The report does not discuss the forced labor in the production of goods.

13. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Hungary*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved February 20, 2009 from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/hungary.doc.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report focuses on the trafficking of women, noting that Hungary is a destination country for trafficking. Women are typically trafficked to Hungary for prostitution. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

14. Stop Violence Against Women. (2003). *Hungary*. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from <http://www.stopvaw.org/Hungary.html>.

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report mentions that trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation is a problem in Hungary. Hungary is reported to be a destination country for trafficking, but internal trafficking also occurs. Most of the victims found in Hungary are from Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania, Russia, and Ukraine. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

15. United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. (2006). *UN Committee on the elimination of discrimination against women: Sixth periodic report of states parties, Hungary*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/45c30bfd0.html>.

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report acknowledges that human trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation is a continuing problem in Hungary, which is known to be a destination country. It includes a synopsis of recent government actions aimed at decreasing trafficking and improving assistance and rehabilitation services for victims. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

16. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2009). *Global report on trafficking in persons*. Retrieved April 26, 2009 from http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Country_profiles/Western_Central_Europe.pdf.

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This global report from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime contains information on human trafficking in various countries. In the Hungary section, it is noted that trafficking of adults and minors, for purposes of sexual exploitation, occurs with Hungary as a destination country. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Country reports on human rights practices—Hungary*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47d92c3cc.html>.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This annual report details human rights practices in Hungary, and notes that forced labor, although illegal in the country, is known to occur in unspecified sectors. Hungary is a destination country for human trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation, forced labor, and domestic servitude. Trafficking victims in Hungary come mostly from the

Balkans, China, Moldova, Poland, Slovakia, Romania, and Ukraine, although in some cases these victims are in Hungary temporarily, as they are in transit to other destinations. The term forced labor is used in this document, but without reference to specific goods or sectors.

18. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 20, 2009 from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/484f9a1c58.html>.

Source: Government—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

In this annual report, Hungary is ranked as a Tier 1 country, indicating full compliance with the minimum international standards for the elimination of human trafficking. Despite many government efforts to prevent trafficking and prosecute offenders, Hungary is still a destination country for human trafficking. Women from the Balkans, China, Moldova, Poland, Slovakia, Romania, and Ukraine are known to be sexually exploited in Hungary, although in some cases these trafficking victims pass through Hungary in transit to other destinations in Western Europe. Additionally, women belonging to the Roma minority group are at risk of internal trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

19. Vital Voices. (2004). *Anti-trafficking initiatives in Hungary*. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from http://www.vitalvoices.org/desktopdefault.aspx?page_id=262.

Source: NGO

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This report describes an anti-trafficking training for Hungarian judges, prosecutors, police, and nongovernmental organization workers that occurred in 2004. In this report, several government officials acknowledge that human trafficking is a growing problem in Hungary, although no labor sectors are specified and the report does not clarify whether Hungary is considered a destination country. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

INDIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. 78 child labourers rescued. (2006). *The Hindu*. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from <http://www.hindu.com/2006/05/30/stories/2006053015890400.htm>

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Embroidery

This short article discusses the rescue of 78 child laborers from embroidery units in South Delhi. The children were between age four and eight and were working 14 to 16 hours per day. The children were rescued under the Bonded Labor System Act so that they would obtain monetary compensation as well as rehabilitation.

2. Assam becomes the hub of women, child trafficking. (2005, September 13). *The Telegraph*. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.telegraphindia.com/1050914/asp/northeast/story_5234537.asp

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The article discusses the increase in trafficking of women and girls in Assam and the limited reporting and prosecution of the crimes. According to the Indian police, the victims are primarily young girls who live near major rivers and are usually displaced by the regular floods in these areas. The article does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

3. Bhukuth, A. (2005). Child labour and debt-bondage: A study of brick kiln workers in southeast India. *Journal of Asian and African Studies* 40(4), 287–302. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from the SAGE Journals online database.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Brick Kiln

Child Labor: Brick Kiln

This article, based on a study led jointly by the French Institute of Pondichery and the International Labour Organization (ILO), is a thorough look at the brick kiln industry and how the system of labor and production functions, and how it leads to the use of child labor. This article states that child labor allows adults in the brick kiln industry to obtain a higher advance from their employers and enable higher productivity in the household. Through child labor the household is able to allocate time more efficiently, preventing the household from falling into bondage. The article refers to child debt bondage as a light form of bondage in this industry.

4. Child's environment. (2007, October 22). *Hindustan Times*. Retrieved October 22, 2007, from <http://www.hindustantimes.com/StoryPage/StoryPage.aspx?id=ccedf996-36ac-4f26-883e-dc2842fdeeeb>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article notes that child labor and malnutrition obstruct economic growth in India. Although this year is the one year anniversary of India's ban on child labor, there has not been a decline in the absolute numbers of children working, the author stating that up to 34 million children could be working. This article does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Child Workers in Asia. (2004). *Making the invisible visible: Advocacy for child domestic workers*. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th/Downloads/CWA%20Newsletternv20_1-2.pdf

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Domestic Labor

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This newsletter discusses recruitment of child domestic workers from rural areas, as child labor is less expensive. Moreover, children are more submissive and do not demand their rights. It is also emphasized that India does not provide any legal provisions for child domestic workers and domestic labor is not prohibited in the Child Labour Act. The newsletter highlights that most children of low economic status are usually working for their employers as bonded laborers in the area of domestic labor. The newsletter notes that many NGOs view child domestic work as a non-hazardous form of work, and therefore, fail to take action against it. This document underscores the necessity to address the statistical invisibility of child domestic workers. While this document discusses domestic laborers, it does not specifically mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Child Rights and You. (n.d.). *Concept paper on child labour in India*. Braintree, MA: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.cry.org/resources/pdf/Concept_Paper_ChildLabour.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

This concept paper provides background to the body of national child labor research and it discusses the reasons for the existence of child labor. The paper criticizes the definition of child labor by the official sources of data on child employment as they only include activities that result in the production of goods, which add value to the national product

and exclude all other work-related activities that are performed by children. However, the document does not specifically mention the alternate forms of child labor that do exist.

The paper concludes with a section on the approaches to address the child labor that exists—the legal mechanisms, education and other measures, such as a global ban on child labor products. In terms of legal mechanisms, it underscores the need to have a minimum age law for all occupations whether they are hazardous or non-hazardous, and in every place of work. The paper also discusses the importance of education as a combative response to child labor, but only through high quality schools and in combination with other policies that will address the demand for child labor. This document does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldiers global report 2004: India*. London: Author. Retrieved May 17, 2008 from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/regions/country?id=99>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering

This report says India has preliminary military training schools for children, age 11.5 to 13, who wish to go on to join the army. There were no reports of children under 18 participating in active combat in the Indian armed forces. There were, however, reports of the government targeting youths from indigenous groups for recruitment in the army, particularly for anti-insurgency operations. However, the report does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. Cockburn, A. (2002). 21st century slaves. *National Geographic*. Washington, DC: National Geographic Society. Retrieved May 21, 2008, from <http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0309/feature1/>

Source: News Article

Child Debt Bondage: Brick Kiln

Child Slavery: Bracelets

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

In this report there is a discussion of slavery and trafficking throughout the world involving both adults and children. There are a few short paragraphs that discuss the situation in India which briefly describes the existence of children 9 to 14 years old who are sold by their parents for an average sum of US\$35 to work in forced labor conditions, producing bracelets in workshops in northern India. The article also mentions child debt bondage in brick kiln production and child trafficking for sexual exploitation. No further details are supplied by the article about the situation of child laborers in India.

9. Dolan, S. (2006, May 2). *Former child labourers from India share their stories with UNICEF*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/india_33738.html

Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Stone Breaking, Unspecified

Child Labor: Garbage Collection, Stone Breaking, Unspecified

This short article focuses on the rescue of two child laborers from Bangladesh who, due to their family's poverty, were under debt-bondage in India working as stone-breakers, although the article does not mention what the crushed stones were used to produce. They were also forced to do other work demanded by the employer. The article also notes how these two boys collected garbage and recycling materials. They were rescued by the organization Global March Against Child Labour and have made visits to the United States, where they met with various groups to discuss the importance of education for all children.

10. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2006). *Situational analysis report on prostitution of boys in India*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved May 21, 2008, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/publications/Boy_Prostitution/PDF/India_Hyderabad.pdf

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that there are 270,000 to 400,000 children involved in prostitution in Indian cities, with no exact figure and not enough data on how many children are being sexually exploited. This study looks at the existence of prostitution among young boys in Hyderabad and lists several reasons boys enter into prostitution: peer pressure, prior sexual abuse, prior homosexual experience, lack of parental guidance and support structure, and illiteracy. This report does not look at child labor in the production of goods.

11. Equations. (2003). *A situation analysis of child sex tourism in India (Kerala and Goa)*. Bangkok, Thailand: End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. Retrieved May 16, 2008, from http://www.ecpact.net/eng/Ecpact_inter/projects/sex_tourism/India

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report says child sex tourism exists in the coastal areas of India, including the tourist hubs of Goa, Kerala, and Karnataka. This report does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. Free the Slaves. (2005). *Recovering childhood. Combating child trafficking in northern India*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from <https://216.235.201.228/NETCOMMUNITY/Document.Doc?id=16>

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Kiln, Carpet Weaving, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sari Weaving, Sexual Exploitation, Stone Quarries

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor; Agriculture, Brick Kiln, Carpet Weaving, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sari Weaving, Sexual Exploitation, Stone Quarries

This report on child trafficking in northern India aimed to create evidenced-based recommendations to address child trafficking. The research team observed the factors that contributed to successful and unsuccessful prosecution of traffickers. The team also attended village meetings, visited families and tried to understand the factors which make children more vulnerable to trafficking. The report cited the existence of bonded child labor in the areas of agriculture, brick kilns, carpet weaving, domestic labor, fishing, sari weaving, sexual exploitation, and stone quarrying. Child slavery was present in the areas of domestic labor and sexual exploitation. Children were trafficked for sexual exploitation purposes as well, and forced child labor was also being used in the areas of agriculture, brick kilns, carpet weaving, domestic labor, fishing, sari weaving, sexual exploitation, and stone quarrying.

Research for this report was conducted between September 2004 and January 2005. It included interviews with 155 people in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Trafficked children, families of missing children, government and police officials, labor inspectors and NGO representatives were among those interviewed. The areas of focus were Araria, Purnia, Katihar, Saharsa, and Khagaria districts in Bihar, and Varanasi, Bhadohi, Allahabad, Mirzapur, and Sonbhadra districts in Uttar Pradesh. Research methods also included participant observation and analysis of legal documents.

The report estimates that over 2 million girls and women are forced into prostitution. As it is difficult to obtain accurate data on child trafficking, it was not possible for the report to provide statistics on bonded child labor and child slavery.

13. Gap promises action vs. child labor in India sweatshop. (2007, October 29). *Associated Press*. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from <http://www.bostonherald.com/business/general/view.bg?articleid=1041120>

Source: News Article

Child Debt Bondage: Garments

This article exposed bonded child labor in the Gap sweatshops in New Delhi, with children as young as 10 hand sewing garments. The report does not provide any specifics on the sewing children did or the types of garments they produced. The spokesperson for Gap stated that the subcontractor ran the sweatshop in violation of Gap policies and that the clothing produced would be destroyed. The article elaborated on the conditions of the sweatshop and mistreatment of the child workers, many of whom were sold to the

sweatshop by their families to pay off debt. The company planned to hold a meeting with all of its suppliers in India to remind them of the prohibition on child labor.

14. Gentleman, A. (2007, February 18). Children's domestic labor resists India's legal efforts. *International Herald Tribune*. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from <http://www.ihf.com/articles/2007/02/18/news/india.php>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This article examines the increase in child domestic labor in India and how this industry has become more lucrative as a result of the rise in the Indian economy as well as the increase in cost for adult laborers. The author writes that there are now recruiters and placement agencies for child labor in many cities due to the increase in demand. However, in addition to children being recruited into child labor, there is also the existence of child slavery, in which children serve as domestic laborers, as well as in other unspecified industries. This article does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

15. Global March Against Child Labour. (2007a). *Child slaves rescued from embroidery sweatshops*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from <http://globalmarch.org/partnernews/291007.php>

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Embroidery Sweatshop

This article looks at 14 bonded children that were rescued from an embroidery sweatshop in New Delhi by BBA with the help of the police. These children were all from West Bengal, between age 8 and 14, and were sold by a middleman. The NGO recommends that companies should continuously monitor their contractors and sub-contractors to assure that they are not violating the labor laws.

16. Global March Against Child Labour. (2007b). *Rescue, recover, rehabilitate—The 3 R's to ensure safe childhood to all child labourers*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from <http://globalmarch.org/news/260907.php>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This article discusses the regional consultation on good practices in the elimination of child labor and trafficking of children for forced labor. This was the first effort by a civil society organization in South Asia to bring together good practices. There were several

organizations represented, such as Global March Against Child Labor, ILO, and BBA, in addition to members of the judicial system and the Indian National Trade Union Congress. The event was attended by more than 150 delegates representing more than 15 states. The best practices collated from this consultation will be shared in a book for all organizations working on child rights. This article does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.[a]). *India still enslaved*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/news/170907.php>

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Animal Husbandry
Child Slavery: Animal Husbandry
Child Trafficking: Animal Husbandry

This article discusses forced child labor and trafficking of child bonded laborers from Bihar, West Bengal to the state of Punjab. The article focuses on the experience of one young boy who was in a forced labor situation in a village in Punjab. The boy was forced into working long hours cutting fodder and taking care of 30–35 cows and buffaloes, which involved feeding, bathing, and cleaning up after them, as well as watering the fields in the late evenings. He was subjected to physical and verbal abuse, and was forced to drink alcohol and take drugs so that he would be able to withstand working in the cold and work longer hours. The NGOs Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA) and Dalit Dasta Virodhi Andolan took lead roles in rescuing this boy as well as many other children who are victims of bonded labor.

18. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[b]). *Report on the worst forms of child labour*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/india.pdf>

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Carpet Weaving, Silk Cultivation
Child Labor: Carpets, Diamond and Gemstone Industry, Domestic Labor, Glass Bangles, Footwear, Silk Cultivation, Silk Thread Industry
Child Trafficking: Soldiering, Sexual Exploitation

This report looks at the status of child labor in India and goes through the statistics from various sources on children exploited in each of these areas—bonded child labor, trafficking, sexual exploitation, soldiers, servants, and other hazardous child labor. According to the 2000 U.S. Department of State *Country Reports on Human Rights*, there were as many as 50,000 women and children trafficked into the sex trade from neighboring Nepal and Bangladesh, with India being a significant source and transit country for trafficking. Nepalese and Bangladeshi girls constitute the majority of young girls and women trafficked into India to work in the brothels in major cities throughout the country. The Coalition Against Trafficking in Women estimates 300,000–500,000 children involved in prostitution. The United Nations Children's Fund

(UNICEF) notes that 17 percent of the domestic laborers in the country are less than age 15. In the carpet industry alone, Human Rights Watch (HRW) estimates there are approximately 300,000 bonded child laborers. The report further notes that a total of 428,305 children are working in hazardous industries according to the 1999 U.S. Department of State *Country Reports on Human Rights*. Approximately, 25,000 children work in the footwear industry, 5,000 in the silk thread industry, up to 100,000 in the diamond and gemstone industry, up to 50,000 in the glass and bangle industries, and approximately 3,000 bonded child laborers involved in silk cultivation.

19. Global March Against Child Labour, & International Center on Child Labor and Education. (2006). *Review of child labour, education and poverty agenda. India country report*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/images/india-report.pdf>

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Hybrid Cottonseed Production, Household Industries, Factory Work, Mining, Service Sector, Small Trade Activities

The report looks at ways in which international organizations, civil societies and the government of India is working to eradicate child labor and provide education for all. It evaluates the implementation of actions that seek to address child labor in the country as well as in the existing policies. The study sets the stage by highlighting the statistics on the lack of education for 65 million children as well the high numbers of the population living below the poverty line, which has led to a substantial increase in child labor. According to official statistics from 2001, there were approximately 12.66 million recognized child laborers, but NGOs claimed that there were 25–30 million children working, as those in agriculture and domestic labor were not accounted for. The incidences of child labor occur in agriculture, construction, domestic labor, hybrid cottonseed production, factories, mining, the service sector, and small trade activities. The report also looked at the existence of bonded child labor and child debt bondage. The research conducted promotes a multi-pronged strategy to correctly address child labor, by increasing the accessibility of schools which offer quality education, and by providing poverty alleviation programs for the family as well as making available adult employment programs. The study notes the prevalence of child labor is impacted by a variety of factors that were realized through the multivariate analysis in the study, which included education deprivation of the child and parents, food deficits at home, and the unemployment status of any family member for more than six months.

20. Gorgemans, A. (2001). *The sporting goods industry's responsive approach to child labor*. Manila, Philippines: Asian Development Bank. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.adb.org/AnnualMeeting/2001/Seminars/gorgemans_paper.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Soccer Ball Industry

This report presented by the World Federation of Sporting Goods Industry discusses how it was able to address the child labor that was involved in stitching soccer balls, initially in Pakistan and then in India. These efforts were successful due to the collaborative partnership between UNICEF, ILO, and local NGOs in both countries. In India, the emphasis was placed on Punjab (mainly in Jalandhar), where the partnership addressed the elimination and rehabilitation of child laborers in the soccer ball industry. The report says children are involved in the stitching process of footballs in private homes. Research conducted in 2000 profiled 20 children out of the 63 identified as soccer ball makers. These children were 13–14 years old and did not like stitching balls, but they did it to augment their family income. Most of them went to school. Children did not work alone but alongside family members. No other details are provided on the problems of child labor in the production of soccer balls. Over 2,000 visits were made between January 5 and October 31, 2000 to 906 stitching locations. Monitoring of the sites was done by SGS (no full name provided), Monitoring of India, and the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development.

The program instilled a strong monitoring program both externally and internally and developed a social protection component emphasizing community awareness of child labor. It also profiled child laborers in order to understand their situation and establish effective solutions. In addition, the program adopted four transitional schools for former child laborers in association with the Government of India.

21. Grumiau, S. (2002). *Ray of hope for India's domestic workers*. Brussels, Belgium: Trade Union World. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991216351&Language=EN&Printout=Yes>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This article looks at the National Domestic Workers Movement's efforts in organizing domestic workers and providing them with a sense of dignity about their work. The Movement also fights for the legal status of domestic laborers to be considered full-fledged workers who have associated rights. Through this work, the Movement discovered the plight of child domestic laborers but finds it difficult to assist these children through the use of child labor laws until the government recognizes domestic labor. This article does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

22. Hans, P. P. (2007, October 15). *Saving childhood*. New Delhi, India: Business Standard. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from <http://www.businessstandard.com/common/storypage.php?leftnm=lmnu2&subLeft=2&autono=301250&tab=r>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Service Industry

The article focuses on the government recognition of only 6,669 child workers in New Delhi out of which there were only 872 prosecutions filed against employers; none were convicted. But the child labor laws have failed to be implemented in other states as well, with very few child laborers being identified in the major industries such as domestic labor and service industries. This article does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

23. Human Rights Watch. (2003). *Small change: Bonded child labor in India's silk industry*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from www.hrw.org/reports/2003/india/India0103.htm

Source: International Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Sari Weaving, Silk Manufacturing

This Human Rights Watch report documents the situation of bonded child labor in the silk industry in India as it has received inefficient international attention and is being heavily subsidized and regulated by the government, therefore making interventions in this industry more plausible. The research for this report was conducted in three states: Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka where bonded child labor in the silk industry is heavily prevalent. Children work in all stages of this industry and begin as young as age five and have to work against the loans that their families have taken. These child laborers are forced to work at least 12 hours a day and are also subjected to both physical and verbal abuse. At minimum, there are 350,000 children in the silk industry in various states in India. These children not only endure difficult working conditions, but are also physically harmed by the burns, infections, and asthma that are related to the work.

Both boys and girls are used as bonded labor in the silk industry, but girls are more likely to have the work sent to them at their homes, in addition to their household chores, and are not protected by the child labor laws. The authors emphasize that bonded child laborers are most likely to stay in this cycle of poverty and also bond their children to labor to survive. Caste is identified as one of the bases for bonded labor, as most of the children interviewed are Dalits (untouchables) or Muslims, and both groups are heavily discriminated against, economically vulnerable, and tend to remain in a perpetual state of poverty and bondage.

The research for this report was conducted through interviews in all three states with children who were still bonded, those who have stopped working, family members, teachers, loom owners, traders, activists, lawyers, academics, and government officials.

24. Human Rights Watch. (2006). *World report 2006*. New York: Author. Retrieved May 17, 2008, from <http://hrw.org/wr2k6/wr2006.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Regarding India, this report says millions of children work long hours in the worst forms of child labor (WFCL) (unspecified). Children are trafficked for sexual exploitation and unspecified forms of employment. Reportedly, many children become involved in the armed forces. The document does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

25. Human Rights Watch. (2007). *World report 2007: India*. New York: Author. Retrieved May 17, 2008 from <http://www.hrw.org/wr2k7/wr2007master.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report says millions of children in India work long hours in WFCL (unspecified) instead of going to school. Most children work because they cannot afford to go to school or have no access to education. A majority of working children also belongs to marginalized castes, deprived communities, tribes, and minority religions, particularly Islam. The author says that in October 2006, the Indian government prohibited the hiring of children as domestic servants, and in tea stalls and restaurants. The government also announced plans to set up a national commission to protect children's rights. No details are provided in this report on child labor in the production of goods.

26. International Labour Organization. (2002). *Coming together: From confrontation to collaboration, a tale of trade unions joining hands against child labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

This report by ILO, looks at the joint initiative taken by six trade unions who came together to fight child labor in the state of Andhra Pradesh as a part of ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). Andhra Pradesh has the largest child labor force in India with a majority of the children working in agriculture and the informal sector.

27. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 28, 2007, from <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/display.article?id=5715>

Source: International Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpet Weaving, Domestic Labor, Fish Processing, Fireworks, Hybrid Cotton Seed Farms, Mining, Rice Mills, Leather Tannery
Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report by ILO looks at the situation of forced labor globally, its typology, measuring forced labor, its main forms, and regional distribution. The report recognizes the

existence of bonded child labor, child debt bondage, child labor, child slavery, child trafficking, and forced child labor in South Asia. The report says bonded labor or debt bondage in India exists, specifically in the areas of agriculture, brick making, fish processing, carpet weaving, tanneries, fireworks production, hybrid cotton seed farms, domestic labor, mining, and rice mills. The overwhelming majority of victims of bonded labor are found in densely populated urban areas including Punjab, Hyderabad, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh. Information for this report comes from various government bodies, NGOs, and the media, including the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Jai Singh Volunteers for Social Justice, journals, and local papers. Laborers are paid part of their wages on a weekly or monthly basis and the employers withhold the remainder until the end of the season. Employers also pay advances to recruiters and this sum is either taken from the workers' pay or workers have to pay it back as a fee for providing them jobs. These situations bind workers to their employers, resulting in exploitive labor. Young women engaged in prostitution are also often held in debt bondage. The report also notes that there is an increase in the number of female bonded laborers due partly to the increased awareness and unwillingness of men to become bonded laborers. The report says there have been initiatives made by the government, the Supreme Court, and NHRC to improve the application of existing labor laws and policies. The report concludes with ILO actions taken against forced labor and a proposed action plan to rescue and rehabilitate victims of exploitive labor.

28. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *Combating child labor in Asia and the Pacific: Progress and challenges*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 13, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipecc/prod/eng/2005_combating_clasia.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Bangles, Bidis, Brass, Carpets, Footwear, Locks, Match Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying, Pyrotechnics/Fireworks, Silk Production

This ILO report addresses child labor in the Asia and Pacific region. It looks at the causes of child labor, its prevalence in the region, and the need to prevent and eliminate this practice. ILO discusses how children are made vulnerable to exploitation when their family and social protection networks break down and when economic and community structures are disrupted. There is a section on the need to mainstream child labor into the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies and programs in the economic, political, and social spheres. The notion of mainstreaming child labor is specifically emphasized in the case of India as the implementation of national policy is decentralized to the sub-national level. The report states that according to the 1999/2000 National Sample Survey (NSS), there were approximately 10.4 million children working in India, with 2 million children working in hazardous sectors such as bangle making; bidi cigarette production; the brass, carpet, and footwear industries; factories making locks and matches; mines and quarries; pyrotechnics/fireworks; and silk production. About 38 percent of the children who worked in these sectors are between age 9 and 13 and the majority of them are girls.

The National Child Labour Programme in India was used as an example in the report of the growing political will and administrative commitment to combat child labor. The report also looks at the actions of the government and ILO which have set timeframes and targets for the elimination of WFCL.

29. International Labour Organization. (2006). *India: Child quarry workers get help to go back to school*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 13, 2007, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=4173>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Stone Quarries

This ILO-IPEC report looks at the efforts by IPEC and M. Venkatarangaiya Foundation (MVF) in Andhra Pradesh to remove children from quarry work and place them in schools. The report looks at the working lives of eight children and their socioeconomic situations. It does not provide any information on the number or percentage of children working in stone quarries.

30. Macro International Inc. (2008). *In-country research and data collection on child labor in India*. Calverton, MD: Author.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Debt-Bondage: Silk Weaving

Child Labor: Bidis, Carpet Weaving, Cotton Seed Production, Clothing, Cloth Weaving, Embroidery, Hosiery, Locks, Mulberry Cultivation, Silk Production, Silkworm Rearing, Textiles

In March 2008, Macro International carried out document collection and interviews of key informants in India as part of a research contract funded by the U.S. Department of Labor. This research focused on the incidence of child labor, and government policies and programs to combat child labor. Areas in India visited included: Andhra Pradesh, Gujarati, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh.

Evidence was found of child labor in the production of bidi cigarettes, cotton seed production, hosiery, clothing (tee-shirts, undergarments), textiles, carpet weaving, locks, mulberries, sarees, and silk (rearing, reeling, and weaving for sarees and other clothing). Child silk weavers were found working in situations of debt bondage, where they would work to pay off their parent's debt to the employers. Embroidery of clothing and saree is another area where children, particularly from Muslim communities, were found working.

31. Madhavan, P., & Raj, S. (2005). *Budhpura 'ground zero' sandstone quarrying in India*. Utrecht, The Netherlands: India Committee of The Netherlands. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from www.indianet.nl/budhpura.pdf

Source: International NGO

Child Debt Bondage: Cobbling, Stone Quarries
 Child Labor: Cobbling, Sandstone Quarries

This study examines sandstone quarrying in the state of Rajasthan in the Bundi district in the village of Budhpura. It assesses the environmental, economic, and societal impact of quarrying. The report notes that approximately 20 percent of the quarry workers in Budhpura are children, 15,000 to 20,000 work in quarries and approximately 8,000 are involved in making cobble, with a growth in child labor in this sector. The reasons for increased child labor in sandstone quarrying is due to the low wages of parents, children supplementing their parent's incomes, especially that of alcoholic fathers, and a lack of schooling facilities. The author also looks at bonded labor among children stating that the debt burden of parents falls upon children who are forcefully responsible for repaying the debts. It is also highlighted that although there is public awareness about forced child labor and child labor, in general no cases are ever reported to authorities.

32. Manier, B. (2004, October). India: Economic boom masks widespread child labour. *International Confederation of Free Trade Unions*, No. 6. Brussels, Belgium: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.businesshumanrights.org/Links/Repository/112316/link_page_view

Source: International NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Carpets, Diamond Cutters, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Rag Dealers, Rice Mills, Service Industry, Stone Breaking, Street Vending, Weaving, Wheat Mills

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

Debt Bondage: Brick Making, Carpet Weaving, Construction, Mines, Quarries, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Circus, Unspecified

This report by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) describes the existence of child labor in various industries in India. Children work in tea shops, hotels and restaurants, metal workshops, tanneries, sugarcane plantations, silk and cotton mills, on fishing boats, and in rice and wheat mills. They also work in textiles, glassworks, paint, brick, carpet, fireworks, and match factories. The report says children work as diamond cutters, porters, rag dealers, stone breakers, prostitutes, and domestic servants. There are some 60 million children in India working to support their families. Most of them come from the lowest and untouchable castes and are school drop-outs. They are made to work long hours and paid much lower wages than adults. Many of these children are forced to work in exchange for loans. The report says child trafficking from neighboring Nepal and Bangladesh is a serious problem, particularly for sexual exploitation or domestic labor. Many Nepalese children are forced to perform in circuses. Children are also trafficked within the country from rural to urban areas. Information for this report comes from the South Asian Coalition on Child Servitude, Delhi. No particular research methods are mentioned.

33. McDougall, D. (2007, October 28). Child sweatshop shame threatens Gap's ethical image. *The Observer*. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from <http://business.guardian.co.uk/retail/story/0,,2200599,00.html>

Source: News Article

Child Debt Bondage: Garments

Child Labor: Garments

This article says an investigative reporter discovered that Gap's subcontractors were operating a sweatshop in New Delhi. Children in this sweatshop were sold by their parents to a middleman; they were told they would not get paid for their work as they were students of the craft and had to pay off the "fee" paid to their parents. The children worked long hours in terrible conditions to produce Gap clothing that would be sent abroad. The report mentions a boy age 10 doing embroidery with plastic beads and sequins on a toddler's blouse. It also mentions children hand-sewing clothes. But it does not make clear if the term "hand-sewing" implies they made the clothes on which they did embroidery. The Gap has said that it would withdraw the items that were discovered in the sweatshop.

34. M. Venkatarangaiya Foundation. (2003). *Mainstreaming child labour into formal schools*. [PowerPoint Presentation]. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.adb.org/Documents/Events/2003/Struggle_Labor_Children_Rights_Education/MVF_Presentation_CL.pdf

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified

This MVF PowerPoint presentation discusses the work that MVF has done to rescue bonded children. The foundation was successful in rescuing 24,200 from work and sending them to formal schools. Currently, MVF monitors 65,200 children on a regular basis. The foundation uses its mobilization efforts to lead to forums and institution building. In the 12 years of operation, MVF was able to substantially expand its services throughout Andhra Pradesh. Child labor in the production of goods is not specifically discussed in this presentation.

35. Nair, P. M. (2003). *A report on trafficking in women and children in India 2002–2003*. New Delhi, India: National Human Rights Commission. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/nhrc_india_2004_report_on_trafficking_4.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Begging, Camel Jockeying, Circus, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This study is a collaborative effort between the United Nations Fund for Women, NHRC of India, and the Institute of Social Science. The research included children rescued from different forms of servitude in different parts of the country which included child debt bondage, forced child labor in the areas of camel jockeying, begging, the circus, domestic labor, and various forms of sexual exploitation. This study does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

36. Narayanan, P. (2006). *Child labour in India. A factile from Child Rights and You*. Bangalore, India: India Together. Retrieved October 29, 2008, from <http://www.indiatogether.org/photo/2006/chi-labour.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing

This short article by the NGO Child Rights and You looks at the breakdown of activities of working children in India. The article concludes that a majority of child laborers between age 5 and 14 are in the agriculture sector, comprising 54 percent, while 15.5 percent are involved in construction work, 18 percent are working as domestic laborers, 5 percent in manufacturing jobs, and the remaining 8 percent are in jobs across various sectors. This article does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of specific goods.

37. Oonk, G. (2003a). *No children on the farm*. Utrecht, The Netherlands: India Committee of The Netherlands. Retrieved October 28, 2007, from <http://www.indiatogether.org/2003/oct/chi-cropmnc.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Hybrid Cottonseed Production

This article discusses the partnership that was developed between MVF and members of the Association of the Seed Industry (ASI) to combat child labor in hybrid cottonseed production. According to a report by the India Committee of The Netherlands (ICN), there are approximately 250,000 children under age 14, mostly girls, who work long hours in hazardous conditions on the hybrid cotton farms in Andhra Pradesh. No other details are provided on children's tasks or their working conditions in this sector.

38. Oonk, G. (2003b). *Childhood cropped*. Utrecht, The Netherlands: India Committee of The Netherlands. Retrieved October 28, 2007, from <http://www.indiatogether.org/2003/may/chi-cropped.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Hybrid Cottonseed Production

This article by ICN addresses the issue of child labor in hybrid cottonseed production in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The author asserts that the cottonseed industry employs

more children in India than any other industry. As the seed companies fix the prices for farmers, children earn 30 percent less than women and 55 percent less than men. This industry is considered unique, as it is very labor intensive and a majority of its employees are young girls age 6 to 14.

39. The Protection Project. (2002). *A human rights report on trafficking of persons, especially women and children: Bangladesh*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_bangladesh_4.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that Bangladesh is a source country for trafficking women and children. More than 25,000 women and children are estimated to be trafficked annually, primarily to India. Many are promised lucrative jobs but end up in sexual servitude. There are reports of abductions of children and women. This report does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

40. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *India*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 26, 2007, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/india.doc>

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Carpet Factory, Domestic Labor, Potato Farms, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Begging

This report by the Protection Project cites India as a country of origin, transit, and destination for the trafficking of persons. There are established trafficking routes within the country and between India and neighboring Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Bhutan, and Sri Lanka. Nepali and Bangladeshi girls are also trafficked to India or through India to other countries. India receives the largest number of trafficking victims from Nepal. Nepali girls are trafficked for prostitution, domestic labor, and for work in carpet factories and circuses. Nepali boys are trafficked for work on potato farms and construction sites, and they are also forced to beg. The report does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods in detail.

41. Raman, S. (2005, August 29). Misery of India's child sari weavers. *BBC News Tamil Nadu*. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/south_asia/4183600.stm

Source: News Article

Child Debt Bondage: Sari Weavers

Child Labor: Sari Weavers

This article estimates that there are approximately 10,000 child sari weavers in districts of Kanchipuram and Thiruvannamalai in Tamil Nadu, with 100,000 looms set up in individual homes. Most houses employ at least one child who works seven days a week, for up to 10 hours per day. The author relates the story of a young child weaver who, under debt bondage, is bound to work for her employer as her parents had borrowed money from the loom owner.

42. Rani, D. L., & Roy, M. (2005). *Child domestic work: A violation of human rights, quantitative analysis of the situation in West Bengal*. London: Save the Children UK. Retrieved October 30, 2005, from http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/54_90.htm

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This study says child domestic workers in Kolkata city come from low income families and most of them are school drop-outs. The study found that there was an increasing number of young girls entering this labor market. Siblings of most of these children were also involved in domestic labor. This study does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

43. Save the Children UK. (2006). *Abuse among child domestic workers*. Calcutta, India: Author. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/docs/abuse_amongst_Child_Domestic_Workers_in_India.pdf

Source: International NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report discusses the involvement of children in domestic labor in India with the goal of increasing the data available on violence against child domestic workers. This report does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

44. Singh, M. (2007). Gap threatens India's clothing boom. *Time*. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from <http://www.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,1677385,00.html>

Source: News Article

Bonded Child Labor: Garments

This article by *Time* focuses on Gap clothing being produced in sweatshops in New Delhi. After the discovery of child labor in a workshop producing its garments, the article says that the Gap has withdrawn the line of clothing made there and has ordered an internal investigation. The article cites an undercover investigative report by Britain's *Observer*. The investigation found that children between age 10 and 13 were involved in the embroidery work on blouses with Gap labels in a factory in Shahpur Jat in Southern Delhi. It is not clear in the report, however, if children also produced the garments they embroidered. The fear is that the Gap recall will deter other western companies from

outsourcing their production to India. The government has not made much commentary on the issue and social activists relate the problem to India's growth where the economy is prioritized over equity.

45. Sinha, S. (2005). *Our mining children: A report of the fact finding team on the child labourers in the iron ore and granite mines in Bellary district of Karnataka*. Retrieved October 6, 2007, from <http://www.iicrd.org/cap/files/childlabourmining.pdf>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Iron Ore, Granite Mines

This report addresses the issue of child labor in the mining industry in the Bellary district of Karnataka, specifically looking at iron ore and granite mines. It presents the findings of the research conducted by a team of experts from various organizations, including MVF, Hyderabad; HAQ-Centre for Child Rights, New Delhi; Oxfam Swaraj, Karnataka; mm&P and Movement Against Uranium Project, Hyderabad; and Campaign Against Child Labour, Karnataka. The author states that it has been difficult to obtain data on the number of mines, the extent of the mining activities, the labor force involved, and the trade routes of these minerals. The main findings of this report indicate that there is an alarming number of children working in this industry, with the majority being migrant laborers who are exposed to hazardous working conditions, and high levels of toxic waste. The majority of the laborers are from the neighboring state of Andhra Pradesh and mostly from the Dalit or tribal castes. Usually, families migrate to the mining sites and set up home there. Men and young boys are responsible for the digging while women and young girls break the ore into stones. The report urges the government and policy makers to take action on this issue, recognizing that child labor does exist in the mines, and emphasizes the need to conduct an inquiry on the exploitive forms of labor taking place.

46. Sivananthiran, A., & Venkata Ratnam, C. S. (Eds.). (2005). *Informal economy: The growing challenge for Labour Administration*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 23, 2007, from www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/webdev/documents/publication/wcms_082380.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This ILO report discusses how to address the informal economy where there is a lack of legal and social protection, representation, and rights at work. The report looks at case studies from mostly Asian countries, with a focus on labor administration and the informal economy. ILO notes that child labor monitoring is not a priority in India and that there is a need for a legal mechanism linking community monitoring with a formal enforcement process. This form of child labor monitoring is considered an effective way to combat child labor. These initiatives will only be effective if there are linkages created between the community processes and labor inspection, in addition to capacity building

and training for the stakeholders involved. This article does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

47. Srivastava, R. (2005a). *Bonded labor in India: Its incidence and pattern*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from <http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1026&context=child>

Source: International Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Carpet Weaving, Hybrid Cottonseed Production, Silk Reeling and Weaving

The study looks at bonded labor in India and the actions taken by ILO, civil society, and the government of India to address the prevention and rehabilitation of bonded laborers. There is a small section looking at bonded child labor where the study notes the various industries where children are forced into labor, and specifically looks at carpet weaving, silk reeling and weaving, and hybrid cottonseed production. The report discusses the notion of bonded labor being entrenched in local power structures; therefore, in order to eradicate this system, there is a need for organizations to have powerful linkages and strong organizational strength.

The report recognizes that various labor legislations exist to address child labor, but these efforts often fail to be implemented despite being a clear violation of the human rights of workers. It is also noted that a successful way to address bonded child labor is through long term development, land reform, poverty alleviation, and social security.

48. Srivastava, R. (2005b). *India: Project helps child labourers return to school*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/india_27167.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Matches, Silk Cultivation, Service Industry

This UNICEF article discusses the rescue of child laborers in the state of Tamil Nadu and their rehabilitation and return to school. The article describes the story of a rehabilitated worker from a match factory and an attendant of a hot tea stall. It says rescued children used to work in tea stalls, silk farms, and match factories. Children in match factories dealt with highly combustible chemicals, while children working on silk farms handled worms. It also says child workers in tea stalls often got scalded while serving tea to customers. No other details are provided on child labor in these sectors.

UNICEF supports the National Child Labor Project to rescue children from child labor and places them in Project schools until they can adapt to regular schooling. The Project provides these children with a monthly stipend so that there is an incentive to stop working and they are still able to contribute to the family income.

49. Thorat, S. (2001). *Database on child labour in India: An assessment with respect to nature of data, period and uses*. Rome, Italy: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_DataBase_India_Final.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

This report by Understanding Children's Work Project is a detailed account of the database of the various dimensions of child labor in India. Three official sources of data were used: Population Census, NSS, and the Rural Labour Enquiry. The report provides information on the nature of the data collected, the administrative unit of data collection or aggregation, level of aggregation, rural/urban breakdown, gender dimensions, periods for which data are available, methodology, and concept used in the collection of data, and over time changes in definitions of the concept and methodology. It also indicates how these data from different sources could be used efficiently, while keeping in mind their strengths and limitations. This report says children are engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural activities, but does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods in detail.

50. Traffickers turn to northeast India to supply the sex trade. (2006). *HumanTrafficking.org*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/449>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the substantial increase in female child trafficking in northeast India. The girls range in age between 12 and 16 and are usually trafficked to brothels in major cities throughout India. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

51. Upadhyaya, H. (2005). *Children can't read, adults can't count*. Bangalore, India: India Together. Retrieved October 28, 2007, from <http://www.indiatogether.org/2005/nov/chi-cagchild.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article looks at the various laws that are in place in India to combat child labor but which the author believes is failing to make an impact. There is also an analysis done by the Comptroller and Auditor Generals (CAGs) of several states which did not implement the necessary measures required by the law. In West Bengal the state government was allotted a large sum of money to conduct a survey on child labor between 1999 and 2004, but no survey was completed and no assessments made. In Maharashtra, there were large

discrepancies in data with the state only identifying a small number of child laborers. NGOs reported that there were approximately 45,000 child workers in the same period and same districts. The differences in CAG data and NGO data were said to have occurred because the government left out self-employed laborers from its survey and counted only the laborers in establishments. Both government and NGO data indicate that thousands of children were engaged in unspecified hazardous and non-hazardous occupations. This article does not provide details on child labor in any of these occupations or the use of child labor in the production of goods.

52. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2005). *Asia regional profile: India*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/india/publications/south_Asia_Regional_Profile_Sept_2005/10_india.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Labor: Camel Jockeying, Domestic Labor

This report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime states the numbers of those trafficked is not clear as there is no clear divide between trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation with 25 to 30 percent of the women involved in the sex work being minors. The report states that there has been an increase in trafficking in India but also an increase in awareness amongst law enforcement officials about the issue. A committee was established by the Department of Women and Child Development who came to the conclusion that despite the various interventions there has not been much impact on the prevalence of sexual exploitation of women and children due to various reasons, such as lack of seriousness taken by law enforcement officials, risks faced by social workers, insufficient awareness about child trafficking, and social stigma. This report does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

53. United Nations Population Fund. (2002). *Trafficking in women, girls and boys*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/266_filename_Trafficking.pdf

Source: International Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Adoption, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Labor: Adoption, Begging, Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Adoption, Begging, Domestic Labor, Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation

This report notes that India is the primary destination country, along with Pakistan, for trafficked victims from Bangladesh. A government representative from Bangladesh estimated that some 200 women and children are trafficked from Bangladesh into India every month for begging, forced marriages, sexual exploitation, and bonded labor. Increasing numbers of adolescent girls are trafficked, resulting in an increase in HIV/AIDS cases. Bangladesh is also cited as a source country for trafficking children for adoption.

This report is based on a consultative meeting on the trafficking of women and children, held in Bratislava in October 2002. No reference to child labor in the production of goods was provided in this report.

54. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 22, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82806.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Involuntary Child Servitude: Agriculture, Begging, Brick Kiln, Domestic Labor, Embroidery, Rice

This report says India is a source, destination and transit country for the trafficking of children for the purposes of forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. Trafficked children are often subjected to involuntary servitude as workers in brick kilns, rice mills, the agricultural sector, domestic servants, embroiderers, and beggars. Additionally, India is a destination point for many Nepali girls trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. The report says India is on Tier 2 of the watch list for trafficking, which means the country has not fully complied with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, but is making significant efforts to do so. This report does not provide specific details on child labor in the production of goods.

55. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *India: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100614.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture, Bidis, Brick Kiln, Carpets, Jewelry, Rice Mills, Stone Quarries

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Gem Polishing, Matches, Leather Goods, Saris, Silk, Stone Quarries, Hybrid Cottonseed Industry, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

According to this report, NGOs say that about 60 million children between age 5 and 14 are working in India, while the 2004 government survey puts the figure at about 12 million. Most of these children are bonded laborers in various sectors, including agriculture, stone quarries, brick kilns, rice mills, jewelry, bidi making (hand-rolled cigarettes), and carpet weaving. Children enter into bonded labor or debt bondage when their parents are paid in advance for their work or when parents are unable to pay off loans they take from their children's employers. Many child workers belong to poor families, tribes or lower and untouchable castes. The report says girls age 7 to 14, mainly Dalits (lower or untouchable castes), work in the hybrid seed industry (no details provided on the types of seeds) in Andhra Pradesh. Almost all child laborers work to support their families.

Child labor in India is used for jobs that require hand work, including gemstone polishing, making leather goods, matches, stones (hand-quarried), sari weaving, silk thread spinning, making hand-loom silk cloth, and hand-rolling bidis. The report says many children in these sectors work under hazardous or vulnerable working conditions, including being exposed to dangerous pesticides and abuse, and they are denied education. The report also says child trafficking is a serious problem. India is a significant source, transit, and destination country for trafficking children for forced labor (unspecified) and prostitution. The state of Bihar and northeastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, and Sikkim are the main source areas for child domestic servants in Kolkata, New Delhi, Hyderabad, Mumbai, and Bangalore. Girls as young as age seven from Nepal and Bangladesh are trafficked to Indian cities, mainly Kolkata, Mumbai, and New Delhi. Information for this report is derived from various government and NGO sources and media reports.

56. Venkateswarlu, D. (2003). *Seeds of bondage: Female child bonded labor in hybrid cottonseed production in Andhra Pradesh*. Utrecht, The Netherlands: India Committee of The Netherlands. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from <http://www.indianet.nl/sob.html#contents%2028>

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Hybrid Cottonseed

Child Labor: Bangles, Carpets, Gem Polishing, Limestone

This report focuses on how the hybrid cottonseed production primarily uses female child labor in its operations. Since cross pollination is delicate work and needs a lot of patience and dexterity, girls are preferred over boys for labor in this industry. These young girls, mostly between age 7 and 14 are employed on long term contracts through which their parents are given loans or advances by the local seed producers. The hybrid cottonseed industry employs approximately 400,000 child workers, 250,000 in the state of Andhra Pradesh alone; this is more than the total number of children employed in India's carpet, glass bangles, gem polishing, and limestone industries combined.

This report is based on a study carried out by the author on the working conditions of these children in seven districts of Andhra Pradesh, namely Sanjamala, Koilkuntla and Bandi Atmakur in Kurnool, Boothpur, Alampur and Maktal in Mahboobnagar, and Parigi in Rangreddy. Field work was conducted on 20 farms covering 45 acres of seed cultivation, where 380 girls were working. A majority of girls were 10–14 years old. These children's wages were significantly lower than those of adult workers. They also worked longer hours than adults.

57. Venkateswarlu, D. (2004). *Child labor in hybrid cottonseed production in Andhra Pradesh: Recent developments*. Utrecht, The Netherlands: India Committee of The Netherlands. Retrieved October 7, 2007, from <http://www.germanwatch.org/tw/bay-stua.pdf>

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Hybrid Cottonseed

Child Labor: Hybrid Cottonseed

This study focuses on the use of child labor in the state of Andhra Pradesh to produce hybrid cottonseeds for large national and multinational seed companies. The report examines the current situation, the interventions being taken by civil society and international organizations, and their impact. It looks at a detailed survey of the working conditions of children in 174 cottonseed farms in 38 villages, namely in the districts of Mahboobnagar, Kurnool, Rangareddy, and West Godavari. Field visits to the farms were conducted between September and December 2003. Interviews and discussions were also held with child workers, seed farmers, seed company representatives, government officials, and NGO workers. It was estimated that the total number of children employed in cottonseed production in Andhra Pradesh was approximately 247,830 in 2004; 85 percent of these were girls and child labor constituted 90 percent of the total labor used in cottonseed production in Andhra Pradesh. The children were primarily child laborers or bonded child laborers forced to work long hours and below the minimum wage. They were also exposed to poisonous pesticides used in high quantities in the production of cottonseed.

The report looks at the initiatives taken by the government and the seed industry, specifically ASI, of which all the multi-national corporations are members. ASI is working with MVF to proactively eliminate child labor. The action plan includes internal and external monitoring of farms. However, actions have been repeatedly delayed and they lack sufficient follow up. The findings of the present study note that low cottonseed procurement pricing contributes to the extensive use of child labor in cottonseed production and the author suggests ASI address this issue.

58. Venkateswarlu, D. (2007a). Child bondage continues in Indian cotton supply chain: More than 400,000 children in India involved in hybrid cottonseed cultivation. Utrecht, The Netherlands: India Committee of The Netherlands. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.indianet.nl/pdf/childbondagecotton.pdf>

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Hybrid Cottonseed Child Labor: Hybrid Cottonseed

This report discusses the increase in bonded child labor in hybrid cottonseed cultivation as a result of the increase in demand for cottonseed. It is estimated that there are approximately 416,460 children currently working in cottonseed cultivation in the states of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh. It is estimated that from 2007 to 2008, the total area of cottonseed production will be 15 to 20 percent in different states. An increase in production will mean an increase in the demand for labor in this sector. The trends in the hiring of child labor in cottonseed production in these states, however, indicate that there has either been stagnation or an increase in the number of children employed since 2003–2004.

59. Venkateswarlu, D. (2007b). Seeds of change: Impact of interventions by Bayer and Monsanto on the elimination of child labour on farms producing hybrid cottonseed in India. Utrecht, The Netherlands: India Committee of The Netherlands. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from <http://www.laborrights.org/publications/SeedsofChangeCottonReport0607.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Hybrid Cottonseed Production

This report looks at how the multinational companies Bayer and Monsanto were prompted by NGOs to address the issue of child labor in their cotton seed supply chain, specifically in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The author states that after many failed efforts by NGOs to engage the multinational seed companies in a dialogue to eliminate child labor from their hybrid seed industries, a joint action force was finally established in 2005, but only with two companies, Bayer and Monsanto.

The report discusses the developments of 2005 and 2006 in terms of commitments and initiatives as well as the promises and activities undertaken in 2006 and 2007 by both companies. In 2005, 20 percent of Bayer's employees and 10 percent of Monsanto's employees in the state of Andhra Pradesh were under 15 years of age. Through local pressure in the state, actions were taken so that the percentages decreased in 2006–2007 to Bayer employing 11 percent and Monsanto 5 percent.

This decrease in child labor was achieved through a combination of activities: information sharing on production details, no child labor clause in contracts, formation of joint monitoring committees, and schemes of incentives and disincentives to hiring child labor.

INDIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. 78 child labourers rescued. (2006). *The Hindu*. Retrieved October 11, 2006, from <http://www.hindu.com/2006/05/30/stories/2006053015890400.htm>

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Embroidery

This article reports on the rescue of 78 children who were forced to work under inhumane conditions in embroidery units at Sarai Kale Khan in South Delhi until they were rescued by the nongovernmental organization (NGO) *Bandhua Mukti Morcha* (BMM). The children, who were from four through eight years old, worked 14 to 16 hours every day and lived in unhygienic conditions. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Anti-Slavery Society. (n.d.). *Bonded child labor*. Retrieved November 10, 2006, from <http://www.anti-slaverysociety.addr.com/bclab.htm>

Source: NGO

Bonded Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpet Weaving, Mining

Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified

This brief article by the Anti-Slavery Society reviews some of the sectors using bonded labor in India, including carpet looms, mining and work in quarries, brick making, and agriculture. The sources are not quoted, although there is a reference to a mission undertaken by the NGO in India. It is claimed that, since 1996, the Anti Slavery Society has been working to free bonded child laborers in India, and, through its efforts, many bonded child laborers are now free and attending school in the state of Karnataka in India. No further information on this mission was found. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Anti-Slavery International. (2001a). *The enslavement of Dalit and indigenous communities in India, Nepal and Pakistan through debt bondage*. London: Author. Retrieved November 16, 2006, from <http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/goonesekere.pdf>

Source: NGO

Debt Bondage: Unspecified

This brief paper discusses the common practice of debt bondage in India, Nepal, and Pakistan. The report notes that debt bondage is most common among those individuals outside of the Hindu caste system referred to as “untouchables.” The report estimates that

there are approximately 20 million bonded laborers in India alone. Unfortunately, the report does not provide specific information about the sectors that use bonded labor.

According to the report, Article 23 of the Constitution of India prohibits the use of forced labor, while the 1976 Bonded Labor Systems Act and the 1989 Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Act forbid the use of bonded labor. The government has established Vigilance Committees, which are tasked with identifying, releasing, and rehabilitating bonded laborers, but groups like Anti-Slavery International believe that those organizations are largely ineffective. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Anti-Slavery International. (2001b). *Forced labor in the 21st century*. London: Author. Retrieved October 13, 2006, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/forced_labour.pdf

Source: NGO

Bonded Adult Labor: Mining, Quarrying

This collection of case studies in different countries includes a report on bonded labor in mines and quarries from the state of Punjab in India. The case consists of 11 women who took loans ranging from 3,000 to 10,000 rupees (US\$70 to \$230) and were forced to work in mines and quarries to repay the loans under physical threats from their landlords. The paper provides some evidence on the inaction of the authorities to tackle this issue. Volunteers for Social Justice documented 698 cases in which the authorities had failed to take action to release bonded laborers during 1999 and 2000. The case study also includes an overview of other reports of bonded labor in India. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Arunachalam, R., & Viswanathan, J. (2003). *Thirty bonded labour case studies*. Chennai, India: MCG.

Source: NGO

Bonded Labor: Agriculture

The report documents in detail the cases of 30 individuals and families working in the agricultural sector in Jeetam, in the Ranga Reddy district of Andhra Pradesh. Based on research conducted in 2002, it graphically illustrates the factors pushing people into bonded labor, working conditions and the impact on the family, and their aspirations for the future. Each case has the respondent's full name, village, mandal and caste information, plus background analysis on the respondent's village and family. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Bales, K. (2004). *Disposable people: New slavery in the global economy*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Brick Making, Fireworks, Gems, Jewelry, Match Manufacturing, Textiles, Timber

Bonded Labor: Unspecified

Child Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Brick Making, Fireworks, Gems, Jewelry, Match Manufacturing, Textiles, Timber

Of the seven chapters in this book, written by a lifetime researcher of slavery and slave-like practices, the sixth chapter, “India: The Plough-Man’s Lunch” deals with various forms of debt bondage in India, with a focus on farm labor. According to the document, families involved in agricultural debt bondage do not receive payment for the crops they grow or harvest, but instead receive a small amount of grain or food and—in some cases—a plot of land to work on. In addition to agriculture, debt bondage can be found in jewelry making, gem cutting, brick making, timber, fireworks, and textiles. Within India, debt bondage occurs in various forms because children can inherit debts from their parents, and/or their parents can sell their children into bonded labor. For example, children involved in fireworks or match production are bonded into labor when their parents are given a monetary advance for the products they will produce. Children must then work to pay off the advance given to their families.

According to the chapter, the government has enacted plans to release laborers from debt bondage. When debt bondage is found, laborers are registered and their debts erased. They are also given 6,250 rupees, in cash or kind, to assist with restarting their livelihoods. The government has also established vigilance committees that identify bonded laborers and work to free them through the aforementioned system. As noted in the chapter, this system works with varying rates of success.

* Due to copyright infringement laws, we are unable to provide an electronic copy of this book.

7. Bhukuth, A. (2005). Child labor and debt bondage: A case study of brick kiln workers in Southeast India. *Journal of Asian & African Studies*, 40(4), 287–302.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Debt Bondage: Brick Making

Forced Child Labor: Brick Making

In this case study, the author, a professor at *Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin en Yvelines*, (France) describes how in the interlinked credit-labor market employers do not directly employ children, but they have implemented a system that requires parents to use their children to improve their productivity. In this environment, parents use child labor to improve their bargaining power. The bondage occurs when adults take advances before they begin to work and then get paid below the rate they need to repay the advance. Adults will then force their children to work in order to improve their ability to repay the loan. This debt bondage/child labor dynamic is described by the authors as being anchored in the brick kiln industry in Southeast India. The study data were collected using qualitative and quantitative surveys, although not too many of these figures are

reported. There are also detailed descriptions of the work environment in kiln brick factories and an overview of the brick kiln industry, even though there is no specific information such as geographical distribution of factories and incidence of bonded labor.

8. Chakravorty, B. (2004). *Gender issues in bonded labor: A study of Rangareddy district, Andhra Pradesh*. New Delhi, India: International Labor Organization.

Source: International Organization

Bonded Adult Labor: Agriculture

This document is one of a series of publications produced under the International Labour Organization (ILO) subregional project on Prevention and Elimination of Bonded Labor in South Asia (PEBLISA), funded by the Netherlands Partnership Program. This study was commissioned by the project in order to assess the project's impact on intra- and inter-household gender dynamics, decisionmaking processes and their outcomes, and the respective roles of women and men in household decisionmaking related to bonded labor in the agricultural sector. The field research was strongly rooted in participatory qualitative methodology, which allowed for gendered accounts of everyday life in situations of extreme hardships. Gender analysis was used to examine the interactive roles of men and women in terms of labor relations, access to and control over resources, decisionmaking, and so on. The study has considered both gender and intra-gender issues such as age, wealth, caste, marital status, and literacy level in the analysis. Finally, a number of strategies to alleviate the incidence of bonded labor in the Rangareddy district are discussed. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Child Workers in Asia. (2004). *Making the invisible visible: Advocacy for child domestic workers*. Retrieved October 29, 2006, from http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th/Downloads/CWA%20Newslettterv20_1-2.pdf

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report focuses on the prevalence of bonded child laborers in India. According to the document, the majority of bonded child laborers are found performing domestic services. No information regarding bonded child labor in the production of products was provided.

10. Cockburn, A. (2003, September). 21st century slaves. *National Geographic*, 204(3), 2–25.

Source: News Article

Bonded Adult Labor: Brick Making

Child Debt Bondage: Brick Making, Jewelry, Sexual Exploitation

This article presents information regarding slavery and debt bondage from numerous countries. Regarding India, the article mentions that debt bondage is prevalent in jewelry

making, brick making, and sexual exploitation. According to the article, children from age 9 through 14 work making bracelets for up to 10 hours per day. The children were sold to workshop owners. The article states that the average child is bought for approximately US\$35.00. Families are often involved in bonded labor at brick kilns where women and girls haul bricks, while men and boys tend to the fires. Families become indebted to the kiln owners after the owners provide them with money for high-priced expenses such as medical care or funerals.

11. Daru, P., Churchill, C., & Beemsterboer, E. (2005). The prevention of debt bondage with microfinance-led services. *The European Journal of Development Research*, 17(1), 132–154.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Debt Bondage: Agriculture

This article discusses the prevalence of debt bondage in the agricultural sector in South Asia. Instead of emphasizing the characteristics of debt bondage in the region, the report focuses on current efforts to reduce and/or eliminate debt bondage. The report analyzes the structure and progress of the ILO effort entitled, “South Asian Project Against Debt Bondage,” which targets the countries of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan. The project works to provide microfinance services to bonded laborers to enable them to remove themselves from debt bondage and maintain a livelihood. The project emphasizes providing access to appropriate financial services, promoting group-based savings and credit delivery systems, and additional activities geared toward increasing the ability of a household to develop income. In India, ILO has worked with several NGOs, including the Integrated Rural Development Society, Madras Social Service Society, and *Ankuram Sangamam Puram* to achieve these goals.

The article briefly mentions policy developments related to debt bondage that occurred between 2000 and 2002, including the approval of the first technical cooperation project on bonded labor by the central government as well as the announcement of three states to initiate activities to combat debt bondage. The states included are Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka. The state governments committed to contributing 20 percent to the funds of projects targeting debt bondage. The use of forced labor in the production of specific goods is not discussed.

12. Dolan, S. (2006, May 2). *Former child labourers from India share their stories with UNICEF*. Retrieved November 16, 2006, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/india_33738.html

Source: International Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Quarrying

This article presents the case of two brothers who served as bonded laborers in India. The brothers were forced to work breaking stones after their parents borrowed money from someone and became financially indebted. The boys were then forced to work to pay off

their parents' debt. No further details were available on the type of work performed by the children, but they were invited to speak with United Nations Children's Fund representatives about their situation after being rescued by the organization Global March.

Global March is a network dedicated to promoting and protecting child rights around the world through education and activism.

13. Free the Slaves. (2005). *Recovering childhood: Combating child trafficking in Northern India*. Retrieved October 12, 2006, from http://freetheslaves.net/files/Free-the-Slaves_Recovering-Childhoods_India.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report explored the problem of child trafficking from villages in the Indian state of Bihar to a variety of forms of slavery in the neighboring state of Uttar Pradesh. Those are both states with a severe problem of trafficking in women and children. The researchers interviewed 155 persons including trafficked children, families of missing children, police and criminal justice officials, labor inspectors, and representatives of NGOs. The overall aim of the research was to find ways to increase the successful prosecution of traffickers in India, and hence a great deal of the report is devoted to the legal, institutional, and law enforcement context. No estimates of incidence by industry are provided. The use of forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

14. Free the Slaves. (Producer). (n.d.). *Freedom and beyond* [Online video]. Retrieved March 1, 2007, from <http://freetheslaves.net/store/freedom-and-beyond/>

Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Carpet Weaving

This online video is an excerpt of a longer film of the same title. The video focuses on child slavery in India's looms. Many children are sent to work at the looms by their parents, who believe the children are being taken to obtain an education and a better life. The majority of children involved are boys and the video profiles the *Bal Vikas Ashram* organization established by the Catholic Diocese to assist in rescuing and rehabilitating victims. *Bal Vikas Ashram* works in cooperation with local authorities to rescue children from their debt bondage at the looms and then provides the children with a six-month rehabilitation course. The organization also works with victims' home communities in order to ensure that their return is successful.

15. Global March Against Child Labour, & International Center on Child Labor and Education. (2006). *Review of child labour, education and poverty agenda India country report*. New Delhi, India: Global March Against Child Labour. Retrieved November 16, 2006, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/images/india-report.pdf>

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Athletic Balls, Brick Making, Construction, Cotton

Domestic Labor: Gems, Glass Bangles, Leather Goods, Mining, Stone Quarries

Child Debt Bondage: Cotton

Specific to the production of goods, the report states that bonded work is a common classification for children and that the most hazardous occupations include hybrid cotton seed production; mining; manufacturing of leather goods, glass bangles, athletic balls, gems, and bricks; construction including brick making and stone quarrying; and various domestic services. The report profiled the hybrid cotton production industry and noted that girls are commonly found working in this sector. Girls become involved in a form of debt bondage after their parents take loans from seed producers. In a survey done during the 2003–2004 harvesting season, 272 children were found working in the hybrid cotton industry at 174 farms surveyed.

The report notes that the 1976 Bonded Labour System Act is meant to abolish all bonded debt agreements and free all bonded laborers. The law has been ineffective and many organizations have become involved in attempting to assist children trapped by debt bondage.

ILO is currently targeting 80,000 child workers in the brick manufacturing, stone quarrying, bidi manufacturing (cigarette rolling), footwear manufacturing, fireworks manufacturing, manufacturing of matches, silk manufacturing, lock making, and brass and glassware production industries through its INDUS Child Labour Project. In addition to international efforts, national efforts have been undertaken by several NGOs to raise awareness about child rights. *Bachpan Bachao Andolan* and the South Asian Coalition for Child Servitude have been working to release and rehabilitate children who have been victims of bonded and forced labor.

16. Human Rights Watch. (2003). *Small change: Bonded child labor in India's silk industry*. New York: Author.

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Sari Weaving, Silk Manufacturing

This is a report by Human Rights Watch (HRW), a global NGO that investigates human rights violations across the world to expose the perpetrators and hold them accountable. HRW has been reporting on bonded child labor issues since 1996, and This report focuses on the silk industry, with an in-depth description of the involvement of bonded child labor at every step of the production process, and a special focus on silk thread production and sari weaving. Those children are bound to their employers in exchange for a loan to their families, and are unable to leave while in debt, but earn so little that they may never be free. The report is based on the testimonies of children working in factories in the Bangalore rural district, Varanasi, and Uttar Pradesh. While there are detailed descriptions on the labor conditions, there is no strong quantitative data substantiating the report. Most of the figures presented are wide estimates obtained from

other organizations such as the National Human Rights Commission or the government of India's Ministry of Labor. A prominent portion of the report is dedicated to social, political, and economic analysis, and reporting on the actions and policies of national and local governments in regards to the bonded labor problem. The evidence presented by the report is illustrative but cannot be assumed as representative.

17. Hyde, J., & Bales, K. (2006). *Physical and mental health aspects of rehabilitating children freed from slavery*. Washington, DC: Free the Slaves.

Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpet Weaving, Domestic Labor

This multi-country study touches on forced labor in the production of goods indirectly by focusing on the recovery of children freed from slavery. It offers information about the children freed in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Those children are identified as having been forced to work mostly in domestic servitude, the carpet industry, brick making, and agriculture. The study was conducted with the help of the Social Action Research Centre, whose staff's feedback on the patterns and features of bonded child laborers is also reported. This study does not include statistically relevant evidence of incidence rates by region or sector, but provides important qualitative information on the characteristics and physical and mental problems faced by bonded laborers in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

18. India's modern slaves: The millions caught in the bonds of forced labour. (2005). *Sunday Herald*. Retrieved October 17, 2006, from <http://www.sundayherald.com/51578>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor
Slavery: Quarrying

An article from the Scottish newspaper *Sunday Herald* featuring an overview of the forced labor issue in India. The article speaks of children being trafficked as cheap domestic labor for middleclass homes. The head of BMM estimates that there are over 370 million Indians in forced labor, living on less than US\$1 per day. It also reports several recent raids to rescue slave workers in quarries in New Delhi. The article summarizes reports from other sources such as ILO and BMM.

19. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). *Trade Union World Briefing*. Brussels, Belgium: Author.

Source: International Organization

Child Slavery: Brick Making, Stone Quarries
Child Debt Bondage: Athletic Balls, Brick Making, Carpet Weaving, Construction, Gems, Mining, Stone Quarries
Forced Child Labor: Carpet Weaving, Fireworks, Lock Making, Match Manufacturing

A series of articles related to child labor in India. The first article, entitled “India: Economic Boom Masks Widespread Child Labour,” discusses the prevalence of child labor in the production of products within the country. The piece discusses the use of forced child labor, debt servitude, and slavery. Forced child labor is highly prevalent in the production of locks, matches, and textiles such as carpets. According to the report, many employers target children who belong to India’s lower caste families, promising that their children will learn a trade and be able to earn a living later. However, those children often receive no pay for their work and are not given the opportunity to progress professionally. Estimates presented by the article state that approximately 66,000 children in Sivakasi work in match factories, while 5,000 children can be found in fireworks factories. The article also mentions that children work in slave-like conditions in stone quarries, brickworks, and plantations. In Haryana, approximately 40,000 children work in the brickworks industry.

Children in India are also victims of debt servitude. Children are often taken from their parents who have borrowed money to ensure that the loan will be repaid. After being taken, children are forced to work in brickworks, mines, stone quarries, and construction. An estimated 10 million children are victims of debt servitude within India. Of those 10 million, approximately 100,000 children work in the carpet sector. Another popular industry is soccer ball manufacturing. Children can also be found working in gem cutting, where they are not paid for their work during a two-year apprenticeship. They are responsible for piercing, cutting, and polishing stones.

According to the report, the Indian government has not ratified either ILO Convention 138 or 182, although the government is currently working with the ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour to initiate programs to combat child labor within the country.

20. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *A global alliance against forced labor*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Bonded Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Mining

Forced Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpet Weaving, Mining, Rice Mills

This comprehensive report on forced labor includes a detailed overview on India, broken down by industry. Recent research on agriculture, brick making, mining, carpet weaving, and rice mills is summarized with additional detail on the social characteristics of bonded labor victims. In India, there are indications from several states that the overwhelming majority of bonded labor victims in agriculture, brick making, mining, and other sectors are from the “Scheduled Castes” and “Scheduled Tribes.” Additionally, the study calls attention to gender issues, which are often overlooked. Little attention has been given historically to the particular problems faced by women and girls in bonded labor situations. This reflects their overall subordinate position in the patriarchal societies of India—in which poor women are triply disadvantaged by their gender, by their

membership of low castes or other low-status groups, and by virtue of being in bonded or otherwise exploitive labor arrangements.

21. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labor, 1930 India (ratification: 1954)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2006, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Bonded Labor: Unspecified

This observation from the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations from ILO notes the urgent need to compile accurate statistics of the number of persons who continue to suffer under bonded labor, using a valid statistical methodology, with a view to identification and release of bonded laborers. Additionally, it responds to some of the replies from the Indian government on the Committee's recommendation. This document provides valuable insight into the Indian government's overall passive inclination toward the problem of bonded labor.

22. Jain, A. (2005). *Study of the eradication of bonded labor in Chakrata block of Dehradun district*. New Delhi, India: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Debt Bondage: Agriculture

The study was conducted under the ILO project, PEBLISA. This study was taken up in the Chakrata development block of Dehradun district in the state of Uttaranchal in India. A mix of quantitative and qualitative methodologies were adopted and 250 rural families (across 15 villages), comprising agricultural workers and employers, were interviewed. Government officials and representatives of local NGOs were also interviewed. The study reveals that debt bondage is widely prevalent throughout the region. The major drivers of debt are—

- The landlessness of the *Koltas* due to the traditional caste-based discrimination.
- The custom of bride price.
- Easy availability of loans through formal and informal sectors.
- The breakup of the joint family structure.
- The lack of access to basic health services.
- The heavy costs of house construction.

The potential solutions proposed are increasing community awareness and mobilization, increasing children and adult education, strengthening the regulatory framework around release and rehabilitation, systematically combating the major drivers of debt, as well as providing alternative employment opportunities.

23. Lahiri-Dutt, K. (2006). *Gendered livelihoods in small mines and quarries in India: Living on the edge* (Working Paper). Canberra, Australia: Australia South Asia Research Centre. Retrieved October 12, 2006, from http://rspas.anu.edu.au/papers/asarc/WP2006_08.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Bonded Labor: Granite Quarries, Marble Quarries, Mining, Stone Quarries

This study aims to provide a clearer picture of gender roles, issues, and concerns in the artisanal and small mining sector in India. The Rajasthan-based NGO, Mines Labor Protection Campaign, estimates there are 2 million people in the mining and quarrying sector, most falling in the bonded labor category. The specific questions addressed by this study are—

- What are the social and economic backgrounds of women workers in small mines and quarries?
- What is their proportion, in what sorts of jobs, at what wage levels, and under what kinds of working conditions are they in the small mines and quarries?
- What are the existing laws and regulations, and the overall perceptions of stakeholders regarding women's work in this sector?
- What are the strategic and practical gender needs, interests, and concerns of these women workers?
- What are the policy implications of women's participation in the small mines and quarries in terms of sustainable development, poverty alleviation, and achieving the targets of Millennium Development Goals?

The research methodologies included key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and participant observation in the following regions: the illegal collieries of eastern India; the non-legal collieries of northeastern India; the gravel and stone quarries in southern Himalayan slopes; the stone quarries of eastern Indian basalt traps; the marble quarries of Rajasthan, and the gold panners of the Subarnarekha River.

24. Madhavan, P., & Raj, S. (2005). *Budhpura 'ground zero' sandstone quarrying in India*. Utrecht, The Netherlands: India Committee of The Netherlands.

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Sandstone Quarries

Bonded Adult Labor: Sandstone Quarries

Information presented in this document was compiled from site visits conducted by the researchers to sandstone quarrying sites in Bundi district. The researchers interviewed workers, quarry owners, and government officials, as well as conducted a desk review on available literature; however, they found statistical data to be lacking. According to the report, the population of Budhpura is registered as 4,400; however, the number of individuals employed in quarries in the area is approximately 25,000. Those employees, including both adults and children, are subjected to bonded labor and exploitive working

conditions. Adults become involved in bonded labor during the rainy season when quarrying work ceases and they are forced to take loans from their employers to survive. When quarrying work begins again, the workers are required to pay back the amount borrowed plus interest. Recruiters also take advantage of migrant workers when they charge them for the expenses paid to arrange their employment at a quarry. Recruiters charge the laborers for transport, food costs, and other miscellaneous expenses. When workers are unable to pay the fee, they are required to work off their debt. The bonded labor system extends to children as they assume their parents' debt and are required to work to pay it off. According to the researchers, of the 100,000 quarry laborers in Bundi district, 15,000 to 25,000 are children. Their main activity is making cobbles or small blocks from sandstone waste.

25. Ministry of Labor, India. (2001–2006). *Ministry of Labor annual report*. Retrieved October 11, 2006, from <http://labour.nic.in/reports/welcome.html>

Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Labor, India

Bonded Labor: Unspecified

The Indian Ministry of Labor's annual report contains valuable information regarding the number of bonded laborers identified, released, and rehabilitated during any given year. This information is further categorized by each state and compared with previous years' rates. Finally, the 2005–2006 report provides an estimate of the incidence of bonded labor reported by each state since 1997, showing a stark decline with the total incidence of bonded labor during 2006 reported to be 20 times less than the incidence in 1997. Those numbers must be taken cautiously, given the constant criticism India's national and state governments have received from NGOs and other international agencies regarding their commitment to bonded labor eradication. Five reports are included in this bibliography, those corresponding to the 2001–2006 period.

26. Mishra, L. (2001). *A perspective plan to eliminate forced labour in India*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Bonded Labor: Unspecified

This working paper from ILO summarizes Dr. Mishra's (a former high-level official of the government of India) basic proposals for what could and should be done over a period of 10 years to eliminate bonded labor in India. This perspective plan lists a set of 11 priorities:

- Rehabilitation of released bounded laborers.
- Disposal of all pending cases at the level of executive magistrates.
- Complete documentation of identified bonded laborers.
- Documentation of successful stories.
- Sensitization and orientation.

- Identification of bonded laborers.
- Preventing the occurrence/recurrence of debt bondage.
- Legislative aspects.
- Strengthening and activating vigilance committees.
- Strengthening and activating the grievance machinery.
- Cross-border trafficking of women and children.

It also prescribes roles for NGOs, central trade unions, and employers' organizations in order to tackle these problems.

27. Nair, P. M. (2002–2003). *A report on trafficking in women and children in India 2002–2003* (Vol. 1). New Delhi, India: Institute of Social Sciences, National Human Rights Commission, & UNIFEM. Retrieved November 21, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/nhrc_india_2004_report_on_trafficking_4.pdf

Source: International Organization and Government Agency—Institute of Social Sciences, & National Human Rights Commission

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying, Domestic Labor, Jewelry, Sexual Exploitation

Debt Bondage: Unspecified

This report details the extent and nature of trafficking of women and children within India. In addition to providing information on trafficking for sexual exploitation, the report discusses trafficking for forced labor. A section of the report is dedicated to the children rescued from forced labor and other forms of exploitation. Interviews conducted with 510 rescued children revealed that 63 percent of them were under age 15 and that 75 percent had been tricked into being trafficked with the promise of a lucrative job. Approximately 41 percent of the children surveyed stated that they had been sold or given by their parents to traffickers. Children reported being involved in various industries, including domestic labor, camel jockeying, jewelry, and debt bondage; though, no further information on the latter was provided.

28. National Human Rights Commission. (2003). *Year-end review 2003 NHRC*. New Delhi, India: Author.

Source: Government Agency—National Human Rights Commission of India

Bonded Labor: Stone Quarries

This review of the 2003 human rights abuses found by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in India reports that some nomadic families belonging to the Saharia tribe were employed as bonded laborers in the stone quarries in Gwalior district of Madhya Pradesh. The rehabilitation of some of them was done at Shivpuri; the conditions of the settlement were reviewed by Shri Chaman Lal, special *rappporteur* of NHRC. The fact that this is the only case of bonded labor reported by the commission in

2003 exemplifies the extent of the involvement from the Indian government regarding the bonded labor problem. This report does not mention if any forced labor is involved.

29. National Human Rights Commission. (2004). *States 'camouflaging' bonded labor: Justice A.S. Anand*. New Delhi, India: Author.

Source: Government Agency—National Human Rights Commission of India

Bonded Labor: Unspecified

This communication from the NHRC transcribes declarations from Dr. Justice A. S. Anand, chairperson of the Commission, regarding bonded labor in India. Dr. Anand states that, despite a law abolishing bonded labor being in existence for 28 years, 194 districts in 17 states across the country have been identified as carrying on the banned practice. Inaugurating the sensitization workshop on Bonded Labor for Deputy Commissioners in Delhi on October 28, 2004, he said that the tendency of the authorities is to “camouflage” the problem, attributing it to one of low wages and not of bondage.

30. National Human Rights Commission. (2006a). *Bonded labor and child labor situation in UP*. New Delhi, India: Author.

Source: Government Agency—National Human Rights Commission of India

Bonded Labor: Unspecified

This is a review of the bonded labor and child labor situation in the state of Uttar Pradesh from India’s government NHRC, with focus on the carpet belt during the period April 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005. The main findings were—

- Detection of bonded labor is found to be very low but not NIL.
- Rehabilitation of bonded laborers identified and carried out with exemplary interest and efficiency.
- Vigilance committees have been set up at all the 70 district headquarters and 292 out of a total of 297 subdivisional headquarters.
- Funds received from the Union Labor Ministry for a survey of bonded laborers in 5 districts released to the Labor Department through NHRC of India’s intervention have been utilized with remarkable sincerity.
- The grant received from the government of India for evaluation studies and awareness-generation measures has been utilized carefully and with good results.
- Prosecution of accused employers has now started receiving proper attention.

These accounts must be taken cautiously given the repeated claims by NGOs and several international bodies on the lack of action by the Indian government regarding bonded labor issues.

31. National Human Rights Commission. (2006b). *Report of Shri Chaman Lal, Special Rapporteur, on his visit to Varanasi, Bhadoi, Mirzapur, Allahabad and Kanpur from 2–7 September 2005*. New Delhi, India: Author.

Source: Government Agency—National Human Rights Commission of India

Bonded Labor: Carpet Weaving

The report from NHRC of India tells of the identification, release, and rehabilitation of bonded laborers in the cities of Varanasi, Mirzapur, Bhadoi, Allahabad, and Kanpur Uttar Pradesh (UP), with a focus on the “carpet-weaving belt.” During the period 1996–1997 to 2005–2006, a total of 2,778 bonded laborers were identified and released in UP. This includes 55 (all migrants) relating to 2004–2005 and 224 (81 migrants and 143 locals) relating to 2005–2006. A total of 1,053 released bonded laborers belonging to UP were required to be rehabilitated in the state. In addition, 32 bonded laborers of UP were received from other states and were required to be rehabilitated in UP. This gives a total of 1,085 bonded laborers required to be rehabilitated. However, 120 of those laborers have either died or become untraceable or have refused to take any assistance. Of the remaining 965, 790 have been rehabilitated. Although the report presents complete and interesting data on the characteristics of bonded laborers in Uttar Pradesh, many NGOs and governmental agencies have criticized the Indian government’s commitment to the eradication of bonded labor, so these figures may not be representative of the scale and nature of the problem. This document does not mention forced labor in relation to production of goods.

32. Nayak, P. (2003). *From bondage to rural enterprise: A situation analysis and participatory strategies with the Bondo Highlanders*. New Delhi, India: International Labour Organization.

Source: NGO

Bonded Labor: Agriculture

Based on participatory field research undertaken in Bondo Highlander villages and households in 2001, this document provides a situational analysis and needs assessment survey of these tribal people, native of the state of Orissa, in the East Coast of India. Indebtedness and bonded labor caused by customary demands are built-in weaknesses of this population. The study revealed persistence of this practice, with about 21 bonded laborers still in different villages. The author also investigates the Bondo’s traditional institutions, their livelihood and survival strategies, and their sources of income. It identifies the problems they face, outlines government interventions and makes recommendations concerning livelihood issues, collective self-management, education, and infrastructure. This document does not mention forced labor in relation to production of goods.

33. The Protection Project. (2006). *The US releases the 2006 trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 9, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/2006_us_report.htm

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports on the release of the U.S. State Department's 2006 *Trafficking in Persons Report*. The article contains commentary from Mohamed Matter (the executive director of the Protection Project) and notes that India has been listed as a Tier 2 country for three years in a row. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

34. Robin, F. (2005). *Between modernism and archaism: The bonded labour situation in India*. Unpublished master's thesis, University of La Sorbonne, Paris. Retrieved October 17, 2006, from http://www.bondedlabour.org/web/Display.asp?SubCat_id=15&ID=62

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Bonded Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making

This work, based on key informants and bonded laborer interviews carried out in various locations in India (Chennai, Tamil Nadu, Bangalore, Andhra Pradesh, and New Delhi), proposes to analyze the way in which the system of dependent work evolves today, while also trying to point out the capacities of resistance and adaptation that it has developed. Industries mentioned in the document include agriculture and brick making. The role of the Indian administration is also studied, and the dramatic gaps in the implementation of the law are described. Lastly, proposals are elaborated for the researcher's host NGO, the Catholic Committee Against Hunger and For Development and its partners, with the aim of developing a strategy to fight against this scourge. Although this thesis does not provide accurate indications on the number and location of the interviews, or a comprehensive analysis of findings, it does offer some valuable qualitative insight.

35. Srivastava, R. (2005). *Bonded labor in India: Its incidence and pattern*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Bonded Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpet Weaving, Cotton Looms, Gem Cutting, Mining, Silk Weaving, Stone Quarries

Bonded Child Labor: Carpet Weaving, Cotton, Silk Weaving

This ILO-commissioned report is the most comprehensive review on the incidence of bonded labor in India. Its focus is on the general incidence in the country and in the most important economic activity sectors. The general incidence figures are based on the surveys conducted by the state governments on the number of bonded laborers identified and rehabilitated from 1996 to 2004. The author, referencing other informal surveys, acknowledges that these figures might be underestimated. Additionally, there is further analysis by sector. Although there are few recent systematic surveys of bonded labor, the author's analysis of the existing evidence suggests that the non-agricultural sector now

has a very significant number of bonded laborers. The literature review presented suggests that the following types of bonded labor continue to be significant, bonded labor that is a vestige of traditional social relations; bonded labor in agriculture; bonded labor in the rural and urban unorganized; and informal sector and child bonded labor (woolen carpets, silk, gem cutting, and polishing). Several specific activities are given special attention, including bonded labor in agriculture, bonded labor systems among tribes, brick kilns, stone quarries, crushers and mines, and power looms and cotton handlooms. Specific to child labor, carpet weaving, silk reeling and weaving, and hybrid cottonseed production are given in-depth treatment. The report closes with a set of recommendations to eliminate bonded labor. This is a very authoritative and useful literature review on the topic of bonded labor (adult and child) in India.

36. Subrahmanyam, S. (2002). *Baseline study into vulnerability to debt bondage in Rangareddy district Andhra Pradesh, India*. New Delhi, India: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Bonded Labor: Unspecified

This study describes the mapping of the situation and needs of highly indebted vulnerable families in the district of Rangareddy in the state of Andhra Pradesh, India. It attempts to understand the conditions of rural households in terms of poverty, indebtedness, employment, and social conditions that make poor households vulnerable to bonded labor. The main source of information was a survey conducted in about 80 villages in five *mandals*, covering a total of 3,064 households. Of these, 643 were households of released bonded laborers, and the remaining 2,421 were randomly selected. Additionally, group discussions with all involved parties, and key informants' interviews, were conducted. This study provides valuable information on demographic structure, vulnerability factors, and release and rehabilitation strategies regarding bonded labor in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The study finally proposes several policy and programmatic recommendations. This document does not mention forced labor in relation to production of goods.

37. Subrahmanyam, S., Sudhakar Reddy, S., & Verstralen, K. (2003). *Labor and financial markets from the employers' perspective: The case of Ranga Reddy district in Andhra Pradesh*. New Delhi, India: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Bonded Labor: Bone Crushing, Brick Making, Mining, Rice Mills, Sawmill

This document is one of a series of publications produced under the ILO subregional project PEBLISA, funded by the Netherlands Partnership Program. It covers the following industries: brick making, mining, bone crushing, rice mills, and saw mills. The analysis of the production environment focuses on Andhra Pradesh and Ranga Reddy district. The analysis of the labor market, contractual arrangements, enterprise-level analysis, and financial market analysis are based on a household survey covering 150 employers spread over 21 villages out of 74 villages in the two *mandals* of Parigi and Pudur. To examine the labor requirements of the different categories of employers and

the types of contractual arrangements they adopt, the study examines the extent of the link between labor and the financial markets and the impact of this link on the conditions of the labor. It also focuses on the constraints faced by the employers in the product, financial, and labor markets. This document provides a new perspective on bonded labor in India by focusing on the structural economic variables feeding the problem.

38. Traffickers turn to Northeast India to supply the sex trade. (2006). *HumanTrafficking.org*. Retrieved November 10, 2006, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/449>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article indirectly mentions the issue of forced labor as it pertains to trafficking, focusing mainly on sex trafficking in India. It states that traffickers are mostly women, often well-known in their respective villages, who promise poor, rural families good jobs for their daughters. Most of the girls are from age 12 to 16, and they are sold to brothel owners in towns and cities such as New Delhi, Pune, Mumbai, and Kolkata, earning between 20,000 (US\$440) and 40,000 (US\$880) rupees for each girl. This document does not mention forced labor in relation to production of products.

39. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *India: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61707.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Bonded Child Labor: Carpet Weaving

Forced Child Labor: Bidis, Brassware, Brick Making, Carpet Weaving, Fireworks, Footwear, Glass Bangles, Lock Making, Match Manufacturing, Silk Weaving, Stone Quarries

The latest report from the U.S. Department of State on human rights in India highlights the problem of bonded labor. It summarizes recent research, reports, and estimates of the bonded labor problem. The relation with human trafficking is also explored. Organized human trafficking by illegal Bangladeshi immigrants is identified as a source of bonded labor in West Bengal. NGOs estimated that there were 20 million to 65 million bonded laborers in the country, including a large number of children. Some press reports in 2002 indicated that Tamil Nadu alone had 25,800 bonded laborers, in response to which the state government began planning and implementing rehabilitation programs. Government officials worked to release other bonded laborers in many states. According to press reports, an NGO in Madurai rescued 33 children sold into slave labor during the year. According to the Ministry of Labor and Employment, 266,283 bonded laborers were identified and rehabilitated in recent years.

The issue of forced child labor receives special attention. There were no universally accepted figures for the number of bonded child laborers. However, in the carpet industry alone, human rights organizations estimated that there were as many as 300,000 children working, many of them under conditions that amount to bonded labor. Officials claimed

that they were unable to stop this practice because the children were working with their parents' consent. In addition, there was a reasonable basis to believe that products were produced using forced or indentured child labor in the following industries: brassware; hand-knotted wool carpets; explosive fireworks; footwear; hand-blown glass bangles; handmade locks; hand-dipped matches; hand-broken quarried stones; hand-spun silk thread and hand-loomed silk cloth; handmade bricks; and bidis (hand-rolled cigarettes). A number of these industries exposed children to particularly hazardous work conditions.

40. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Debt Bondage: Brick Making, Rice Mills, Sari Embroidery

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Debt Bondage: Brick Making, Domestic Labor, Sari Embroidery, Rice Mills

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report touches on the issue of bonded labor indirectly by mentioning the destination of trafficked persons in India. India is a source, destination, and transit country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced or bonded labor and commercial sexual exploitation. The large population of men, women, and children—numbering in the millions—in debt bondage face involuntary servitude in brick kilns, rice mills, and sari embroidery factories. Some children endure involuntary servitude as domestic servants. It also describes current efforts being made by the Indian government to remediate the problem, including a summary of prosecution, protection, and prevention policies.

41. Venkateswarlu, D. (2003). *Seeds of bondage: Female child bonded labor in hybrid cottonseed production in Andhra Pradesh*. Retrieved October 13, 2006, from <http://www.indianet.nl/sob.html#contents>

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Cotton

This report is based on interviews with key informants and 380 bonded female children working on hybrid cottonseed production in seven *mandals* of Telangana and Rayalaseema regions of Andhra Pradesh, which were supported by Business and Community Foundation as part of its fellowship program for corporate partnerships. The report examines in detail the nature of the working conditions of female children and the specificity of employing them exclusively in certain operations in hybrid cottonseed production. The study estimates that in India nearly 400,000 female children, from age 7 through 14, are employed in cottonseed fields, in which Andhra Pradesh alone accounted for nearly 250,000 lakhs. This number is far greater than the total number of children employed in carpet, glass bangles, gem polishing, and limestone industries put together in India. In spite of those strong claims, there is not a clear explanation on the expansion factor used to generalize the results from seven *mandals* in one state to the rest of the country. Social, family, institutional, and economic variables are analyzed to determine

causes and possible interventions. Finally, some success stories are presented to illustrate the work of NGOs, such as the work carried out by the Mamidipudi Venkatarangaiah Foundation.

INDONESIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Aglionby, J. (2005, June 21). Thousands of Child maids are condemned to slavery in Indonesia, rights report finds. *The Guardian*. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from <http://www.guardian.co.uk/indonesia/Story/0,2763,1510925,00.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This article discusses the poor conditions, abuse, and lack of recourse for children employed in private homes as maids and domestic workers. According to the article, at least 688,000 Indonesian children work as domestic workers, 640,000 of whom are girls and 275,000 are under age 15. This source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. American Anti-Slavery Group. (n.d.). *Country report: Indonesia*. Boston: Author. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://www.iabolish.com/slavery_today/country_reports/id.html

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This country report argues that, following the 2004 tsunami, human trafficking greatly increased. It states that Indonesia has a human trafficking network that traffics women and children domestically for sexual exploitation. It does not mention specific transit or destination countries. This source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Arna, A., & Bryneson, M. (2004). *Report on laws and legal procedures concerning the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Indonesia*. Bangkok, Thailand: End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/projects/promoting_law/indonesia.asp

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This country report argues that the incidence of child exploitation for sexual purposes in Indonesia is high and that current law and procedures provide insufficient protection and services for child victims. The report estimates that there are 40,000 to 150,000 active child prostitutes in Indonesia. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. Asian Human Rights Commission. (2003, July 16). *Indonesia: ILO cites child labour, forced prostitution in Indonesia*. Hong Kong: Author. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from <http://acr.hrschool.org/mainfile.php/0126/175>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Drug Trade, Fishing, Gold, Sexual Exploitation, Shoes
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article summarizes International Labour Organization (ILO) findings that child labor is employed in the drug trade in Jakarta, on offshore fishing platforms in North Sumatra; at gold mining operations in East Kalimantan; and within the shoe industry in West Java. ILO states that child laborers work long hours in cramped West Java shoe workshops and are exposed to hazardous substances. ILO states that within the East Kalimantan gold mining industry, child laborers work long hours and are exposed to hazards, including cave-ins, becoming trapped in underground mines, and exposure to dust and chemicals. The article reports domestic child trafficking for prostitution in Java.

5. Asmarani, D. (2004, June 8). Indonesia's shameful export. *The Straits Times*. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/display.article?id=4043>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article addresses Indonesia's domestic sex trade, as well as child trafficking out of Indonesia for entry into the sex trade. The article notes that nearly 70,000 children have been trafficked, and half of the 400,000 estimated prostitutes in Indonesia are children. This source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Chou, C. T. (2007, April 19). Child workers "abandoned" at sea. *Al Jazeera English*. Retrieved December 18, 2007, from <http://english.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/0BBD09C0-EEB1-4922-8DE7-E05F6F25FE66.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Fishing

This article reports on children employed on offshore fishing platforms, called *jermals*. The report provides no specifics on the types of fish caught. The average age of workers on the platforms is from 14 through 17 years, and workers have no opportunity to go to school, as they are cut off from the mainland. The article cites poverty as the main cause for children working on *jermals*. None of the child workers mentioned in the article received wages until after their contracted service was complete.

Although government monitoring efforts to end child labor in fishing has caused the number of *jermals* to decrease from the nearly 1,000 in Indonesia 10 years ago, the article

argues that little effort has been made to eliminate the remaining 50. The article cites monitors' complaints that they receive only limited resources and personnel towards eradicating those practices.

7. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldiers global report 2004: Indonesia*. London: Author. Retrieved December 18, 2007, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/library/global-reports?root_id=159&directory_id=165

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering

This source reports that, although minors under age 18 are not eligible for recruitment or conscription into the armed forces, they have been actively involved in Indonesia's major conflicts in the past decade. This source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. Dasgupta, A., Hamim, A., Rahayu, A. P., Rahmawati, E., Agustinato, F., Farida, Sugiarti, K. L., Pasaribu, M., Kailola, S. I., & Davis, J. (2006). *When they were sold*. Jakarta, Indonesia: International Catholic Migration Commission. Retrieved February 20, 2008, from http://www.icmc.net/pdf/trafficking_when_they_were_sold.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Gold

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation

This trafficking and migration report addresses Indonesian child labor with respect to trafficked children. It identified North Sumatra as a sending area for trafficked women and children for entry into the sex trade or domestic service industries. It is also a receiving area for trafficked children from other Indonesian islands for sexual exploitation and entry into the fishing and domestic service industries.

The report notes that the number of offshore fishing platforms, called *jermals*, decreased from 369 in 1998 to 91 in 2003, and consequently the number of estimated young boys engaged in child labor on the *jermals* decreased to 38 in 2003. The report identifies children trafficked from inland Sumatran villages, who are recruited by the *jermal's* *mandor* (foreman) or by *calos* (illegal recruiters). Child laborers work from early morning to late night, operating folding net lifters, and drying and sorting fish. The report provides no specifics on the types of fish caught. They usually receive between US\$11 and US\$19 per month. The report also notes that an estimated 1,622 to 7,157 boys also work on fishing boats off Sumatra's coast. Child laborers work 17 to 19 hours per day and make between US\$2.20 and US\$2.80 per day. Those child laborers are employed voluntarily and are not considered trafficked individuals.

The report identified child labor in the agricultural sector in East Java and West Nusa Tenggara and estimated that in 2005, 520 children age 10 to 17 were employed in East Kalimantan mining gold.

The report uses information collected by the American Center for International Labor Solidarity (Solidarity Center) and the International Catholic Migration Commission from 2001 to 2006 covering 15 provinces. The areas covered were North Sumatra, Riau Islands, DKI (Special Capital Area) Jakarta, West, Central, and East Java, Banten, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, West and East Kalimantan, North and South Sulawesi, North Maluku, Papua, and West Irian Jaya provinces. Data collection involved local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), trade unions, anti-trafficking experts, government officials, community and religious leaders, activists, returned migrants, labor agencies, brokers, agents, and workers. Information was collected through field visits, mentoring, joint activities, observations, interviews, meetings, and the media. News sources included government records, news clippings, and university reports.

9. Human Rights Watch. (2006a). *Swept under the rug: Abuses against domestic workers around the world* (Vol. 18, No. 7). New York: Author. Retrieved November 24, 2007, from <http://hrw.org/reports/2006/wrd0706/>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report describes the conditions under which children work in the domestic sector and recommends action against domestic worker abuse. It reveals that in a 2002–2003 survey of the 2.6 million domestic workers in Indonesia, 688,132 (26 percent) were children. This source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

10. Human Rights Watch. (2006b). *World report*. New York: Author. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from <http://hrw.org/wr2k6/wr2006.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This source briefly addresses child domestic workers in Indonesia. It reports that 688,000 children were employed as domestic workers in 2006. This source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. Indonesia moves to prevent child trafficking. (2005, January 8). *MSNBC.com*. Retrieved December 18, 2007, from <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/6798561/>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports on the Indonesian government's attempts to prevent child trafficking following the chaos of the 2004 tsunami. The United Nations Children Fund and the government established centers to care for vulnerable women and children in the areas hardest hit by the tsunami. Additionally, the government increased its monitoring of provincial borders to prevent traffickers from removing children. At the time the article

was written, the government was unable to confirm reports of trafficking from affected areas despite several reports. The article does not list purposes of child trafficking or destination countries for trafficking victims. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Indonesia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/indonesiacs2003.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Food Processing, Furniture, Garments, Shoes, Street Vending, Toys
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child labor remains common in Indonesia's informal sectors in street vending, agriculture, and domestic service. It is also prevalent in the formal sector in construction, fishing, and in factories producing furniture toys, garments, foot wear, and processed food. The report also discusses child trafficking, noting that girls make up a high proportion of trafficking victims, primarily for commercial sexual exploitation.

Indonesia ratified ILO Convention 138, on minimum age to work, as well as ILO Convention 182 on worst forms of child labor. It also enacted the Manpower Act, which allows children from age 13 to 15 to do light work. This report does not mention any research methodologies used.

13. International Labour Organization. (2004a). *Child labour in offshore fishing, North Sumatra: A rapid assessment*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Author.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Catfish, Lobster, Mackerel, Mud Crab, Shells, Shrimp, White Pomfret

This report states that children in North Sumatra work on small (less than five gross tons) or big (more than five gross tons) boats catching a variety of seafood, including lobster, shrimp and prawns, catfish, mackerel, white pomfret, and mud crab, and that children also collect and clean shells. Based on field research conducted from January 26 to February 15, 2003, it is estimated that between 1,622 and 7,157 children were working on fishing boats in North Sumatra.

The children surveyed typically started working on fishing boats at age 13, though some started at age 10. They were involved in the entire process of fishing, including preparing the fish nets, stringing the fish hooks, preparing the tools, and loading big ice cubes onto the boat. They also lowered and pulled the fish nets, dove into the water to free and repair entangled fish nets, tightened loose ropes, baited hooks, released fish from the bait, and sorted and loaded the catch into the storage. After returning to port, they cleaned the fish nets and the boat, and unloaded the fish. Some also cooked for the crew while at sea.

Some of the occupational hazards child workers faced including falling into the sea and drowning, being stabbed by fish bones or poisoned by sea snakes, urchins or jellyfish, and being hit by propellers or pulleys. Children also suffered from a lack of sleep or rest as there were no beds or bathrooms on the boats, and they worked up to 19 hours per day, depending on the boat's size. Their wages, roughly 200,000 to 500,000 rupiah, were determined by dividing the earnings from selling the catch on their return to shore.

This research by the Faculty of Social and Political Science, University of North Sumatra in collaboration with ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour involved a survey of 150 children, all boys, in six key ports, including Pangkalan Brandan (Langkat district), Bagan Deli Belawan (Medan Municipality), Bedagai-Tanjung Beringin (Deli Serdang district), Bagan Asahan/Tanjung Balai (Asahan district), Sei Berombang (Labuhan Batu district), and Sibolga (Sibolga city). Sources of data were observations, questionnaires, interviews, reviews of publications, NGOs, the media, and government data.

14. International Labour Organization. (2004b). *Child labour in the informal footwear sector in West Java: A rapid assessment*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Author.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Footwear

This report assessed the situation of approximately 9,000 children working in the home-based footwear industry in West Java. These children were involved in the entire footwear production process including cutting the leather, sewing, grinding (finishing the leather with a grindstone), and gluing, as well as packing and storing of goods.

The report is based on interviews with 134 girls and boys in the two focus areas of Ciomas and Tasikmalaya. Most of the younger child workers, from age 13 through 15, were in Ciomas, attended school and worked part-time (five hours a day). Tasikmalaya child workers, on the other hand, were mostly from age 16 to 18, and most of them did not attend school in order to work an average of eight hours per day as full-time employees. Ciomas workers made foam-rubber and leather sandals, which were sold in Bogor and nearby cities. The main product of Tasikmalaya was leather sandals, which were mainly sold in the market of suburban Cikurubuk and distributed to other cities in Java and Sumatra. Tasikmalaya also made thorn or "healthy" sandals believed to cure rheumatism, which were exported to Japan, Korea, and Eastern Europe, and shoes for brand names like Guelis and Modena.

Although the informal footwear sector was considered an almost "all boys" profession, workshops in Ciomas generally hired more girls in a home/family-based environment. While Tasikmalaya workshops are comprised of almost all boys, girls in Tasikmalaya reportedly work in unspecified forms of agriculture. Children in the footwear sector worked in small workshops, which were poorly ventilated with unsafe electric installation. They sat on dusty floors in uncomfortable positions and were exposed to flammable materials, dust, and the dangerous chemical vapor of the glue used in binding

shoe parts. Children used hazardous tools such as large scissors, knives, and sewing and grinding machines. Children were paid on a piece-rate basis, counted in score units and each score (20 pairs) fetched about 8,000 to 20,000 rupiah.

Data for this research were collected through interviews, questionnaires, observations, reviews of past research documents and articles, focus group discussions, and field visits.

15. International Labour Organization. (2004c). *Child labour in the informal mining sector in East Kalimantan: A rapid assessment*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Author.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry, Gold Mining, Trade, Unspecified

This report looks into the problems of child labor in the informal gold mining sector in the Kelian Dalam village of East Kalimantan Province. Although most school-aged children in Kelian Dalam engaged in gold mining, the report says only a small percentage actually worked as gold miners. The report also mentions children in East Kalimantan being employed in unspecified forms of agriculture, and in trading, fishing, forestry, and other unspecified industrial sectors.

A house-to-house survey indicated that 223 children, between age 7 and 17, in Kelian Dalam panned for gold. However, only 36 children were seen working as gold miners during the fieldwork—26 of them panned for gold on their own and 10 were working in gold mining units. Children were involved in digging pits, building dams, assembling pipes and platforms, setting engines, spraying pit walls, removing stones, and lifting litter. Child miners' jobs and wages were similar to those of adults. Girls worked in mines for less time than boys as they also did housework. Children working on their own worked from one to six hours while the children employed in units worked from 8 to 14 hours straight. There were no reported cases of exploitation, child trafficking, sex crimes, or other kinds of abuse in the mines.

Physical exhaustion, injuries from diving and falling rocks, and the danger of being buried in pits were some of the hazards child miners faced. Most children worked without protective gear. Side effects from the excessive use of mercury to separate gold from iron ore and the use of detergent to wash carpets and doormats used to trap gold were also serious problems.

This research included a literature review, consultations, observations, interviews, and questionnaires involving child workers, their families, employers, teachers, leaders, and both government agencies and NGOs.

16. International Labour Organization. (2004d). *Children involved in the production, sale and trafficking of illicit drugs in Jakarta: A rapid assessment*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Author.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Benzodiazepin, Drugs, Ecstasy, H+M, Heroin, M+Meta, Marijuana, Shabu-Shabu

All children surveyed in this report said they were involved in some way in the drug production process, primarily in wrapping, stuffing envelopes, and packing for distribution. Some children were also involved in purchasing materials, grinding, blending, mixing, and printing. Most of the children worked as couriers. Drugs sold included M+Meta, H+M, Benzodiazepin, heroin, marijuana, ecstasy, shabu-shabu, and various other unidentified pills. Marijuana, followed by heroin, was the most commonly used and sold drug by children on Jakarta streets. Children reportedly earned from 300,000 rupiah to more than 1 million rupiah depending on the amount sold.

This research was undertaken between December 2002 and March 2003 using a questionnaire-based interview with 92 children and six in-depth group interviews involving 30 children. In addition, 13 resource persons from various agencies were also interviewed including juvenile prison officers, prosecutors, a judge, officials from a criminal investigation unit, the provincial narcotics board and a government health unit. Research covered West, Central, and East Jakarta. The North and South Jakarta areas were underrepresented. Most children were from Jakarta. Others were from Tangerang, Depok, Bogor, and Bekasi. About 50 percent of the children were age 17 or younger, and the remaining youths were age 18 and 19. All of them said they started selling drugs several years earlier.

17. International Labour Organization (2004e). *Child trafficking for prostitution in Central Java, Yogyakarta and East Java: A rapid assessment*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Author.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Drug Dealing, Factory Work, Fishing, Furniture, Retail, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Shoes, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report concentrates on the trafficking and involvement of children in commercial sexual exploitation. Surabaya in East Java and Semarang and Yogyakarta in Central Java were receiving areas for trafficked prostitutes. Jepara, Semarang, Wonogiri, Klaten, Purwodadi and Wonosobo in Central Java, and Malang, Jombang, Kediri, Banyuwangi, Tulungagung, Nganjuk, Blitar and Ponorogo in East Java are named as areas of origin for trafficked persons. However, almost all of the 36 children, age 14 to 18, interviewed in this report said they had other jobs before entering into prostitution. The girls reported working as shop assistants, housemaids, in beauty salons, as well as in furniture and other unspecified factories. Boys said they worked as street musicians or mechanics. Fishing, shoemaking, begging, street vending, drug dealing and babysitting were also mentioned. No details on child labor in the production of goods are provided.

18. International Labour Organization. (2006). *In their own words...Indonesia: A boy from a mining family*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 24, 2007, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=4174>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Gold

This narrative describes how a 16-year-old gold miner in Nangon began working in the family mine at age 11. He was unable to enter junior high school because his family could not afford tuition and the supplementary fees. The narrative describes the dangers of mining, including being buried alive, frequent accidents, and skin and respiratory problems. Child miners are involved in diving, and work in mining pits, spraying the walls to gouge out stones and soil. In the wet season, the child miner could earn between Rp 30,000 and Rp 50,000 (US\$3.60 to US\$6.00) per day. When there was a major gold strike, he could earn up to Rp 200,000 (US\$24.00) per day.

19. Kane, J. (2004). *Helping hands or shackled lives? Understanding child domestic labour and responses to it*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved March 3, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/ilo_2004_helping_hands_child_labour.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This document states that there are 700,000 children working as domestic laborers in Indonesia. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

20. Levinson, H. (2001, August 2). The Fisher-Boys of Sumatra. *BBC News*. Retrieved December 18, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/programmes/crossing_continents/asia/1468209.stm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Fishing

This article discusses the difficult conditions that children employed on offshore fishing platforms face. There are 150 such platforms, called *jermals*, located in the Malacca Straits. Workers must work everyday and are employed for a minimum of three months. Workers must operate winches to raise fishing nets every few hours, as well as sort the catch. Child laborers work on the *jermals* to escape poverty, boredom, or family difficulties. Once aboard, they face dangerous conditions, such as isolation, bullying, sexual abuse, and external threats from pirates. Local NGOs and the ILO work to provide these child workers with training, such as raising ducks and other animals, as an alternative to life aboard the *jermals*.

21. Matsuno, A., & Blagbrough, J. (2006). *Child domestic labor in Southeast and East Asia: Emerging good practices to combat it*. Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 14, 2007, from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/cdw.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

According to this report, 700,000 children under age 18 work in households in Indonesia and comprise 26 percent of all domestic workers. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

The report also addressed child trafficking and discussed in particular community and local government efforts to curb trafficking in Karawang District where there were 400 cases of child trafficking in 2004.

22. Mehrotra, S., & Biggeri, M. (2002). *The subterranean child labour force: Subcontracted home-based manufacturing in Asia*. Florence, Italy: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved March 2, 2008, from <http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/iwp96.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Batik Printing, Furniture, Pottery

This document seeks to explore children's work in home-based manufacturing activities in India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia. In Indonesia, research emphasis was placed on making rattan furniture and ceramic pottery, and batik printing on garments. The research was based on a sample of 210 households. The batik industry study was located in three villages within 10 to 15 kilometers of the subdistrict capital. The rattan furniture study took place in Tegalwangi and two smaller villages in the Cirebon District. The pottery study was conducted in the town of Anjun.

Findings from the study indicated that in Indonesia, 56 children out of 339 worked in home-based manufacturing activities. Children were found to work in batik printing, rattan furniture, and pottery. Girls were more commonly involved in home-based work; and fewer girls combined work and school than their male counterparts. Children in home-based work who did not attend school cited lack of access to money as a main reason, as well as other unspecified reasons. Children involved in home-based work did not deal directly with contractors; rather, they were supervised by their mothers, who communicated with contractors. The report noted that in Indonesia, children's involvement in this form of labor was not found to be exploitive.

23. Muhammed Ally, S., & Finberg, A. R. (2005). *Always on call: Abuse and exploitation of workers in Indonesia 17(7)*. New York: Author. Retrieved December 18, 2007, from <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2005/indonesia0605/>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report discusses the causes and conditions of child labor in Indonesia's informal domestic sector. It cites ILO figures indicating that, of Indonesia's 2.6 million estimated

domestic workers, 93 percent are girls less than age 18, . The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

24. Porio, E., & Cirsol, C. (2004). *The use of children in the production, sales, and trafficking of drugs*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 18, 2007, from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/library/download/pub04-23.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Drugs, Drug Sales, Drug Trafficking

This report details participatory action-oriented research projects in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand designed to identify at-risk children and rehabilitate children involved in drug production, sales, and trafficking. The report identified child labor in the use, production, sales, and trafficking of marijuana, methamphetamines, pills, and heroin.

According to interviewed children and parents in Indonesia, males between age 9 and 15 from urban and rural poor communities with difficulties in schooling and from families with socioeconomic problems are most likely to engage in these activities. Children are used to deliver or receive drug packets, to buy raw materials, and to pack drugs. Dealers recruit children because they are less suspected by police and receive more lenient sentences if caught. An older relative, friend, or parent recruited most of the interviewees into the drug trade. Children involved in the drug trade are vulnerable to exploitation by dealers and gangs, as well as the police, and are also at risk of developing physical, psychological, and mental disorders.

A participatory action-oriented research project in collaboration with government organizations and NGOs was undertaken for this report in September 2002. A street-based model of anti-drug programs was pilot-tested in several project sites for this research. Programs included community mobilization, life-skills training/workshops, research and documentation, referrals, health and education services, rehabilitation, vocational training, and counseling. They provided services to 400 children (age 7 to 18) and 300 of their parents in Kampong Pertanian Utara, East Jakarta, Prumpung-Jatinegara, Taruna-Pulo Gadung, Klender, Poncol, Arion, and Pedong Kelan. Prior to the action programs, a situation analysis was done of an unspecified number of children involved in, or at risk of being involved in, the production, sale and trafficking of drugs. Data collection relied heavily on key informant interviews, case studies, workshops, and focus groups. The action programs were monitored and then evaluated to fine-tune them for better results.

Indonesia has several anti-drug laws that seek to prevent the use of children in narcotics enterprises, the most recent of which is the Child Protection Act 23 of 2002, which prohibits the use of children in drug production and distribution. The study identified successful intervention models that ILO and local NGO's initiated in East Jakarta utilizing empowerment techniques, vocational training, child-friendly rehabilitation centers, and attempts to create a nurturing family environment. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

25. Rosenberg, R. (ed.). (2003). *Trafficking of women and children in Indonesia*. Jakarta, Indonesia: International Catholic Migration Commission and the Solidarity Center. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://pdf.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACU493.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Chemicals, Cigarettes, Domestic Labor, Drug Trade, Fireworks, Fishing, Garbage Collection, Garments, Mining, Pearls, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Shoes, Textiles, Trade

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

The report discusses child labor as a consequence of child trafficking, as well as child labor in general, in Indonesia's various sectors. It notes that Indonesia receives trafficked women and children from China, the Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Venezuela, Taiwan, Spain, and Ukraine. Trafficked children, often girls, overwhelmingly enter into domestic work industries or the sex trade. The report also cites the existence of child labor in other sectors. Boys are recruited with the promise of large salaries to work on *jermals* (offshore fishing platforms). Street children are employed recycling garbage and selling newspapers, drinks, drugs, and sex. Although it was unable to provide specific figures, the report also mentions child labor in farm work, chemical production, garment and textile production, fireworks production, mining, pearl diving, shoe manufacturing, cigarette production, and work in armed conflict areas.

The International Catholic Migration Commission and the American Center for International Solidarity (Solidarity Center) jointly collected data from various sources for this report. The sources included an extensive literature review and interviews with key informants in 12 provinces, including Bali, Central, East, and West Java, East and West Kalimantan, Jakarta, Lampung, North Sulawesi, North Sumatra, Riau, and West Nusa Tenggara. Visits were also made to migrant worker holding centers, brothels, trafficking source communities, border areas, and the homes of returned migrants and former sex workers.

26. Rosenberg, R. (2006). *Anti-trafficking technical assistance. Indonesia analysis of United States Government-funded anti-trafficking activities*. Washington, DC: U.S. Agency for International Development. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADG804.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Drug Sales, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This U.S. Agency for International Development report states that Indonesia is principally a sending country for child trafficking, but it is also a destination country. The report states that a significant amount of in-country trafficking occurs in Indonesia for unspecified migrant work, domestic work, commercial sexual exploitation, and other forms of child labor. The report notes that debt bondage is the primary tool used to

control girls in the sex industry. Children are also employed in other forms of child labor, including fishing and the selling of narcotics, which may constitute human trafficking in certain situations.

The methodology used for this report included an analysis of existing U.S. government-funded anti-trafficking activities. The field assessment covered the Surabaya and West Kalimantan areas. Meetings and focus group discussions with government agencies, NGOs, international organizations, and police were held to assess the situation in Surabaya, Jakarta, Pontianak, and Singkawang. The assessment team also visited brothel areas, shelters, and crisis/recovery centers.

Despite Indonesia's slow progress on combating trafficking, the report notes several improvements, including a law on child protection, which criminalized the trafficking of children. International organizations have provided training for law enforcement, resulting in an increased number of trafficking investigations and convictions.

27. Tedjasukmana, J. (2006). Fisher boys. Lured out on the water. *Time Asia*. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://www.time.com/time/asia/features/slavery/fisher_boy.html

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Fishing, Squid

This article likens children working on fishing platforms known as *jermals* in Indonesia to slavery. Although children enter into employment on *jermals* with promises of high wages (US\$30 per month), after deductions for food, living expenses, and other fees, they are left with nearly nothing. A workday is usually 18 hours of netting fish and squid, and the labor is increasingly difficult because of over fishing. The child laborer's living conditions on the rotting and leaky wooden platforms include sleeping on flattened cardboard boxes among feces from dogs living aboard the *jermal*. The article notes that they are also isolated and without physical contact with the mainland. Six boys in the past five years died from accidents or escape attempts.

28. University of North Sumatra. (2004). *Study of child workers in tobacco plantations in Sumatra, Indonesia*. Sumatra, Indonesia: Author. Retrieved May 5, 2008, from http://www.eclt.org/filestore/Indonesia_Research_ECLT_Oct05.PDF

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Construction, Factory Work, Furniture, *Tahu* (Soy Bean Curd), Tobacco

This report highlights the use of child labor on state-owned tobacco plantations in North Sumatra. Children are involved in clearing garbage, stones, and roots off the land. They are commonly hired for work in all stages of planting—spreading/removing tobacco seeds, fertilizing, making holes, planting, covering roots, and watering the fields. They are also hired to work in other stages of tobacco farming such as picking tobacco leaves, transporting them to the sheds, and piercing the leaves before they are hung to dry. Boys

generally help their fathers transport the picked leaves, while girls do the piercing task alongside their mothers. However, children are rarely employed in the last stages of tobacco production such as sorting, curing/fermenting, and packaging. Some child workers in the report said they previously worked as laborers on building sites, as animal keepers, factory workers (no details provided), and furniture makers (no details provided). There was one child who previously worked in a *tahu* (soy bean curd) factory. Most children in the report said they attended school, but began working on the plantations as young as age 10 or 11. Child plantation workers are vulnerable to job-related hazards, such as suffering wounds from sharp equipment, such as la hoe or pickaxe, and sustaining injuries from the needles used to pierce the leaves for hanging. Children are also exposed to thorns, wood, and *jugal* (splinters in the soil), poisonous snakes and leeches, pesticides, and fertilizers.

Researchers used questionnaire-based interviews, survey questionnaires and participatory focus group discussions to collect data from workers and others, including an educator, a religious leader, a government village leader, a plantation foreman, and a union official. Child workers and their parents working on two plantations managed by PT (no full name provided) and Plantation Nusantara II (PTPN-II) in the subdistrict of Percut Sei Tuan in Deli Serdang were surveyed. Child workers from two other plantations nearby in Kelambir Lima and Klumpang were later added to the survey. Altogether, 100 child workers, age 5 to 18, and 100 family members (one per child) were interviewed.

The survey showed that as children worked to help their parents meet contract targets, they were not considered employees. Apart from a few children, who were reportedly hired as part-time workers, child workers did not receive any wages.

29. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Indonesia: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 12, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100521.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Food Processing, Footwear, Garments, Mining, Rattan Furniture, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Toys, Unspecified, Wood Furniture

Child Trafficking: Unspecified According to this report, from 6 million to 8 million children in Indonesia work. Child labor occurs in a variety of sectors including agriculture, furniture making, construction, toy making, factory work, street vending, sexual exploitation, food processing, mining, garment and footwear manufacturing, and other unspecified activities.

The Manpower Act states that individuals under age 18 should not work, with the exception of those age 13 to 15 who cannot work more than three hours per day, must obtain parental consent, and cannot have work interfere with schooling.

INDONESIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Aglionby, J. (2005, June 21). Thousands of child maids are condemned to slavery in Indonesia, rights report finds. *The Guardian*. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from <http://www.guardian.co.uk/indonesia/Story/0,2763,1510925,00.html>

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

This article describes the slave-like conditions that Indonesian children working as domestic laborers face during their employment. Information for the article was based on a report by Human Rights Watch entitled *Always on Call*, which is included below. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. American Anti-Slavery Group. (n.d.). *Country report: Indonesia*. Boston: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2006 from http://www.iabolish.com/slavery_today/country_reports/id.html

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This website discusses the potential for increased trafficking of both adults and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation in post-Tsunami Indonesia. It does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products.

3. Asmarani, D. (2004, June 8). Indonesia's shameful export. *The Straits Times*. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/display.article?id=4043>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the prevalence of child trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. It does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Arna, A., & Bryneson, M. (2004). *Report on laws and legal procedures concerning the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Indonesia*. Bangkok, Thailand: ECPAT. Retrieved June 1, 2007, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/projects/promoting_law/indonesia_report/Indonesia%20eng%20version.doc

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report, referenced in an article listed below, discusses the trafficking of children in Indonesia for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. The report notes that some children trafficked for this purpose become involved in forced prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Chew, L. (2003). *Programme consultation meeting on the protection of domestic workers against the threat of forced labour and trafficking*. London: Anti-Slavery International.

Source: NGO

Adult Servitude: Domestic Labor
Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor
Child Servitude: Domestic Labor

According to this report, various forms of labor abuse exist in the domestic services sector in Indonesia, where both adults and children work in domestic servitude. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is found in this report.

6. Connor, T. (2002). *We are not machines*. Amsterdam: Clean Clothes Campaign. San Francisco: Global Exchange. Ontario, Canada: Maquila Solidarity Network. Ontario, Canada: Oxfam Canada. Victoria, Australia: Oxfam Community Aid Abroad.

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Sportswear

Through interviews and focus group discussions, the author of this report gathered data on conditions in sportswear factories producing Nike and Adidas products. The report describes exploitive labor practices including low wages, unfair treatment of union workers or individuals interested in unionizing, and abusive treatment by managers.

7. Dasgupta, A., Hamim, A., Rahayu, A. P., Rahmawati, E., Agustinato, F., Farida, et al. (2006). *When they were sold: Trafficking of women and girls in 15 provinces of Indonesia*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Solidarity Center and International Catholic Migration Commission Indonesia. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from http://www.solidaritycenter.org/files/when_they_were_sold_frontmatter.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor
Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Retail, Sexual Exploitation
Child Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Fishing
Debt Bondage: Cacao, Palm Oil, Plywood, Retail, Unspecified
Trafficking: Cacao, Construction, Palm Oil, Plywood, Service Industry

Information for this report includes information provided from anti-trafficking projects conducted in 12 provinces in Indonesia between 2001 and 2004. It also includes information collected during study trips to 15 provinces between January 2005 and June 2006. During the study trips, key informant interviews were conducted, records were collected from government officials, and observations of crossing points on border areas were made.

The study found that trafficking and debt bondage involving both adults and children is common in Indonesia. Adults are trafficked for work in domestic labor, retail as vendors, and sexual exploitation. Trafficking of adults, primarily women, can lead to debt bondage in the domestic services sector. Children are trafficked for begging, domestic labor, and fishing. They are kept under conditions of debt bondage in the domestic labor, drug trafficking, and commercial sex industries. Debt bondage also occurs on cacao and oil palm plantations, in plywood factories, in retail, and in other unspecified sectors. Trafficking also affects sectors such as the cacao and oil palm plantations, in plywood factories, as well as construction and service industries.

One major topic of the report is the growing link between trafficking and debt bondage in Indonesia. The report emphasized the use of debt bondage by middlemen who arrange for labor migration from Indonesia abroad. These middlemen can be individuals or recruitment agencies that find Indonesian workers to fill labor needs in other countries, or sometimes other parts of Indonesia. The report presents several forms of debt bondage including instances where workers migrate to work to pay off family debts incurred. Other workers arrange to migrate with the understanding that they will be responsible for paying transit and arrangement fees to the middlemen. These fees are often steep and have high interest rates. Workers end up paying the middlemen their first few months' earnings to alleviate the debt. Other migrant laborers become indebted to their employer after arriving in-country. These workers usually receive supplies from their employers (such as accommodation, food, clothes, etc.) and have these expenses docked from their wages. Often these items are overvalued and workers end up paying more than they should to employers, leaving them with little to no earnings.

8. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2006). *Global monitoring report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children, Indonesia*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author.

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses child trafficking for work in the commercial sex industry and as domestic laborers. It does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Human Rights Watch. (2004). *Help wanted: Abuses against female migrant domestic workers in Indonesia and Malaysia* (Vol. 16, No. 9). New York: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from <http://hrw.org/reports/2004/indonesia0704/>

Source: NGO

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This document notes that Indonesian women and children are victims of forced labor in the domestic services sector in Malaysia. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products.

10. Human Rights Watch. (2006a). *Swept under the rug: Abuses against domestic workers around the world* (Vol. 18, No. 7). New York: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from <http://hrw.org/reports/2006/wrd0706/>

Source: NGO

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report discusses the plight of domestic workers worldwide and includes quotes and anecdotes from several Indonesian workers. According to the report, both women and children are victims of forced labor in the domestic services sector. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

11. Human Rights Watch. (2006b). *World report*. New York: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from <http://hrw.org/wr2k6/wr2006.pdf>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

Exploitive Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

This report notes that women and children are victims of exploitive labor practices in the domestic services sector. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

12. Human Rights Watch. (2007). *World report*. New York: Author. Retrieved June 1, 2007, from <http://hrw.org/wr2k7/index.htm>

Source: NGO

Debt Bondage: Unspecified

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Trafficking: Unspecified

The most recent version of this report states that children are used as domestic laborers in Indonesia. During migration, they are often kept in harsh conditions, which can often lead

to unspecified forms of forced labor, trafficking, and debt bondage. The document did not specify if these incidences involved adults, children, or both.

13. Indonesia. (n.d.). *HumanTrafficking.org*. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/indonesia>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Debt Bondage: Unspecified

Indonesia is a source, transit, and destination country for victims of trafficking, including women and children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Victims of trafficking in Indonesia can also become victims of debt bondage as recruiting agencies often illegally recruit workers and trap them in systems of bonded labor. Information for this document was obtained from previous human rights reports from the U.S. Department of State. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods was found on this webpage.

At the time of publication, Indonesia did not have an anti-trafficking law, although one was presented to the parliament in April 2005. The government sponsored public-awareness campaigns regarding the dangers of trafficking.

14. Indonesia to intensify battle vs. human trafficking. (n.d.). *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from <http://www.ipsnews.net/migration/stories/briefs1.html>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this article, an estimated 230,000 Indonesian women and children have been trafficked from their home villages in Java, Sumatra, West Nusa Tenggara, and Sulawesi to be employed as sex workers and cheap labor in urban areas in their country and overseas. The article does not provide information on the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

15. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Indonesia*. Geneva, Switzerland. Retrieved February 5, 2007, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/indonesiacs2003.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Labor: Unspecified

According to this document, forced child labor in Indonesia exists in the domestic labor, illegal drug, fishing, and commercial sex industries. The government, in conjunction with the International Labour Organization (ILO), has been working to reduce the number of children involved in the fishing industry, but the problem remains a serious concern. No additional information regarding the use of forced labor in the production of goods is available from the report.

The report did not specifically link the majority of these industries to forced labor practices. The report also notes that children are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, and that forced labor is common among migrant workers who leave Indonesia. The document provides no further details on where individuals are trafficked. No further information regarding forced labor among migrant populations was available.

16. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Stopping forced labor*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2006 from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1578

Source: International Organization

Debt Bondage: Logging, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Fishery

Regarding Indonesia, this report states that the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) has assisted in the rehabilitation of children working on fishing platforms. These children are confined to the platforms day and night for as long three months. Through ILO-IPEC activities, counseling services are offered to children and project staff receives advice on appropriate intervention activities. The report also notes that the Dayak people of Indonesia are victims of debt bondage involving logging concessions and other community development projects in the East Kalimantan region. No further information regarding this form of labor abuse was available from the report.

This report is the second global report issued under the ILO follow-up to the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. The report surveys the many forms of forced labor found in the world and the various responses to them, with the aim of mobilizing greater support for their eradication. It analyzes ILO efforts and those of other international agencies in preventing or eliminating these forms of forced labor.

17. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *Overview of key issues related to domestic workers in Southeast Asia*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/jakarta/download/dwoverview.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor
Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

This document discusses the trafficking of women for the purpose of forced labor in the domestic service sector. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

18. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *The regulation of domestic workers in Indonesia*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/jakarta/download/dwregulation.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

This paper analyzes some of the key issues related to the regulation of domestic workers in Indonesia. It discusses the problems of trafficking and forced labor of women for work in this sector, but does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

19. MacGregor, M. (2004, August 2). *Indonesia: Indonesian military, police accused of human trafficking*. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from <http://www.abc.net.au/ra/asia/pac/programs/s1167304.htm>

Source: Other—Interview

Slavery: Logging

This interview, conducted with government officials and nongovernmental organization (NGO) workers, discusses claims that the Indonesian military is selling Acehnese migrant workers into slavery upon return from abroad. According to the information provided, many Acehnese workers are being deported from Malaysia to Indonesia due to their illegal migrant status. Once home, these workers are being detained by police and military personnel, the latter of whom sometimes sell them into slavery with logging companies. No further details about the laborers were provided, nor were any details about the work they perform discussed.

20. Nike admits abuse at Indonesian plants. (2001, February 22). *BBC News*. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/1184103.stm>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Sportswear

This article discusses a report by Nike in which the company recognized that workers at its nine factories in Indonesia were bullied, forced to work overtime, and had limited access to health care. The article does not directly state that forced labor is used in the production of Nike products, only that exploitive labor practices had been identified.

21. Nike vows crackdown on overtime. (2007, May 31). *BBC News*. Retrieved June 1, 2007, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/6710187.stm>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Sportswear

This article notes that Nike is making an effort to abolish excessive overtime at contract factories in various countries including Indonesia. The article does not specify the type of sportswear produced.

22. Nishiyama, G. (2005, January 7). UNICEF confirms tsunami child trafficking case. *The Epoch Times*. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from <http://www.theepochtimes.com/news/5-1-7/25567.html>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article states that in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami, the United Nations Children's Fund confirmed a case in Indonesia of the trafficking of children who were orphaned or separated from their parents. The article added that the International Organization for Migration has declared that an Indonesian aid agency reported seven cases of child trafficking since the tsunami. The article did not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

23. Oxfam International. (2006). *Offside! Labour rights and sportswear production in Asia*. Oxford, UK: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2009, from <http://www.oxfam.org.nz/imgs/offside%20may%202006.pdf>

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Sportswear

Using case studies, this document presents extensive research into the sportswear manufacturing industry in Asia. Regarding Indonesia, the document notes that brand names such as Fila and Adidas, among others, have a history of noncompliance with labor rights standards. Incidence of violence against workers, sexual harassment, and unfair treatment of union members has been reported.

24. Rosenberg, R. (Ed.). (2003). *Trafficking of women and children in Indonesia*. Jakarta, Indonesia: International Catholic Migration Commission and Solidarity Center. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from http://pdf.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACU493.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

The primary focus of the report is on the domestic services and commercial sex industries where large numbers of women and children are reportedly trapped in forced labor situations. According to the report, many trafficking victims find themselves in debt bondage situations in both of these labor sectors, although it is unclear whether this particular phenomena involves adults, children, or both. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

25. Rosenberg, R. (2006). *Anti-trafficking technical assistance: Indonesia analysis of United States government funded anti-trafficking activities*. Washington, DC: U.S. Agency for International Development. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from the http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADG804.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

Prepared for the U.S. Agency for International Development, this document addresses anti-trafficking activities funded by the U.S. government. Since 2001, the United States has funded anti-trafficking activities in Indonesia and, in 2002, the Indonesian government developed a National Plan for the Elimination of Trafficking of Women and Children involving government departments and NGOs. Despite the significant progress, there remain difficult challenges to overcome, particularly within the migrant worker system. According to this document, migrant workers face abuses both at home and abroad. Moreover, the use of debt bondage is a pervasive element in the trafficking of migrant workers and the commercial sexual exploitation of women and girls. The paper also claims that child domestic workers suffer conditions akin to slavery. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

26. Stafford, W. F., Jr. (2007). *Understanding bonded child labour in Asia*. Bangkok, Thailand: Child Workers in Asia. Retrieved June 4, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/CWA_%20UnderstandingBondedChildLabour.pdf

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Tobacco

Forced Child Labor: Fishing

This document briefly describes the types of bonded and forced labor used in Indonesia. Children are bonded into labor in the domestic work, fishing, commercial sex, and tobacco industries. Bonded adult labor occurs in the tobacco industry and requires the assistance of the entire family, including children, to pay off the debt. This is very similar to the fishing industry; however, fishing also involves children working on *jermals*, and it is unclear in some instances whether this is bonded labor or forced labor.

The government enacted the Manpower Act in 2003, which states that children under 18 cannot be involved in the worst forms of child labor. Violators of this law are subject to two to five years imprisonment and/or a fine of 200–500 million rupees.

27. Tedjasukmana, J. (2006). Fisher boys: Lured out on the water. *Time Asia*. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from http://www.time.com/time/asia/features/slavery/fisher_boy.html

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Fishery

This article highlights the story of a 14-year-old boy sold by his parents to work on a *jermal*, or fishing platform, off the coast of Sumatra. The boy worked with eight other boys for the promise of \$30 after three months of work. However, once expenses had been deducted from their wages for things such as food, the boys were left with little or no money. Children working on *jermals* are responsible for netting fish for up to 18 hours a day. The workers are isolated on the *jermal* and are given limited food supplies. The article notes that ILO has started a program combating child labor that has assisted some of the children working on *jermals*.

28. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Indonesia: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2006, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61609.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Debt Bondage: Unspecified

Forced Labor: Unspecified

According to the report, trafficking of women for the purpose of sexual exploitation is a major concern. The report also mentioned that incidents of debt bondage and forced labor occurred, but did not specify who was involved or for what purpose. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods was presented.

29. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/65989.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Servitude: Domestic Labor

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Debt Bondage: Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report notes that both women and children are trafficked internally and abroad for the purpose of sexual exploitation and domestic labor. Women often become involved in involuntary servitude in the domestic labor sector after being trafficked, while children are noted as being forced to work in this sector within Indonesia. The report also mentions that some of the women and children who work as prostitutes are kept in a form of debt bondage. Debt bondage has also been linked to migrant worker recruitment agencies in Indonesia, but no information related to industries or people involved was provided. The document did note that the government has thus far failed to acknowledge the role of recruitment agencies in perpetuating this form of forced labor. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

30. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Indonesia: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 4, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78774.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Debt Bondage: Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

Forced Labor: Unspecified

According to the most recent version of the U.S. State Department's human rights report, both trafficking and forced labor remain serious problems in the country. Adults and children are trafficked for sexual exploitation and other unspecified forms of labor exploitation, including forms of debt bondage and forced labor. Many women and children are trafficked to work in the commercial sex industry. The document does not discuss products made as a result of forced labor, but it does state that recruitment agencies play a key role in introducing workers to forced or bonded labor conditions through their recruitment tactics.

The report notes that little information on trafficking in Indonesia is available. Both governmental and nongovernmental entities initiated efforts to combat human trafficking and forced labor. The government started a trial program for reintegration of trafficking victims, which included opening a victims' shelter in Batam. Additional shelters operated by NGOs and government bodies are located in Dumai, Riau province, Nunukan, East Kalimantan province, West Kalimantan province, Jakarta, North Sumatra, and North Sulawesi. Police departments also operated women's desks, which provide shelter and legal services to trafficking victims. NGOs support the women's desks by providing medical and psychological services to victims. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

Indonesia's Penal Code criminalizes the trafficking of women and male minors, but does not address female minors. Under the Child Protection Act, trafficking of a minor is punishable by 3–15 years in prison. The Manpower Act prohibits children from working;

however, it makes an exception for children 13–15 years old. These children are not allowed to work more than three hours per day, must have parental consent, cannot work during school hours, and must be paid in compliance with the law.

31. U.S. Department of State. (2007b, January 19). *Trafficking in persons interim assessment*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 4, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/rpt/78948.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U .S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

Debt Bondage: Unspecified

This interim report notes that women and children, primarily girls, continue to be trafficked to work as domestic laborers within Indonesia. Trafficking of migrant workers for debt bondage by recruitment agencies continues to occur. The report notes that the Ministry of Manpower has done little to address the latter issue. The document did not elaborate on sectors using debt bondage, nor did it discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

IRAN: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. 23 now'-e shoghl bara-ye kudakan-e 15 ta 18 saleh mamnu' shod [23 types of work forbidden for children aged 15 to 18]. (2004). *Iran Student News Agency*. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from <http://www.iranstreetchildren.com/childrennews64.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Bread Making, Carpet Weaving, Glass Making

This short article quotes Muhsen Khajenuri, from the Iranian Ministry of Labor, who states that in addition to banning work for children under age 15, children age 15 to 18 cannot perform certain jobs. Among the jobs restricted for these teenagers are bread making, carpet weaving, and glass making. No further details about the work conditions of children are mentioned.

2. Aminmansour, M. (2004a, October 25). Street children, in Iran. *Iran News & Iranian Culture Journal*. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.iranian.ws/cgi-bin/iran_news/exec/view.cgi/2/4242

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Car Washing, Garbage Collection, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Street Vending

This article looks at the migration of poor children from the countryside to cities, such as Mashhad, Isfahan, Tehran, and Tabriz, where they end up begging on the streets, picking up garbage, selling small goods on the streets, shining shoes, or washing windshields. Girls, usually age 12 to 18, are sent to brothels or sold into prostitution in the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman, or Pakistan. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

3. Aminmansour, M. (2004b, December 21). Street children, women trafficking in Iran, part 2. *Iran News & Iranian Culture Journal*. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.iranian.ws/cgi-bin/iran_news/exec/view.cgi/2/5052

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Begging, Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This article states that Iran is a source, transit, and destination country for children trafficked for purposes of sexual and labor exploitation. Children from Iran as well as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan are trafficked through Iran to the Persian Gulf states where they are forced to work as camel jockeys, beggars, or street vendors. The

article also mentions that Afghan and Iranian girls are trafficked to and within Iran for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Internal trafficking of children for unspecified forms of forced labor also occurs. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

The article notes that Iranian law does not specifically prohibit trafficking of adults, although the sale and trafficking of children is a criminal offense under Iran's penal code.

4. Asgari-Nejad, H. (2004, June 14). Gozaresh-e ruz-e jahani-ye mobareze 'alayhi kar-e kudak [Report on the World Day Against Child Labour]. *Sina News*. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from <http://www.iranstreetchildren.com/maghalat/childrennews040615.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Street Vending

This article, written for World Day Against Child Labour, addresses the issue of working street children in Tehran. It is concluded that child labor in the form of street vending is growing in Iran, largely due to an increase in poverty among the country's people. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

5. Association des Femmes Iraniennes en France. (2005). *Quels droits pour les enfants d'Iran?* [What rights for Iranian children?]. Retrieved October 19, 2007, from <http://www.mrap.fr/differences/differences2005/diff255/dossier021>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Family Business, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This short article explains the situation of Iranian children living in poverty, which often leads thousands of children to work on the streets in dangerous conditions in family-owned businesses or in agriculture. On the streets, children often become victims of human traffickers.

6. Bahar, S. (n.d.). *Gozaresh-e yek didar ba bachche-ha-ye kar dar iran* [The report of an interview with working children in Iran]. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from <http://www.darvag.com/jamiat/artikel/partoo.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Carpet Weaving, Construction, Paint, Sewing, Street Vending, Tailoring

This online publication by the Iranian nongovernmental organization (NGO) Darvag of an interview with Dr. Partoo, an Iranian-American anti-child labor activist, addresses a variety of issues concerning child labor in Iran. Based on her own interviews with working children in Iran Dr. Partoo distinguished between several types of working children. The youngest children, under age 10, often work in the streets selling a variety of items in order to support the family. Slightly older children, age 10 to 15, tend to work

only in the summer or after school. Boys generally work on construction sites; girls usually perform less labor intensive jobs, such as sewing and tailoring, both inside and outside of the home, or in one case, work in a paint factory. According to Dr. Partoo sewing, darning, and stitching are connected to the carpet weaving industry. No more details concerning the type of labor performed are given.

7. Barikani, M. (2004, June 11). Kargah-ha-ye jahanomi; dom-e kudakaneh dar shisheh-ye mazab [Infernal factories; childish blood in melted glass]. *Sina News*. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from <http://www.iranstreetchildren.com/maghalat/childrennews040611.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Glass Making, Street Vending

This article, from Iranian newspaper *Sina*, tells the story of a 13-year-old boy who worked at a glass factory in order to support his family. The child worked with the glass furnace, making plates, water glasses, and glass tubing for 10 hours a day, earning 20,000 toman a week or US\$21.00. The article notes that 80 percent of street children are forced to work to support their families. While many of these children resort to street vending, other children also work in small factories. Work at factories, such as glass making, form part of a growing underground economy based largely on the exploitation of children.

8. Child labour exposed. (2006, August). *Iranian Worker's Bulletin*, 5, 1, 4. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from <http://www.iranianworkersbulletin.org/IWB/Issues/NEWS5.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Garbage Collection, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified

This report in the *Iranian Worker's Bulletin* quotes a variety of Iranian press sources that exposed Tehran's municipality district 11 in 2006 for employing children up to age 12 in gathering garbage for recycling. The report also mentions that in Iran children are predominantly employed for peddling, smuggling, exchange of goods, prostitution, and other unspecified sectors. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

The report notes that Iran has not ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 138, but has passed national laws restricting the working age to 15. However, this law does not restrict children from working at home or in small workshops with fewer than 10 workers.

9. Child prostitution ring run by Revolutionary Guard officers uncovered in Iran. (2005, April 11). *Iran Focus*. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from <http://www.iranfocus.com/modules/news/article.php?storyid=1840>

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses children as young as age 13 working as prostitutes in the northern Iranian town of Neka. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

10. Global March Against Child Labour. (2007). *Keep your promises to the world's children*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/campaigns/keepyourpromises/images/Backgrounder-KYP.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document by Global March Against Child Labour outlines child labor in the world, but does not refer to child labor in the production of goods in Iran. Iran is mentioned as a signatory to ILO's Timebound Programme in which countries set time bound targets for eliminating the worst forms of child labor in particular sectors. Of the countries discussed in the report, Iran had the lowest percentage of children in the labor force at 2.6 percent.

11. Hughes, D. (2004, June 8). Iran's sex slaves suffer hideously under mullahs. *Iran Focus*. Retrieved September 28, 2007, from <http://www.iranfocus.com/modules/news/article.php?storyid=6&keywords=iran%5C%27s+sex+slaves+suffer+hideously>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the trafficking of young girls for prostitution in Iran, but does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

12. Iran Chamber Society. (2002). *Iran's trafficking of persons, especially women and children*. Retrieved September 28, 2007, from http://www.iranchamber.com/podium/society/021209_trafficking_persons.php

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the trafficking of young girls and women for prostitution in Iran. The Persian Gulf is mentioned as a regional destination for trafficked girls. Girls also work in brothels in Iran. At the time of publication, Iran had not ratified either the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child or ILO Convention 182. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. Iran-Iran: Focus on child labour. (2004, May 31). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=40428>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Car Washing, Domestic Labor, Shoe Shining

This article discusses homeless and poor street children in Iran who shine shoes and clean cars under dangerous conditions, but does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

The article mentions that Iran has not ratified ILO Convention 138, but that the country has passed its own laws setting 15 as the legal working age. However, according to the document, domestic labor is excluded from the aforementioned law, resulting in the employment of children in this sector.

14. Iran's Parliament upholds maximum punishment for human trafficking. (2004, May 18). *Islamic Republic News Agency*. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from <http://www.payvand.com/news/04/may/1116.html>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports on the Iranian Parliament's legislation calling for the death penalty for individuals convicted of child trafficking. Individuals convicted of assisting with human trafficking could be sentenced to two to five years in prison. The Iranian government defined human trafficking as the importing or exporting of human beings for financial purposes, marriage, slavery, organ trafficking, or prostitution. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

15. Iran-Resist. (2004, June 11). *L'esclavage et le commerce des femmes en Iran* [Slavery and the woman trade in Iran]. Retrieved October 19, 2007, from <http://www.iran-resist.org/ir27>

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article, based in part upon the work by D. Hughes cited in this bibliography, examines the rise in prostitution and child trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The Iranian city of Bam is specifically mentioned. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. Jalili, R. (2004). Iran. In C. L. Schmitz, E. K. Traver, & D. Larson (Eds.), *Child labor: A global view* (pp. 113–122). Westport: Greenwood Press.

Source: Other—Book

Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Carpet Making, Chemicals, Coal, Construction, Factory Work, Glass Making, Heaters, Manufacturing, Masonry, Mining, Retail, Textiles
Forced Child Labor: Carpet Making

This article offers a broad picture of the issues concerning child labor in Iran, with a focus on children in the carpet making industry. The author also states, without giving specific examples, that child labor is prevalent in manufacturing, factories, masonry, glass making, foundry and textile work, chemical production, auto repairs, heater manufacturing, the sale of coal, farming, mining, construction, and in retail shops. Many of these children only work after school and during vacations rather than full-time. This is especially true with family-run farms, orchards, or businesses. Such children are estimated by Iranian children's rights advocates to contribute 25 percent of the total family income.

The Iranian holy city of Qom is particularly well known for its carpet factories' use of child labor. Middlemen arrange for families, traditionally from the northern towns of Hamadan and Zanjan, to "rent" out their children to Qom carpet shop owners. Families are paid in advance for their child's work, and the child is obliged to work for the agreed amount of time. These children often have to work for years in order to pay off the original purchase price or the high interest loans families sometimes receive. Because children under age 15 are not allowed by law to work, and licensed carpet shops are subject to frequent government inspections, child "renting" generally occurs in unregulated family businesses. Carpets are a major export of Iran, second only to oil according to the article. The author gathered the information for this chapter largely from Iranian newspaper articles.

The article notes that Iran has ratified ILO Convention 182.

17. Komiteh-ye hamayat az kudakan-e khiyabani-ye iran-su'ed. (2004a). Dar bare-ye kudakan-e khiyabani bargerefte az sayt-e khabargozari-ye jomhuri-ye islami [A Report on the Street Children of the Islamic Republic of Iran]. *Islamic Republic News Agency*. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from <http://www.iranstreetchildren.com/maghalat/childrennews040304c.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Shoe Shining, Street Vending

This article, taken from the Islamic Republic News Agency, discusses the type of work street children engage in, such as shoe shining, flower sales, and begging. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

18. Komiteh-ye hamayat az kudakan-e khiyabani-ye iran-su'ed. (2004b, May 3). Te'dad-e kudakan-e kar bala-ye pansad hezar nafar ast [The number of working children is above 500,000 people]. *Iran Labor News*. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from <http://www.iranstreetchildren.com/maghalat/childrennews040506b.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Carpet Weaving

This article discusses an Iran Labor News interview with the Assistant to the Center for the Prevention of Social Harm, Gholamreza Reza'ifar. He states that the number of children working in Iran is above 500,000. The number is large, he argued, because it includes children working in carpet weaving factories and in the fields on family farms. No further details about the type of work children perform are available.

19. Komiteh-ye hamayat az kudakan-e khiyabani-ye iran-su'ed. (2004c, August 1). Kudakan-e kar-e khiyabani dar tehran va zorurat-e samandehi-ye anan [Working street children in Iran and the need for institutions for them]. *Mehr News*. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from <http://www.iranstreetchildren.com/maghalat/childrennews040803.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Street Vending

This Iranian newspaper's analysis of working street children in Tehran, based on interviews with a number of children and a sociologist, primarily discusses children who sell flowers, cigarettes, or other items on the street. The majority of these children earn money for their parents. The article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

20. Munir, S. (2004). *Report for the rapid assessment on trafficking in children for labour and sexual exploitation in Pakistan*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/munir_2004_quetta_report_on_trafficking_3.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document, provided by the Swiss NGO *Terre des Hommes*, discusses child trafficking and forced child labor in relation to sexual exploitation and prostitution, but does not refer to child labor in the production of goods. Iran is mentioned as a destination, transit, and source country for trafficked children.

21. Murphy, K. (2007, April 22). A generation of street kids hustling in Iran: Thousands fall through the cracks and get little help as traditional support systems fray. *Los Angeles Times*. Retrieved October 5, 2007 from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Street Vending

This article, based on interviews with children and rights activists in Iran, addresses the lives of children who work out of economic necessity. The majority of children in the streets, whose number has grown from 60,000 to 200,000 in the past few years, largely come from families of Afghan immigrants. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

The Iranian NGO, the Children's House of Shoosh, is mentioned as an organization helping working street children.

22. Nayebyazdi, M. (2007, October). Working children in the streets of Iran's cities. *Gozaar*. Washington, DC: Freedom House. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from <http://www.gozaar.org/template1.php?id=804>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Car Washing, Shoe Shining, Street Vending

This article follows the story of one child on the streets of Tehran who sells various items, such as gum, poetry cards, or flowers, to assist his family. Window washing and shoe shining are also common jobs for street children. The article notes that no reliable statistics exist on the number of child laborers in Iran. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

23. Pestih-ha-yi khandan az toolid ta masraf [Half-cracked pistachios, from production to consumption]. (2006, October 13). *BBC Persian*. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from http://www.bbc.co.uk/persian/business/story/2006/10/061013_oh_pistachio2.shtml

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Pistachio Nuts

This news report, based on interviews in Iran's south-eastern province of Kerman, in the city of Rafsanjan, traces the process of harvesting pistachio nuts during September and October. The work involves picking, gathering, and transferring bundles of pistachios to shelling stations. Most pistachio picking is done by Afghan immigrants, some of whom are children. Children pick pistachios in high temperatures, approximately 100°F, for about 4,000 to 5,000 toman (US\$4.25 to US\$5.35) per day, which is half the wage of an adult worker. Besides picking, harvesting pistachios involves using dangerous machinery and lifting heavy loads, however the role children play in this aspect of the work is not specified. No information concerning the selling or purchasing of pistachio nuts outside of local markets is provided.

24. The Protection Project. (2002, March). *A human rights report on trafficking of persons, especially women and children: Iran*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_iran.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that Iran is experiencing a rise in prostitution and the trafficking of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation, particularly in the northern

parts of Tehran and other major cities. The report also describes the existence of prostitution rings in western Iran that traffic women and young girls to Gulf States for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

The report states that at the time of publication Iran had not ratified ILO Convention 182.

25. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Afghanistan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/afghanistan.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

The report notes that Afghani children are abducted and trafficked to Iran for domestic labor and work in other unspecified sectors. Abduction and trafficking of children is especially problematic in the northern and northeastern regions of Afghanistan. Reports have named Kandahar as a transit point into Iran. Afghani boys have been trafficked from Sor-i Pul to Iran. A majority of the data for this report comes from the 2004 International Organization for Migration Afghanistan report on human trafficking. Child labor in the production of goods within Iran is not mentioned.

26. Rezvani, A. (2001, March 17). Afghan refugees in Iran gripped by poverty, joblessness. *Gulf News*. Retrieved October 5, 2007 from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Carpet Weaving, Pistachio Nuts

This news article discusses the plight of illegal Afghan immigrants in Iran who have fled the Taliban, and whose children work producing carpets and processing pistachios. The article focuses on one family living in the northeastern Iranian city Mashhad. One child in the family, a 14-year-old girl, is learning carpet weaving at a workshop. Once she completes her training she will make US\$0.50 a day, but her training is unpaid. The article notes that working poorly paid jobs in the carpet weaving industry is common for Afghan children and adult immigrants in Iran. Other women and children shell pistachio nuts at home, which they then sell at the local market. Shelling three kilos of nuts earns the worker 1,200 rials, with 8,000 rials equal to US\$1.

27. Sadra'i, S. H. (2004). Kudakani ke as sar-e faqr be khiyaban-ha rande mishavand [Children driven to the streets from poverty]. *E'temad*. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from <http://www.iranstreetchildren.com/maghalat/childrennews040206.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Car Washing, Street Vending

This article states that the city of Tehran has 20,000 children on the streets employed cleaning car windows, selling flowers, newspaper vending, and begging. The article also

notes, however, that the majority of these street children are from families that have moved to the capitol from the provinces of Khorasan, Luristan, Kurdistan, and Kermanshah. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

28. Sauver le Monde. (2004, January 12). *Les enfants des rues: Des chiffres insoutenables* [The children of the streets: unsustainable figures]. Retrieved October 19, 2007, from <http://www.sauvelemonde.com/enfants.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Drug Sales, Unspecified

This summary of an investigative report conducted by the French NGO Sauver le Monde mentions begging as a form of child labor. Additionally, 41 percent of the children included in the report sold drugs. The article does not elaborate on other types of work children perform. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

29. Tahir, Z. (2007, April). *Situation of child trafficking at Taftan: A rapid assessment*. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/situation_of_child_0807.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying, Unspecified

This report focuses on the trafficking of children through Taftan, a city on the Iran–Pakistan border. Iran is described as a transit country for children smuggled from Pakistan and Afghanistan, destined to work as camel jockeys in the Gulf States or forced labor in unspecified sectors in France and other European countries. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

30. Tehran Times Art Desk. (2006, February 4). Arfa focuses lens on plight of child laborers. *Tehran Times*. Retrieved October 4, 2007, from http://www.tehrantimes.com/Index_view.asp?code=111902

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Artificial Flowers, Begging, Factory Work, Street Vending, Sugar, Workshop

This article reports on a photo exhibition in Tehran of a series of pictures taken by Aslan Arfa focusing on child laborers in Iran. Although no details are given, Arfa claims that many of the child laborers in Tehran work under very poor conditions and are in danger of physical and psychological harm. Arfa said that there are three kinds of child laborers—those who work in factories and workshops; those who work in the streets, begging and selling flowers; and those who work in the home, making artificial flowers or breaking large sugar cones into small cubes.

31. Unger, B. (2005, July 9). Iranian streets are full of children working illegally. *Voice of America* [Radio Program]. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from <http://www.payvand.com/news/05/jul/1067.html>

Source: Other—Radio

Child Labor: Street Vending

This short transcribed radio report discusses the work carried out by street children, but does not discuss child labor in the production of goods. One 9-year-old boy interviewed said he sold razor blades on the street. The article placed the number of working street children in Tehran at 35,000.

Children under age 15 are not allowed to work based on Iranian law. The article discusses the role of the Iranian NGO the House of Children which, at the time of publishing, provided 400 street-children with healthcare and education.

32. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2005, March 31). *Concluding observations: The Islamic Republic of Iran*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/iran/IRN_overview_CRC_obs_eng.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Carpet Weaving, Family Business, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This United Nations document summarizes the situation of street children in Iran, as well as the economic exploitation and trafficking of Iranian children, and offers suggestions for future government action. The report states that there are large numbers of children under age 15, particularly in rural areas, who are involved in child labor, especially in the informal sector, including carpet weaving and other traditional family businesses, though these are not defined. Street children, particularly in the cities of Tehran, Mashhad, Isfahan, and Shiraz continue to be a significant issue. No further details on the type of work children are involved in are given. The report also discusses child trafficking, specifically the trafficking of children from Afghanistan to Iran for cheap labor in unspecified sectors.

The report notes that Iran has ratified ILO Convention 182, but not Convention 138. Article 79 of the Iranian Labor Code sets the minimum working age at 15, but other legislation, including the Agricultural Code, sets the minimum age at 12.

33. Uprooting child labor. (2005, February 8). *Iran Daily*. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from <http://www.iran-daily.com/1383/2210/html/panorama.htm#43380>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This news article reports that of Tehran's 40,000 street children, 80 percent of them work, and 14 percent of Iran's total population of children work for their families. The type of work performed by these children is not specified, and the article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

The article notes that although Iranian legal code forbids children younger than age 15 from working, there are loopholes; including Articles 188 and 196 of the Labor Law, which allow children to work in households and in small factories with fewer than 10 workers. Allegedly, children under age 14 who work are not offered the insurance benefits that adult workers receive, and earn half the wage for the same level of work performed by adults.

34. U.S. Department of State. (2007a, March 6). *Iran: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78852.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Street Vending

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document reports that numerous children, largely Afghan but also Iranian, work selling unspecified items on the streets of Tehran and other cities. Iran is mentioned as a destination, source, and transit country for boys and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation, forced labor, and forced marriages. Boys are trafficked from Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Afghanistan through Iran to the Gulf States for unspecified reasons. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

Iranian labor law prohibits forced and bonded labor of children and prohibits employment of minors under age 15. Nevertheless, the same law does allow children to work in agriculture, domestic services, and some small businesses.

35. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Involuntary Child Servitude: Begging, Unspecified

This document ranks Iran as a Tier 3 country for human trafficking. According to the document, children are trafficked internally and from Afghanistan for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Internal trafficking of children, as well as the trafficking of children from Afghanistan, for the purpose of involuntary servitude as beggars and laborers in unspecified sectors also occurs. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

36. Women's Committee, National Council of Resistance of Iran. (2002, July 7). *Eighteen year-old girl flees traffickers*. Retrieved September 28, 2007, from http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/girl_flees

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document addresses human trafficking in Iran, specifically the kidnapping and sale of young girls for sexual exploitation, but does not discuss child labor in the production of goods. The girls are sold domestically or smuggled to neighboring countries.

37. Women's Forum Against Fundamentalism in Iran. (2004, May). The price of Iranian girls after entering the Persian Gulf trafficking market. *Sina News Agency*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.wfafi.org/SINA-Trafficking-Market.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document addresses human trafficking in Iran, including the kidnapping and sale of young girls for sexual exploitation, but does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

IRAN: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. A shocking report on the sale of Iranian girls. (2002, February 9). *Women in Iran*. Retrieved October 16, 2006, from <http://www.womeniniran.com/English/news/9-02/02>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This brief news article details the rise in the selling of young girls by Iranian families and husbands in metropolitan cities. The article states that there are three districts in Tehran in which men make a living by each bringing 3–4 women from remote villages and poor families and forcing them into prostitution. This news brief does not include information on the use of forced labor in the production of products.

2. Hughes, D. (2005). Iran's sex slaves suffer hideously under mullahs. *Iran Focus*. Retrieved October 17, 2006, from <http://www.iranfocus.com/modules/news/article.php?storiid=6>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Iran's Interpol bureau believes the sex-slave trade is one of the most profitable businesses in Iran and that it is conducted by government officials who buy, sell, and sexually abuse women. Many of the targeted women and girls are from impoverished rural areas and are taken advantage of by sex traders. The report cites cases where orphan girls have been kidnapped and sold to Iranian and foreign traders. This news article does not include information on forced labor in the production of products.

3. Iran Chamber Society. (2002). *Iran's trafficking of persons, especially women and children*. Retrieved October 16, 2006, from http://www.iranchamber.com/podium/society/021209_trafficking_persons.php

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This is a human rights report written and published by the Iran Chamber Society, a nonprofit organization with no ties to political, religious, or governmental institutions. The report documents the rise of prostitution and human trafficking among women and children, but does not include information on forced labor or the production of products.

4. Miller, J. (2006, October). U.S. Ambassador John Miller releases statement about progress towards combating trafficking of worst offending countries. *HumanTrafficking.org*. Retrieved November 15, 2006, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/429>

Source: News Article

Slavery: Unspecified

Trafficking: Unspecified

This news article mentions Iran as a country heavily involved in human trafficking and modern day slavery; it does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products.

5. National Council of Resistance of Iran-Foreign Affairs Committee. (2005, December 28). *Iran: Clerical courts set free women traffickers*. Retrieved October 10, 2006, from <http://www.ncr-iran.org/content/view/783/69/>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The report was written and published by the National Council of Resistance of Iran-Foreign Affairs Committee, which is the parliament-in-exile of the Iranian Resistance. This article reports on the leniency of Iranian courts toward individuals responsible for the human trafficking of young girls and women for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products.

6. The Protection Project. (2002). *Iran*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 16, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_iran.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This factsheet on Iran states that trafficking of women and children for the purpose of prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation is on the rise. The document does not contain any information related to the use of forced labor in the production of products.

7. Sapa, D. (2002, December 13). Iran faces taboo topic of prostitution. *The Independent*. Retrieved October 16, 2006, from http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/taboo_topic

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This brief news article addresses the rise of prostitution in Iran. The article details how both girls and women become runaway victims, due to lack of education and impoverishment, and are trafficked into prostitution. This news brief does not include information on forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Sepehrrad, R., & Hughes, D. M. (2001, February 11). Sex slavery new face of oppression of women in Iran. *Women's E News*. Retrieved October 10, 2006, from <http://www.womensenews.org/article.cfm/dyn/aid/1708>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This is an opinion piece that states that thousands of Iranian women and girls have been sold into sexual slavery. This article does not include information on forced labor in the production of products.

9. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Drug and crime situation in Iran*. Retrieved October 16, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/iran/en/drug_crime_situation.html

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

This report assesses organized crimes such as drug trafficking, money laundering, human trafficking, and cyber crimes. Human trafficking is the greatest challenge Iran currently faces. Iran has made efforts to address human trafficking by becoming a party of the following Conventions: the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention on the Abolition of Forced Labor, the United Nations Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery, the United Nations (UN) Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Person and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Iran has ratified the ILO Convention to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor. Although Iran has taken efforts toward elimination of human trafficking, it has yet to sign the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; the optional protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography; and the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The report does not provide details with regards to why Iran has yet to sign these UN Conventions. This report does not include information on forced labor in the production of products.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Iran: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 17, 2006, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61688.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This annual report by the U.S. Department of State briefly mentions the presence of forced adult and child labor in Iran. The report notes that people are trafficked within the country for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced labor. It also states that although law prohibits the bonded labor of children, it is not adequately enforced, leading to the prevalence of child labor in Iran. The report does not specifically mention forced labor in the production of products, nor does it specify what industries child or adult forced labor can be found in.

11. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Involuntary Adult Servitude: Unspecified

Involuntary Child Servitude: Unspecified

This annual report published by the U.S. Department of State assessing human trafficking states that Iran is a source, transit, and destination country for women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation and involuntary servitude. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products.

12. Women's Committee, National Council of Resistance of Iran. (2002, July 7). *Eighteen year old girl flees traffickers*. Women's Committee, National Council of Resistance of Iran. Retrieved October 16, 2006, from http://uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/girl_flees

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The article states the Women's Committee, National Council of Resistance of Iran published a comprehensive report on Iran's clerical regime involved in the business of trafficking young women and girls. This news brief does not include information on the use of forced labor in the production of products.

IRAQ: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Al-Ghitta, A. (2006, March 10). A terrible war is being waged on Iraqi children. *The Daily Star*. Retrieved August 19, 2008, from <http://www.globalpolicy.org/security/issues/iraq/attack/consequences/2006/0310children.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Garbage Collection, Janitorial Work, Painting, Portering, Recycling

The newspaper article explores the impact of war and the devastated economy on child labor in Iraq. In many families, children are the only source of income, and they work for low wages, often in bad work environments. Sectors in which children work include agriculture, janitorial work, portering in markets, garbage collection and transportation, painting, and bottle and can collection. Portering requires children to pull carts weighing 60 to 70 kilograms and carry boxes weighing 15 kilograms in very hot weather. Children who work in garbage collection are susceptible to skin and respiratory problems, and children who work in paint may become addicted to the intoxicants that they inhale. Generally, all children are vulnerable to nutritional deficiencies and associated problems as they lack food with essential nutrients that are necessary to build body tissue. The article mentions agricultural work, but does not mention the production of specific goods.

2. Alnasrawi, A. (2001). Iraq—economic sanctions and consequences, 1990–2000. *Third World Quarterly*, 4(2), 205–218. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a713701155~db=all>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Unspecified

The article mentions that the deteriorated economy, partly a result of the embargo that was imposed on Iraq by the United Nations Security Council from 1990–2000, has forced children to drop out of school and to either beg or work in unspecified sectors in order to help support their families. The article does not discuss child labor production of goods.

3. Banergee, N. (2004, May 14). Poverty and turmoil cripple Iraq schools, driving students from learning to labor. *The New York Times*. Retrieved September 21, 2008, from <http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=980CE3DF1F3EF937A25750C0A9629C8B63&sec=&spon=>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Automobile Shops, Brick Making, Construction, Factory Work, Trade

According to this article, large numbers of children have been forced out of schools and into the labor force. The article tells the story of several children who work in a brick factory, producing, sorting, and carrying bricks. Other children work in hazardous labor in fish markets and factories, construction sites, and mechanic shops. The article mentions one family who, like others, collects and sells any small items they can to sell—cans of kerosene, cigarettes, or secondhand clothes. The article indicates that 70 to 80 percent of children in the large cities like Basra and Karbala are working, and 50 percent of children in Najaf are out of school. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods are provided.

4. Bennett, B. (2006, April 23). Stolen away. *Time.com*. Retrieved October 4, 2008, from <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1186558,00.html>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses Iraq as a country of origin for the internal and transnational trafficking of women and young girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The article does not discuss child labor production of goods.

5. Central Statistical Organization, Republic of Iraq. (2001). *Multiple indicator cluster survey for the year 2000*. Baghdad, Iraq: Author. Retrieved August 11, 2008, from <http://www.childinfo.org/files/iraq1.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—Central Statistical Organization, Republic of Iraq

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This document discusses the Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey as representative survey of Iraqi households, women, and children. The main objective of the survey was to provide updated information that could be used to assess the situation of children and women in Iraq, including information on child labor. The sample was selected through three stages stratified random sampling technique. The survey sample size was 13,430 households, and it covers the 18 governorates.

The findings of the survey indicate that the total number of working children was 26,210 and the highest percentage was reported among children who were 10 years old or older. Additionally, the survey results reveal that child labor is common in rural areas and among males. A large percentage (34.8 percent) of children engage in domestic tasks such as cooking, fetching water, and caring for other children for less than four hours per day; 3.2 percent spend more than four hours a day on such tasks. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the survey.

6. Central Statistical Organization, Republic of Iraq. (2007). *Multiple indicator cluster survey 2006*. Baghdad, Iraq: Author. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from http://www.childinfo.org/files/MICS3_Iraq_FinalReport_2006_eng.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Central Statistical Organization, Republic of Iraq

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This document discusses the Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey as a representative survey of Iraqi households, women, and children. The main objective of the survey was to provide updated information that could be used to assess the situation of children and women in Iraq, including information on child labor. The survey sample size was 18,144 households that were collected from the 18 Iraq governorates.

Regarding child labor, the two main findings of the survey were that one out of nine children age 5 to 14 are economically active, and 70 percent of children from that age group are attending school. Additionally, the study revealed that child labor is more common in rural areas, among the 5 to 11 age groups, and among boys. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the survey.

7. Child labor thrives in Iraq due to lax enforcement. (2006, April 28). *The Daily Star*. Retrieved November 13, 2008, from http://www.iraqupdates.com/p_articles.php/article/7521

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Shoe Shining, Street Vending

The article clarifies that child labor is a common and a growing problem in Iraq. The main driving force for child labor is the devastating economy, which is a consequence of the political instability. Iraqi children do manual work in rural areas. While in urban areas they work in street vending, shining shoes, and begging. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in this article.

8. Flintoff, C. (2006, December 27). Children work amidst the violence plaguing Iraq. *National Public Radio*. Retrieved November 12, 2008, from <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=6684829>

Source: Other—Radio

Child Labor: Street Vending, Woodworking

This news story report focuses on the impact of deteriorated economic conditions in Iraq on child labor. The report noted that the loss of the family breadwinner and poverty have forced many families to rely on their children as the main source of their income. Generally, children work as street vendors and woodworkers. According to the report, the government does not have up-to-date information about child labor; however, it indicates that 110,000 children do work according to a nongovernmental organization source. The majority of working children work six days a week, from four to six hours per day. Moreover, the report indicates that working children did not attend schools and they were exposed to drugs, smoking, and sexual exploitation. The article mentioned the use of Iraqi children in the production of wood furniture; however, it does not indicate the

number of children who work as woodworkers or the number of furniture shops or factories that hire children to their workforce.

9. Hou, Z. (2005, September). *Theoretical and empirical analysis of child labor: Evidence from Kosovo and Iraq*. Montreal, Canada: McGill University. Retrieved November 12, 2008, from http://www.mcgill.ca/files/socialstatistics/Zhenchun_Hou_2005.pdf

Source: Other—Non-Thesis Monograph

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Family Business

This document is about a study that explores the determinants of child labor and the relationship between child labor and schooling in two unstable areas: Iraq and Kosovo. The source of Iraq's data is from the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, which was conducted in 2000. The study indicated that, as a result of the devastated economy, many poor families are forcing their children to work, and in many cases children are the only source of family income. The results of this study have revealed that the rate of child labor in Iraq is 17 percent, the average work hours per week for Iraqi laborers are 29.4 hours, and the school attendance rate is 78.6 percent. The article noted that Iraqi children work in domestic work and family business. In addition, the results of the study indicate that child labor in Iraq is higher in rural areas than urban areas and more common among boys than girls. The study recommends building schools, providing food supplementation to poor households, and conducting an awareness campaign to inform people about the importance of education as tools to overcome the problem of child labor in both Iraq and Kosovo. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

10. International Bureau for Children's Rights. (n.d.). *Making children's rights work: Country profile on Iraq*. Retrieved August 19, 2008, from http://www.ibcr.org/Publications/CRC/Draft_CP_Asia/IraqPDF.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Automobile Shops, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Street Children, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this article, due to the deteriorated economic situation in Iraq, the number of children working on streets as well as the number of child beggars has recently increased. Generally, children in rural areas are engaged in unspecified seasonal labor, while children in urban areas work on construction sites and in automobile shops. Additionally, children are involved in soldiering. Iraq has a history of recruiting boys to serve in the military, and an estimated 8,000 boys were participating in "Saddam's Lion Club" unit for military service before the U.S.-led occupation in 2003. Since the occupation, there have been reports of armed groups, including the Kurdish Democratic Party, using children as soldiers. The report also provides basic information about child trafficking in Iraq, noting that trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children has

increased dramatically since the beginning of the war. Children, especially girls, are trafficked internally from rural to urban areas for sexual exploitation.

The article also investigates government actions to combat the worst forms of child labor by shedding light on the Child Labor Unit, which was set up in 2004 to combat child labor. The tasks of this unit include coordinating projects designed to eliminate the worst forms of child labor and to conduct field inspection visits to different workplaces employing children. However, at the time of writing, this unit received no budget allocation beyond the initial setup, and no inspectors had been hired to carry out the field work. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

11. Iraq: Child labour on the rise as poverty increases. (2007, June 12). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 13, 2008, from <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/IRIN/cb4450fc8c27dcf2c4c9586fd8eedcf8.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Street Vending

According to this article, poverty and loss of father figures have forced thousands of Iraqi children to work at an early age. The article noted that 11 percent of Iraqi children under 14 do work mainly to support their families. Those working children are not getting an education and were subjected to sexual exploitation and drugs. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the article.

12. Iraq: Children lured into drugs and prostitution. (2007, February 12). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=70094>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

According to this article, the number of Iraqi children who have been recruited and used by criminal gangs has increased since 2003. Many children of the street make a living by begging, but some children join criminal gangs to get money for drugs or to support their families. Additionally, the article reveals that criminal gangs offer children—boys and girls—drugs in exchange for sex. The article also refers to one child who was used as a suicide bomber. Children living at home are not immune from exploitation; the article mentions one girl who was forced to perform all the domestic tasks in her home. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

13. Iraq: Focus on boys trapped in commercial sex trade. (2005, August 8). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved August 29, 2008, from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=25350>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document evaluates how Iraqi families face deteriorating economic conditions and the presence of prostitution gangs and, as a result, many Iraqi boys are forced into commercial sexual exploitation. The article indicates that about 4,000 boys are forced to work in the commercial sex industry. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods in Iraq.

14. Iraq: Focus on child labour. (2005, May 9). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved August 19, 2008, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=41044>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Carpentry, Drug Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

According to this article, 130,000 Iraqi children between 8 and 16 years of age work in Iraq, and 27 percent of them work for more than eight hours per day. Children are economically active in the carpentry industry, as well as in drug trafficking, prostitution, and in markets and streets selling newspapers, small household items, and cigarettes. Children in rural areas tend to enter the workforce earlier than those from urban areas, and 55 percent of working children suffer from skin diseases and respiratory infection due to exposure to hazardous chemical materials. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the article.

15. Iraq: Insurgents using children to fight US-led forces. (2006, November 2). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=61917>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Soldiering

According to this article, Iraqi children have been used by insurgents to fight against the coalition's forces. Before participating in the fight, older children receive three months of training on how to use weapons, while the younger children are trained about how to use hand grenades as well as how to distract the troop's soldiers before attacks. The source of information in this article comes from the Iraq Aid Association. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

16. Iraq: NGO warns of rising rates of child labour. (2006, June 15). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved August 9, 2008, from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=27017>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Trade, Unspecified

This document discusses the deteriorated economic and security situations in Iraq that have increased child labor by approximately 15 percent. Seven percent of children

between the age of two and five are engaged in begging, street vending, and other forms of unspecified child labor. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the article.

17. Looney, L. (2005). Labor market impediments to stability in Iraq. *Strategic Insights*, 4, 6. Retrieved August 9, 2008, from <http://www.ccc.nps.navy.mil/si/2005/Jun/looneyJun05.asp#references>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Automobile Shops, Car Washing, Trade, Water Porter

This article notes that, in 2000, an estimated 66,000 children between ages 10 and 14 (out of the total population of that age group—25 million) were working. Few other statistics are available on child labor in Iraq. Children work as car mechanics, car washers, water carriers, and general laborers or street traders and often work between 6 to 15 hours per day for as little as US\$3 a day. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the article.

18. Palmer, J. (2006). Iraqi children join labor force. *World & I*, 21, 6. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from the Masterfile database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Recycling, Trade

This article indicates that 1.3 million Iraqi children between the ages of 8 and 16 work in back-breaking jobs for many hours per day. Approximately 27 percent of all working children work for more than eight hours per day and consequently damage their physical, psychological, and educational development. The article shows that the phenomena of child labor in Iraq has an upward trend, and children often work in furniture markets, selling gasoline, and collecting and reselling cans as scrap. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the article.

19. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Iraq: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 20, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100596.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Automobile Shops, Begging, Construction, Drug Trafficking, Gang Participation, Soldiering, Trade, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses how Iraqi children work to support their families, who are often living on less than US\$1 per day (1,250 dinars). In rural areas, children do manual labor on farms; in urban areas, children usually work as beggars or peddling a variety of products. In addition, children work in automobile shops and in construction. Gangs and

militias sometimes use children as fighters or drug mules. The report also notes the occurrence of child trafficking within the country for sexual exploitation. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the survey.

Despite the fact that Iraqi law prohibits the worst forms of child labor, the government did not take effective measures to enforce the implementation of these laws. The Child Labor Unit of the Ministry of Public Works and Social Affairs—Labor Directorate did not have enough resources or inspectors to enforce the law.

20. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Gang Participation, Sexual Exploitation

According to this report, Iraqi children are trafficked within and outside of Iraq for sexual exploitation. Young boys have been known to be targeted for trafficking for inclusion in gang activities, while young girls are trafficked for sexual exploitation by personnel at orphanages.

The Iraqi government did not implement or take steps to address the issue of trafficking to and from Iraq and does not offer protection and rehabilitation services to victims. Iraq is classified as a “special case” country due to political instability and restructuring. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods in Iraq.

IRAQ: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Ambassador Mark P. Lagon holds a State Department news briefing on the annual Trafficking in Persons Report. (2007). *Political Transcript Wire*. Retrieved October 16, 2007, from the ProQuest database.

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Construction

This transcript of a news briefing by U.S. Ambassador Mark P. Lagon mentions an accusation that a Kuwaiti company trafficked people for construction work on the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods. No methodology is discussed.

2. Branigin, W. *Foreign workers abused at embassy, panel told*. (2007, July 27). *The Washington Post*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/07/26/AR2007072601792.html>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Construction

This news article reports on testimony provided during a hearing before the U.S. Congress at which an American claimed he was asked by Kuwaiti employees not to tell any of the Filipinos he was escorting that they were going to Baghdad, and that these migrant laborers were “kidnapped ... to work on the U.S. Embassy.” Their passports had been confiscated, and the laborers were “smuggled into the Green Zone.” The article goes on to state that Howard J. Krongard, the State Department inspector general, strongly disputed the allegations in a subsequent session of the hearing. He testified that a “limited review” he conducted, and inquiries by the inspector general of the U.S.-led military force in Iraq, did not substantiate the abuse claims. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Brodsky, R. (2007, July 26). *House panel probes charges of human trafficking in Iraq embassy project*. Govexec.com. Retrieved October 4, 2008, from http://www.govexec.com/story_page.cfm?articleid=37586&dcn=todaysnews.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Construction

Forced Labor: Construction

According to this news article, male laborers from the Philippines, India, Pakistan, and Sierra Leone were kidnapped by the contracting company First Kuwaiti General Trading and Contracting and trafficked to Iraq to work on the construction of the U.S. embassy

there. The workers were subjected to forced work conditions such as long hours and low wages, withheld passports and salaries, unsafe work environments, and physical and verbal abuse. The use of forced labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in this article.

4. Bundang, A. (2007, August 3). Rule of law; human trafficking. *Business World*. Retrieved September 29, 2008, from the Lexis-Nexis online database.

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Construction

The article references the kidnapping of 51 Filipinos who were forced to work in Iraq for the construction company First Kuwaiti General Trading and Contracting. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Iraq.

5. Conde, C. (2007, August 4). To their dismay, destination Iraq; Filipinos tricked into working in Baghdad, U.S. panel is told. *International Herald Tribune*. Retrieved December 18, 2007, from the Lexis Nexis online database.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Construction

Forced Adult Labor: Construction

This article recounts eyewitness testimony at a U.S. congressional hearing regarding the alleged 2006 kidnapping of some 50 Filipino workers from Kuwait to work on the construction of the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad. Testimony includes allegations of kidnapping and captivity at gunpoint, and confiscation of victims' passports. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Dreazen, Y. (2007, June 7). US investigates firm building embassy in Iraq. *The Wall Street Journal*. Retrieved December 3, 2008, from http://online.wsj.com/article/SB118118318284127413.html?mod=hpp_us_pageone.

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Construction

This article indicates that a large number of South Asian laborers were deceived and smuggled to work in Iraq under allegedly inhuman working conditions, and subsequently participated in the construction of the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad. Those workers were also subjected to forced labor conditions such as involuntary servitude, low pay, and threats of physical abuse. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Iraq.

7. The judicial and bar council: The trafficking continues. (2007, September 22). *Knight Ridder Tribune Business News*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from <http://www.manilatimes.net/national/2007/sept/22/yehey/opinion/20070922opi1.html>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Construction

This article asserts the continuation of illegal trafficking of Filipino laborers to work for a Kuwait-based construction firm in Iraq. The article references Special Ambassador to the Middle East Roy Cimatu regarding the construction company First Kuwaiti General Trading and Construction, as well as an earlier condemnation of the company's misleading, fraudulent, and abusive hiring procedures. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Forced labor added to charges of U.S. crimes in Iraq. (2007, April 27). *newstandardnews.net*. Retrieved October 4, 2008, from http://newstandardnews.net/content/?action=show_item&itemid=288

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Unspecified

According to the article, 24 Indian workers were kidnapped by U.S. military personnel in Kuwait and were dispatched to war-torn Iraq for forced menial labor. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Iraq.

9. Francis, E. A. C. (2007, August 4). RP reminds Iraq of worker ban. *Knight Ridder Tribune Business News*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from <http://www.manilatimes.net/national/2007/aug/04/yehey/metro/20070804met4.html>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Construction

Forced Labor: Construction

This article mentions the request by a Philippine ambassador for an explanation from a Kuwaiti company regarding the "smuggling" of Filipino laborers into Iraq to work at the construction site of the U.S. Embassy in central Baghdad.

10. Hedgpeth, D. (2008, August 28). KBR, partner in Iraq contract sued in human trafficking case. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved November 18, 2008, from <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wpdyn/content/article/2008/08/27/AR2008082703237.html>

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Unspecified

The article mentions the story of 13 workers from Nepal; they were recruited to work in Amman, but instead they were forcibly sent to work in Iraq. They were kidnapped and 12 of them were killed. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Iraq.

11. Kamber, M. (2007, December 29). Shame of imported labor in Kurdish North of Iraq. *The New York Times*. Retrieved September 29, 2008, from <http://www.nytimes.com/2007/12/29/world/middleeast/29kurds.html>

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Cleaning, Unspecified

This news article notes that thousands of foreign laborers from Ethiopia, Indonesia, Philippines, Bangladesh, and Somalia are recruited to work in Kurdish, Iraq and often subjected to conditions of forced labor. The agents deceive the workers to travel to Iraq, and once there the workers were subjected to restrictions on their movement; assigned low-paying menial jobs with high broker's fees; and their passports were withheld. Men generally perform labor-intensive tasks such as cleaning streets, while women do domestic work or work in the commercial sex industry. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Iraq.

12. Klasra, R. (2008, March 5). Pakistanis were forced to work in Iraq, reveals Senate report. *thenews.com.pk*. Retrieved October 3, 2008, from http://www.thenews.com.pk/top_story_detail.asp?Id=13368

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This news article indicates that foreign agencies recruit Pakistanis to work in Kuwait, but instead send them to work in Iraq for the purposes of forced labor in unspecified sectors. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Iraq.

13. Labor, S. (2007, February 19). Feature: Vulnerable foreigners forced into labor in Iraq. *taipeitimes.com*. Retrieved October 3, 2008, from <http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/world/archives/2007/02/19/2003349574>

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This news article explores the trafficking of foreigners from Sri Lanka to Iraq for the purpose of forced labor in unspecified sectors. The article notes that the International Organization of Migration (IOM) has evacuated 6,000 foreign workers from Iraq since 2003. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Iraq.

14. McElroy, D. (2007, June 10). US 'used forced labour to build Iraq embassy.' *The Telegraph*. Retrieved November 17, 2008, from <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/1554064/US-'used-forced-labour-to-build-Iraq-embassy'.html>

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Construction, Unspecified

This news article discusses the use of forced labor in the building of the U.S. Embassy in Iraq. According to the article, an unspecified number of laborers from Asia and West Africa were illegally recruited for forced labor in Iraq, although they were supposed to work in other Gulf countries. Once in Iraq, those laborers were subjected to forced labor conditions such as working in harsh, insecure environments, and the unlawful seizure of their passports. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Iraq.

15. Miller, C. (2005, October 12). Iraq's foreign laborers face exploitation, death. *seattletimes.nwsources.com*. Retrieved September 29, 2008, from http://seattletimes.nwsources.com/html/nationworld/2002555229_iraqwork12.html

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Service Industry

This news article reports that tens of thousands of migrant workers were transported into Iraq by U.S. military contractors, such as Kellogg Brown & Root (KBR, a Halliburton subsidiary) to perform menial labor on military army bases, sometimes resulting in exploitive labor practices. Workers from poor countries such as Nepal, Philippines, and Bangladesh were recruited to perform jobs such as cooking, serving food, and cleaning toilets. There was little regulation by the governments of Iraq and the U.S. to protect those migrant laborers, who incurred large debts to come to work in Iraq—work that sometimes resulted in death. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Iraq.

16. NBC Nightly News Report. (2008, June 13). *Iraq embassy a costly endeavor*. Retrieved November 12, 2008, from http://video.msn.com/?mkt=enus&brand=msnbc&tab=c24&rf=http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/19214872/&fg=&from=00&vid=f4f324b1-999e-473a-99b5-e846a260be79&playlist=videoByTag:mk:us:vs1:tag:hotvideo_m_edpicks:ns:MSN_Video_Top_Cat:ps:10:sd:-1:ind:1:ff:8A

Source: Other—Online Video

Forced Labor: Construction

This news story focuses on the use of forced labor in building the U.S. Embassy in Iraq. According to the news story, 51 laborers from the Philippines were deceived and trafficked into Iraq for work. Those workers were threatened and abused. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Iraq.

17. Office of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Women and Children-National Human Rights Commission. (2008). *Trafficking in persons especially on women and children in Nepal-National Report 2006–2007*. Nepal: Classic Printing Service. Retrieved September 3, 2008, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/india/Nat_Rep2006-07.pdf

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Domestic Labor

Human Trafficking: Domestic Labor

This report notes that Nepali women and children are trafficked into Iraq, where they are forced to perform domestic work such as cooking and cleaning. In 2004, 13 young Nepali women were kidnapped, and 12 of them were later murdered. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Iraq.

18. Phinney, D. (2007, June 15). Labour-Iraq: A dramatic nighttime escape. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from <http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=38194>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Construction

Forced Adult Labor: Construction

Involuntary Servitude: Construction

This article features interviews with some of the 40 Filipino migrant workers who claimed to escape from Kuwait when it was learned they were to be relocated to work in Baghdad against their will. These charges were denied by First Kuwaiti General Trading and Contracting, the company accused of threatening the workers with involuntary servitude. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods

19. Roxas urges DFA, Dole to check on OFWs illegally sent to Iraq. (2007). *The Filipino Express*. Retrieved October 16, 2007, from the ProQuest database.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Construction

This news article quotes Senator Max Roxas of the Philippines calling on the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Labor and Employment to verify reports and ensure the safe return of 51 Filipino laborers "smuggled" from Kuwait to work at the construction site of the U.S. Embassy in Iraq, as cited in testimony presented before a July 26, 2006 meeting of a U.S. congressional committee. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

20. Senate of the Philippines, 14th Congress. (2007, July 31). *Roxas alarmed over reports of “smuggled” ofw’s in Iraq: calls on DFA, DOLE to verify, act on US Congress testimony*. Retrieved November 17, 2008, from http://www.senate.gov.ph/press_release/2007/0731_roxas1.asp

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Construction, Unspecified

According to this document, 51 Filipinos were smuggled into Iraq where they were forced to work, rather than traveling to Dubai and Saudi Arabia to work at hotels. The 51 Filipinos and other laborers from the Philippines participated in building the U.S. Embassy in Iraq and were subjected to forced labor conditions such as working in construction without safety tools. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Iraq.

21. Sijabat, R.M. (2006, June 24). Govt starts crackdown on labor smuggling rings. *The Jakarta Post*. Retrieved March 3, 2008, from http://www.stoptrafiking.or.id/english/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=22&Itemid=13

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

This news article indicates that thousands of Indonesians, mostly women, have been smuggled to Middle Eastern countries to work as prostitutes, housemaids, and in sweatshops. The article reports that an estimated 40,000 Indonesians are working illegally in Egypt, Syria, and Iraq, smuggled from neighboring countries Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates. There was no mention of the specific goods produced in the sweatshops, nor other information on forced labor in the production of goods.

22. Simpson, C. (2005, October 10). Rescue spares some workers: ‘They told us that we had to go to Iraq.’ *The Chicago Tribune*. Retrieved November 17, 2008, from <http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/specials/chi-0510100109oct10,0,719535.story>

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Unspecified

The news article indicates that many Nepalese workers were deceived and forced to travel to Iraq where some of them were subjected to forced labor conditions such as the unlawful withholding of their passports and their salaries. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Iraq.

23. Smith, N. (2007, August 5). Kidnapped Filipinos build US embassy. *The Times Online*. Retrieved November 17, 2008, from <http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/iraq/article2199263.ece>

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Construction

This news article discusses the use of Filipino construction workers to build the U.S. Embassy in Iraq. According to the article, 51 Filipinos were illegally recruited and forced to work in Iraq, not in Dubai where they were promised work. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Iraq.

24. Ugandan paper calls for law against human trafficking. (September 6, 2008). *BBC Monitoring Africa*. Retrieved October 2, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

The news article notes that Iraq is a destination country for Ugandan workers trafficked for forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. The victims cited were subjected to restrictions on movement and the unlawful seizure of their passports. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Iraq.

25. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Iraq: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 28, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100596.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Commission of Crime, Document Fraud, Gang Participation, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Involuntary Servitude: Unspecified

Iraq is a country of origin and often a destination for trafficked persons, but there are no available statistics related to the phenomenon. The report also notes that women and children are trafficked within Iraq for the purpose of sexual exploitation, compulsorily work for gangs, and participation in criminal activity such as document and passport fraud.

Despite the fact that Iraqi law prohibits forced labor, many press reports indicated that foreign workers from neighborhood countries were forced to enter Iraq for work. Furthermore, employment agencies seized foreign workers' passports, making them victims of involuntary servitude. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Iraq.

The report also indicates that the Iraq Ministry of Interior (MOI) has the responsibility for monitoring and preventing trafficking in person. However, because of security issues, the MOI did not implement monitoring programs to prevent trafficking.

26. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Handymen, Service Industry, Unspecified

Involuntary Servitude: Unspecified

According to the report, Iraq is a country of origin and destination for men and women who were trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation and involuntary servitude. Iraq is a destination for men and women from countries such as Georgia, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, and Sri Lanka. Men and women could be trafficked into Iraq voluntarily; however, the majority of them are involuntarily transported into Iraq through promised but fraudulent jobs in neighboring countries, primarily Jordan and Kuwait. Those trafficked to Iraq are subjected to forced labor in the form of involuntary servitude in domestic labor, construction, cleaning, and handyman jobs.

Although trafficking is a growing problem in Iraq, the Iraqi government does not prohibit all forms of trafficking. The Iraqi government also has not implemented or taken steps to address the issue of trafficking into and out of Iraq and does not offer protection and rehabilitation services to victims. Iraq is classified as a “special case” country because of its political instability and restructuring. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Iraq.

ISRAEL: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Alkhovka, I. (2004). *Trafficking in children for sexual purposes: Country report for Belarus*. ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from <http://www.defenceforchildren.nl/images/13/370.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report mentions that, while most Belarusian state body representatives deny that there was a problem with child trafficking and exploitation, nongovernmental organization (NGO) experts unanimously confirm that trafficking of children from Belarus exists. There is mention of individual cases of children trafficked from Belarus to the Czech Republic, Israel, Turkey, and Poland. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Boaz, G. (2004, February 29). Mothers pimping their daughters for food. *Ma'ariv*. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from <http://theawarenesscenter.org/prostitution.html#Mothers>

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article was published by the Israeli newspaper *Ma'ariv*. It discusses the previously unheard of trend of Hebrew-speaking Russian women selling their teenage daughters to Arab workers in Beer Sheva's municipal market in return for vegetables and other produce. Poor economic circumstances are cited as the cause. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Defense for Children International—Israel Section. (2002). *A mixed bag: Lawmaking, to promote children's rights, ongoing discrimination, and many serious violations*. Jerusalem: Author. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.31/IsraelCoal_ngo_report.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Service Industry, Street Vending, Textiles, Watermelons
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report was published by Defense for Children International (DCI), an NGO, and is a supplementary to Israel's initial country report on the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The report states that children in Israel sell small objects on the streets and work in marketplaces. During watermelon season, many communal settlements employ Arab and Jewish children to harvest the fruit. *Noar Haoved Vehalomed* (General Federation of Students and Young Workers in Israel) and

Association an NGO in Israel, claims that the fast food sector is a popular employer of youth despite reports that work in the sector pays below minimum wage. In Galilee, Arab girls work in small textile mills. DCI states that Israeli girls as well as those from the former Soviet Union are occasionally forced into prostitution. *Machon Toda'a* (Awareness Center), an NGO, reported that a growing number of Palestinian children are sexually exploited.

4. Friedman, I. (2005, December 26). Tough new measures on human trafficking. *The Jerusalem Report*. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from <http://www.tfht.org/index.php?section=article&id=109>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article was published by *The Jerusalem Report*, an Israeli biweekly news magazine. It states that the Knesset, the Israeli government, passed a bill to expand the definition of human trafficking. The new bill expands the definition of trafficking in human beings to include forced labor, infants born to be sold for adoption, and child sexual offenses. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Gazzar, B. (2006, January 6). Israeli project aids teens, young prostitutes. *Women's eNews*. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from <http://www.womensenews.org/article.cfm/dyn/aid/2588/context/archive>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article was published by *Women's eNews*, an independent online news agency. It discusses the establishment of a rehabilitation program for adolescents engaged in prostitution run by ELEM—Youth in Distress in Israel. This program, known as Awake at Night, offers a support center, telephone hotline, community outreach services, medical care, and interaction with trained mentors and professionals for children involved in the commercial sex industry. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Ginat, G. (2006, September 17). Dates of infamy. *Ha'aretz*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.kavlaoved.org.il/media-view_eng.asp?id=193

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Date Palms

This article was published by the Israeli newspaper *Ha'aretz*. It discusses the date palm industry in the Jordan Rift Valley in Israel. Of interest are interviews with five Palestinian workers who discuss the employment of Palestinian children during the pruning season. Children are used to climb the trees and pick the fruit. Poverty is cited as

the motivation for families to remove their children from school in order to work. Children's wages are generally below minimum wage. Further information regarding children's work in the date palm industry is not presented in the article.

7. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Israel*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 22, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/ISRAEL.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report was written and published by the Global March Against Child Labour and is based on information gathered from secondary sources. The report states that there were more than 1,000 underage girls working as prostitutes in Israel. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Israel*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsisrael2006.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Textiles

This report states that in 2000 the Israeli Youth Movement commented that 20,000 children worked in Israel. Children of Arab or Eastern European descent can be engaging in street vending. Additionally, in Galilee, Arab girls reportedly work in small textile factories, though no additional information is given about this type of work. An Inter-Agency Committee involving Israeli government ministries and several NGOs was created in 2002 to study the commercial sexual exploitation of minors in Israel. According to ELEM—Youth in Distress, there were 1,000 minors involved in prostitution in 2004, including Jewish, Arab, and foreign children.

The report mentions that Israel ratified International Labour Organization Convention No. 138 (1973) on the minimum age in 1979 and Convention No. 182 (1999) on the worst forms of child labor in 2005. Additionally, under the Youth Labour Law, children under the age of 16 may not perform hazardous work; however, minors under 18 can engage in such work if they are employed through an apprenticeship scheme. At the time of publication, children 14 years and older could be employed in light work during their school holidays.

9. Israel-OPT: Dozens of Palestinians sift through rubbish tips to survive. (2007, September 30). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 23, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=74559>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Garbage Collection

The article discusses Palestinian children who regularly go to the Psagot landfill site to sift through the trash for recyclable scrap metal. The article states trash recycling has become not only a means of livelihood but also the only method of survival available to the children. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the document.

10. Israel-OPT: Poverty driving Palestinian children onto the streets. (2007, June 12). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=72677>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Garbage Collection, Portering, Quarrying, Street Vending

According to this article, Palestinian children can be seen working as street vendors or porters in busy Israeli towns. It is also reported that some Palestinian children work in quarries collecting garbage and recyclables for money. An Israeli government spokesperson stated at least 1,000 Palestinian street children cross into Israel every day.

11. O'Briain, M., van den Borne, A., & Noten, T. (Eds.). (2004). *Joint east west research on trafficking in children for sexual purposes in Europe: The sending countries*. Amsterdam: ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group. Retrieved January 7, 2008, from [http://www.lastradainternational.org/lisidocs/223%20Joint%20east%20west%20research%20\(ECPAT.pdf](http://www.lastradainternational.org/lisidocs/223%20Joint%20east%20west%20research%20(ECPAT.pdf)

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

According to this report, in 2003, 6 to 7 percent of the 40 persons supported by the International Organization for Migration in Belarus were child trafficking victims. Children are primarily trafficked to Russia, the Czech Republic, Israel, Turkey, and Poland for begging or sexual exploitation. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

12. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Israel*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from <http://protectionproject.org/israel.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document notes that human trafficking in Israel primarily involves women, but trafficking in children does occur. According to the document, 18 children were trafficked out of Azerbaijan and sold in Israel for unspecified purposes. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

13. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2002). *Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Israel*. Geneva, Switzerland. Retrieved November 17, 2007, from <http://www.crin.org/docs/Israel%20COs.htm>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The report presents concluding observations based on the initial report of Israel. The report mentions the establishment of an inter-ministerial and inter-organizational committee to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The Committee recommended that the Israeli government try to increase the effectiveness of their efforts by providing the necessary funds and other resources. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the report.

14. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Israel and the Occupied Territories: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78854.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Service Industry, Trade

The document states that little reliable data exists on child labor in Israel, but that NGOs within the country believe that children do engage in work to a limited extent. Estimates of working children from NGOs state that between 5,000 and 10,000 children in the country are engaged in domestic labor, trade, factory work as apprentices, and in service industries including restaurants.

According to Israeli law, children 15 years old and older, who have completed their education up to grade nine, can engage in apprenticeships. Children 14 years old and older can perform light work during school holidays.

15. Zrahiya, Z. (2004a, January 19). Panel hears grim details of child prostitution in Israel. *Ha'aretz*. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from <http://www.haaretz.com/hasen/pages/ShArt.jhtml?itemNo=392383>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The article discusses a statement by representatives of ELEM—Youth in Distress, given to the Knesset Labor and Welfare Committee in the Israeli government, which states that over 1,000 minors throughout Israel are involved in prostitution, often with their parent's consent. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. Zrahiya, Z. (2004b, February 10). Parents send kids to work as prostitutes. *Ha'aretz*. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from <http://www.haaretz.com/hasen/pages/ShArt.jhtml?itemNo=392412>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article states that more than 1,000 children work as prostitutes around Israel, many encouraged to do so by their parents and relatives due to poor financial circumstances. This information was made in a statement by representatives of ELEM—Youth in Distress to the Knesset Labor and Social Welfare Committee in the Israeli government. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the document.

ISRAEL: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Alenat, S., & Cooper, D. (2007, January 2). *Kav La'Oved's annual report 2006: Part III—Palestinian workers in Israel and the Settlements: Held hostage by employers*. Kav La'Oved. Retrieved October 6, 2007, from http://www.kavlaoved.org.il/UserFiles/news/826_file.pdf

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Dates, Spices

This report was published by *Kav La'Oved* (Worker's Hotline), an Israeli nongovernmental organization (NGO). The document is Part III of its annual report covering past activities and issues related to exploitive adult labor in Israel. Part III focuses on the exploitation of Palestinian workers in Israel. Specifically mentioned are those working in date and spice fields during the harvest season in the Jordan Rift Valley. Those workers are subjected to harsh conditions including long hours without breaks or proper safety equipment, as well as being subjected to dangerous chemicals and pesticides used in the fields. They are also paid below minimum wage.

2. Alon, G. (2004a, February 18). Police have list of 70 trafficked suspects, hearing told. *Ha'aretz*. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from <http://www.theawarenesscenter.org/prostitution.html#Police>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article was published by the Israeli newspaper *Ha'aretz*. The article states that during an Israeli parliamentary committee hearing for trafficking in women, the head of the Israeli police intelligence department, said that Israeli police have compiled a list of 70 trafficking suspects. Women are primarily trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. The article concludes that police are tracing the suspects' financial activities to expose the economic base of organized crime in Israel. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the document.

3. Alon, G. (2004b, March 17). Three Knesset commissions of inquiry to shut down. *Ha'aretz*. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from <http://www.tfht.org/index.php?section=article&id=110>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article states that three Israeli Knesset commissions, including the commission of inquiry on the sex trade in Israel, the commission for the prevention of violence in

sports, and the commission for tracking and returning the assets of Holocaust victims, will be eliminated at the end of the year. The article concludes that the Knesset's permanent committees will continue to monitor the subjects and concerns previously covered by the three commissions. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the document.

4. Ben-Israel, H., & Levenkron, N. (2005). *The missing factor: Clients of trafficked women in Israel's sex industry*. Jerusalem: Hotline for Migrant Workers and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from http://www.hotline.org.il/english/pdf/Clients_Report_Final_Eng.pdf

Source: NGO and Academic/Research Organization

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report was jointly written and published by the Hotline for Migrant Workers, an Israeli NGO, and the Legal Clinic for Combating Trafficking in Women at The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The report focuses specifically on the clients of trafficked women forced to work in the commercial sex trade. The reports states there are thousands of women illegally trafficked to Israel each year by organized crime groups who sell the women to pimps and brothels where they are forced to work as sex slaves to pay off "debt" to pimps which accumulated from their purchase and transport to Israel. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the document.

5. Berg, R. (2007, November 6). Israel's fight against sex trafficking. *BBC News*. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/7070929.stm

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This news article discusses the rise in trafficking of Eastern European women into Israel across the Egyptian border, many of whom are forced to work as prostitutes. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the document.

6. Cooper, D. (2007, August 1). Nepali workers in Israel. *Kav La'Oved*. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.kavlaoved.org.il/media-view_eng.asp?id=167

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Nursing

This article was published by *Kav La'Oved* (Worker's Hotline), an Israeli NGO. The article states that working conditions for Nepali migrants in Israel are significantly worse

than for other migrant groups because there is no Nepali diplomatic representation in Israel, and the closest consulate is in Egypt. Nepali workers are primarily employed as nurses and in unspecified forms of agriculture. Reports claim Nepali workers are frequently paid below minimum wage and are victims of several visa schemes aimed at exploiting migrant workers. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the document.

7. Defense for Children International—Israel Section. (2002). *A mixed bag: Lawmaking to promote children's rights, ongoing discrimination, and many serious violations*. Jerusalem: Author. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.31/IsraelCoal_ngo_report.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report was published by Defense for Children International and is a supplementary report to Israel's initial country report on the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The report states that women from the former Soviet Union are trafficked into the country across the Egyptian border by Bedouin guides and forced into prostitution. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the report.

8. Eglash, R. (2006, March 15). Olmert pledges to prioritize battle against white slavery. *The Jerusalem Post*. Retrieved December 9, 2007, from <http://www.jpost.com/servlet/Satellite?pagename=JPost%2FJPArticle%2FShowFull&cid=1139395612259>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The article cites a promise by acting Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert to prioritize the fight against trafficking in women in Israel if he is elected prime minister. The document discusses a 2005 report by the Knesset Sub-Committee on Trafficking in Women that from 3,000 to 5,000 women have been smuggled into Israel in the past four years and forced to work as prostitutes. Most of them are from the former Soviet Union, smuggled across the Egyptian border. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the document.

9. Eglash, R. (2006, October 19). Russia and Israel asked to stop human trafficking. *The Jerusalem Post*. Retrieved March 3, 2008, from <http://www.jpost.com/servlet/Satellite?cid=1159193473848&pagename=JPost%2FJPArticle%2FShowFull>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article indicates Egypt as a transit country for women trafficked from Russia to Israel for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This article does not mention Egypt's role in preventing human trafficking. The article, however, argues for closer participation between the Egyptian and Russian governments to prevent human trafficking. Additionally, it is noted that the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, passed a new law targeting human traffickers. The new law will provide compensation for victims of sexual exploitation, slavery, and forced labor. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Friedman, I. (2005, December 26). Tough new measures on human trafficking. *The Jerusalem Report*. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from <http://www.tfht.org/index.php?section=article&id=109>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This news article was published by *The Jerusalem Report*, an Israeli biweekly news magazine. The article states that women, mostly from the former Soviet Union are smuggled into Israel via Egypt for the purpose of prostitution. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the document.

11. Gilbert, N. (2004, March 17). Study: Brothels earn \$450m. a year. *The Jerusalem Post*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.theawarenesscenter.org/prostitution.html#Study>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The news article discusses a report regarding a joint project against the trafficking of women compiled by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Foreign Workers Aid Center. The report was presented to the Israeli Knesset Committee of Inquiry into Women Trafficking. The report states that Israeli police estimate that around 3,000 trafficked women from various countries are working as prostitutes in Israel's commercial sex industry. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the report.

12. Ginat, G. (2006, September 17). Dates of infamy. *Ha'aretz*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.kavlaoved.org.il/media-view_eng.asp?id=193

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Dates

This news article was published by the Israeli newspaper *Ha'aretz*. The article discusses the date palm industry in the Jordan Rift Valley in Israel. Of interest are interviews with five Palestinian workers who discuss the employment of Palestinians during the pruning season. These workers are hired to climb the trees and pick the fruit, and are frequently forced to stay in the trees for long hours until they meet their quota. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the document.

13. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Egypt*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved February 8, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/EGYPT.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This fact sheet reports that Egypt is a transit country for women and girls being trafficked from Eastern Europe and Russia into Israel for sexual exploitation. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

14. Gold, L. G., & Ami, N. B. (2004). *Evaluation of national authorities activities and actual facts on the trafficking in persons for the purpose of prostitution in Israel*. Tel Aviv, Israel: Machon Toda'a. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from <http://www.macom.org.il/todaa-un-2004-ch3.asp>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report was published by *Machon Toda'a* (Awareness Center), an NGO in Israel. The report states that there are around 3,000 women trafficked each year into Israel via Egypt for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the document.

15. Gonen, A. (2006, December 5). Four Thai case studies: Trafficking, forced labour, kidnapping and withheld wages. *Kav La'Oved*. Retrieved November 8, 2007, from http://www.kavlaoved.org.il/media-view_eng.asp?id=153

Source: NGO

Forced Adult Labor: Geese, Parsley

This article was published by *Kav La'Oved* (Worker's Hotline), an NGO in Israel. The document discusses four case studies of Thai migrant workers in Israel, two of which involved forced labor of adults. The first case discussed the exploitation of laborers in goose farming in Moshave Ben Zakkay. The Thai laborers worked from 18 to 20 hours per day on the goose farm, often force-feeding geese at the request of their employer. In some instances, the workers were locked in a room with geese and forced to feed them until some of the geese died and could be butchered for meat. In addition to those

activities, workers lived in unsanitary accommodation that lacked both water and a functional toilet. Workers were told that if they refused to complete their work they would be sent back to Thailand. The second case involves forced labor in parsley cultivation at Moshav Helez. At this location, 19 workers were forced to work in parsley cultivation and were paid below the minimum wage; their passports and identification documents were confiscated, and they suffered abuse from their employer. In addition, the workers lived in horrible accommodation with only one shower and toilet. Further details on the goods produced were not available from the article.

16. Hotline for Migrant Workers. (2003). *“For you were strangers”: Modern slavery and trafficking in human beings in Israel*. Tel Aviv, Israel: Author. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from http://www.hotline.org.il/english/pdf/For_you_were_strangers_2nd_edition_Eng.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Construction

Adult Slavery: Unspecified

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Construction

The report examines Israeli authorities’ policies towards migrant workers, how they implement them, their effects on the rule of law, and their human toll. The report documents human rights violations of migrant workers, and exposes the methods by which they are committed and by whom. The report states that migrant workers in Israel are subject to frequent human rights violations equivalent to slavery. The report is partly based on information collected from prisoners at Ma’asiyahu Prison where migrant workers are detained until their deportation. The report states migrant workers from areas such as China, Romania, and Thailand are frequently subjected to debt bondage and slave-like working conditions by their employers in agriculture and construction sectors. The report also notes that women are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Israel.

17. Hotline for Migrant Workers. (2005). *Hotline for Migrant Workers annual report 2005*. Tel Aviv, Israel: Author. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from http://www.hotline.org.il/english/pdf/HMW_report_2005.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The document is an annual report covering activities related to migrant workers in Israel during 2005. The report highlights the increase in trafficking of migrant women into Israel for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. The report claims that from 1,000 to 2,000 women are trafficked every year into Israel. Specifically mentioned are women from Russia, Moldova, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the document.

18. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Israel*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsisrael2006.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Debt Bondage: Construction

Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Involuntary Adult Servitude: Construction, Unspecified

The report states that women from the former Soviet Union are trafficked into Israel and forced to work in the commercial sex industry. In addition, male workers from Bulgaria and China working in construction are forced to work in conditions similar to debt bondage or involuntary servitude. The report mentions that in 1979 Israel ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 138 on the Minimum Age for Employment. The legal minimum age for employment in Israel is 15. Israel also ratified Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

19. Israel: Migrant workers denied rights. (2006, November 23). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 23, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=61963>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Construction

The article discusses the situation in Israel for migrant workers from Turkey, the Philippines, and Eastern Europe. Although legally employed, many workers are often subjected to harsh and strict working conditions including long hours, low wages, and hazardous conditions, which often leave them indebted to their employers for years. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the document.

20. Israel women trafficking soars. (2005, March 24). *BBC News*. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/4380067.stm

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document states that from 3,000 to 5,000 women have been smuggled into Israel since 2001 to work as prostitutes. Most of the women come from the former Soviet Union and are smuggled across the Egyptian border into Israel. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the document.

21. Kazoom, L. (2006, January 12). Ready for prime time? *The Jerusalem Post*. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from <http://www.tfht.org/index.php?section=article&id=115>

Source: News Article

Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
 Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
 Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The article highlights an advertising campaign sponsored by the Task Force on Human Trafficking, which is a project of the Israeli NGO *Avodot Tzedakah U'Mishpat* (Justice Works). The article states that women, once forced to work as prostitutes, become sex slaves. The document states that 80 percent of women working in Israel's brothels are victims of sex trafficking, according to the Israeli NGO Hotline for Migrant Workers. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in the document.

22. The Knesset, the State of Israel. (2005). *Summary of the report—The Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry on the Trafficking in Women*. Jerusalem: The Knesset, State of Israel. Retrieved December 9, 2007, from http://www.knesset.gov.il/committees/eng/docs/vaadat_chakira_shahar_eng.htm

Source: Government Agency—The Knesset

Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
 Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
 Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report was written and published by the *Knesset*, the Israeli parliament. The report is a summary of the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry on the Trafficking in Women given to the Knesset. The report includes conclusions and recommendations for several Israeli government ministries and authorities regarding the trafficking of women into Israel for the purpose of exploitation in the commercial sex industry. The working and living conditions for the women are described as slave labor. The report estimates that from 3,000 to 5,000 women, trafficked mainly through the Israeli-Egyptian border from unspecified countries, are currently working in the commercial sex industry. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the document.

23. Levenkron, N., & Dahan, Y. (2003). *Women as commodities: Trafficking in women in Israel 2003*. Tel Aviv, Israel: The Hotline for Migrant Workers, Isha L'Isha—Haifa Feminist Center, and Adva Center. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://www.hotline.org.il/english/pdf/Women_as_Commodities_Trafficking_in_women_in_Israel_2003_Eng.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
 Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The report examines the policies of the Israeli authorities toward trafficking in women, and discusses the effects of these policies on the victims. Highlighted are women trafficked from Moldova, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Russia into Israel via Egypt for the

purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the document.

24. Lis, J. (2004, October 31). Police smash ring suspected of trafficking in women. *Ha'aretz Daily*. Retrieved February 3, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article notes two Ukrainian women were smuggled across the Egyptian border to Israel and forced to work as prostitutes. The women claimed they were filmed against their will and their video was posted on the Internet. Three suspects were identified and arrested by the Israeli government. This article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

25. Livnat, Y. (2006, December 17). Enforcement of anti-slavery laws in Israel. *Kav La'Oved*. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.kavlaoved.org.il/media-view_eng.asp?id=123

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation Exploitive Labor: Construction, Sexual Exploitation

The article reports on a 2006 comprehensive anti-trafficking law that was passed by the Israeli parliament. The law includes new provisions prohibiting human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The law also states that individuals engaged in human trafficking for the purpose of labor exploitation can be brought to trial in Israel resulting in severe punishment. The article cites the testimony of several Bulgarian construction workers brought to Israel and forced to work under harsh and strict conditions similar to a “military camp.” Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the document.

26. Malki, S. (2006, April 17). A limit to exploitation. *Nana News*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.kavlaoved.org.il/media-view_eng.asp?id=420

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Agriculture

The article describes the challenges and activities of *Kav La'Oved* (Worker's Hotline), an NGO working to protect the rights of disadvantaged workers employed in Israel and by Israelis in the Occupied Territories. The report includes a recent pilot project in the Jericho and Jerusalem areas for Palestinian citizens by *Kav La'Oved*. The three main issues of the project are the rights of Palestinian agricultural workers subjected to harsh and unregulated work conditions and earning below minimum wage, the rights of industrial workers suffering the same issues, and permits for Palestinians to legally enter

and work in Israel. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the document.

27. Malpani, R. (2006). *Legal aspects of trafficking for forced labour purposes in Europe*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=6396

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

This report was published by the ILO. The report mentions specifically the case of an Indian women trafficked into Israel who was forced to work long hours with little or no pay, and had her personal documents and identification materials withheld from her. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the document.

28. Miko, F. (2006, July 7). *Trafficking in persons: The United States and international response*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from <http://italy.usembassy.gov/pdf/other/RL30545.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Congressional Research Service

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The report is an update of all activities related to human trafficking as reported to the 109th United States Congress. It states that many trafficked women from unspecified East European countries and the former Soviet Union, including Russia and the Ukraine, end up in Israel as prostitutes. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in the document.

29. Ribando, C. (2007, June 20). *Trafficking in persons: United States policy and issues for Congress*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL30545.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Congressional Research Service

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

The report is an update of all activities related to human trafficking as reported to the 110th United States Congress. Israel is cited as a major destination for South, South East Asian, and Commonwealth of Independent States men and women trafficked for unspecified forced labor exploitation. The migrant workers believe they are going to be employed in agriculture, construction, or healthcare sectors, but they are trafficked into

unspecified forced labor. Israel is also mentioned as a destination country for women from the former Soviet Union, who are trafficked to Israel by organized crime syndicates and forced into prostitution. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in the document.

30. Rosenblatt, G. (2006, February 17). Israel's modern-day slaves. *The Jewish Week*. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from <http://www.tfht.org/index.php?section=article&id=126>

Source: News Article

Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article was published by the newspaper *The Jewish Week*. The article discusses an increase in the trafficking to Israel of women from the former Soviet Union. The women are flown to Egypt, driven to the Israel-Egypt border (mainly by Bedouin tribesmen), sold in Israel at human auctions, and then forced to work as sex slaves in the commercial sex industry. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in the document.

31. Shuman, E. (2004, August 18). Human trafficking in Israel: a "meat market." *Israeli Insider*. Retrieved March 3, 2008, from <http://web.israelinsider.com/bin/en.jsp?enPage=ArticlePage&enDisplay=view&enDispWhat=object&enDispWho=Article%5E13989&enZone=Culture&enVersion=0&>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article indicates that Israel is a destination country for trafficking of women from Moldova, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus. These women are smuggled into Israel from Egypt by Bedouins and are sold into brothels and "health clinics." This article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

32. Some 10,000 Belarusians victims of human trafficking annually. (2004, March 1). *BBC News*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from http://www.accessmylibrary.com/coms2/summary_0286-20509182_ITM

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article says the International Organization for Migration estimates about 10,000 Belarusians become victims of human trafficking annually, with the total number of trafficking victims at about 50,000. Women from Belarus are trafficked for sex slavery to Russia, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Greece, Cyprus, and Israel. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

33. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Israel and the Occupied Territories: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78854.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report notes that women are trafficked from Eastern Europe to Israel for exploitive labor in commercial sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

34. U.S. Department of State. (2007b, June 12). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82806.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Adult Debt Bondage: Unspecified

Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Health Care

Involuntary Adult Servitude: Agriculture, Construction, Health Care

This report was written and published by the U.S. Department of State. The report identifies Israel as a Tier 2 country for trafficking in persons. Israel is cited as a destination country for low-skilled workers from China, Romania, Jordan, Turkey, Thailand, the Philippines, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and India who migrate voluntarily for contract labor in the construction, agriculture, and health-care industries. Some are subsequently subjected to conditions of involuntary servitude. In many cases, workers' passports are withheld and they are subject to restrictions on movement, threats, and physical intimidation. According to the government of Israel, women working in the health-care field are particularly vulnerable to trafficking for involuntary servitude. Israel is also cited as a destination country for women trafficked from Eastern Europe, primarily Ukraine, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Belarus, and Russia for the purpose of sexual exploitation. NGOs estimate that in 2005 from 1,000 to 3,000 women were trafficked into Israel for sexual exploitation and from 16,000 to 20,000 foreign workers faced involuntary servitude. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the report.

35. Wagner, R. (2007, January 3). *Kav La'Oved's annual report 2006: Part II—Migrant workers in Israel*. Kav La'Oved. Retrieved October 6, 2007, from http://www.kavlaoved.org.il/UserFiles/news825_file.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This report was published by *Kav La'Oved* (Worker's Hotline), an NGO in Israel. The document is Part II of an annual report covering past activities and issues in Israel related to human trafficking for the purpose of forced labor. Part II highlights activities relating to migrant workers in Israel. According to data from the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics, the largest groups of migrant workers are from the Philippines, Thailand, the former Soviet Union, Romania, China, and Nepal. Other workers are from other countries in South East Asia, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and South America. Specifically mentioned are cases involving a Thai worker employed in agriculture and a Sri Lankan national employed for household domestic help. Other migrant workers are employed in construction, manual labor, and other unspecified employment sectors. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the report.

36. Woman trafficking on the rise in Belarus. (2003, June 1). *BBC News*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from the Newsbank database.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This news article reports that Belarusians are trafficked for sexual exploitation and other unspecified forms of forced labor. Belarusian women are trafficked to Russia, Germany, Spain, Great Britain, Poland, Greece, Israel, Cyprus, and Lebanon to work in the sex services industry. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

ITALY: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. 50,000 Child Beggars in Italy. (2007, July 6). *ANSA English Media Service*. Retrieved October 15, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Begging

According to this article, an estimated 50,000 children are forced to beg on the streets of Italy. Most of them are Roma (gypsy) children between the ages of 2 and 12 years old, but many are also migrants from other countries such as Albania, Morocco, Romania, and the former Yugoslavia. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Aghatise, E. (2004). Trafficking for prostitution in Italy. *Violence Against Women*, 10(10), 1126–1155. Retrieved May 16, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/aghatise_vaw_10.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Crime, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Begging, Crime, Organs, Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the trafficking of women and girls for prostitution in Italy. According to the report, Italy is a destination country for women and girls, particularly those from Eastern Europe and Africa, trafficked for sexual exploitation. The report briefly makes note that trafficked children can also be used in a number of illegal activities, including begging, stealing, pornographic activities, and organ trading. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Boonpala, P., & Kane, J. (2002). *Unbearable to the human heart, child trafficking and action to eliminate it*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved May 28, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/violencestudy/pdf/2002_traff_unbearable_en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This report by the International Labour Organization (ILO) addresses the trafficking of young women and adolescents for sexual and labor exploitation around the world. Italy is identified as a transit and destination country for the trafficking of young women and adolescents from Nigeria, Albania, China, and South America. In addition, the report notes that children are trafficked to Italy to work as hawkers, beggars, and prostitutes. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

4. Carling, J. (2006). *Migration, human smuggling and trafficking from Nigeria to Europe*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved October 28, 2008, from http://www.prio.no/files/file48438_carling_2006_migration_human_smuggling_and_trafficking_from_nigeria_to_europe.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report for the International Organization for Migration discusses the issue of Nigerian migration and human trafficking into European nations with an emphasis on the country of Italy. The report states that Italy is a major destination country for human trafficking, particularly for sexual exploitation. According to the report, Italy has the largest number of Nigerian prostitutes in Europe, with numbers ranging between 10,000 to 12,000 women and girls. There are a small number of underage Nigerian prostitutes, 1 to 2 percent in comparison with 10 to 15 percent of underage Eastern European prostitutes. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. O' Briain, M., van den Borne, A., & Noten, T. (Eds.). (2004). *Joint east west research on trafficking in children for sexual purposes in Europe: The sending countries*. Amsterdam: ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/ecpat_2004_joint_east_west_research_trafficking_children_sexual_purposes_europe_4.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified

Child Slavery: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Begging, Crime, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document addresses the issue of child trafficking in European countries with an emphasis on Italy as a destination country. According to the document, children are trafficked into Italy for sexual and labor exploitation. Girls are generally trafficked to work as prostitutes, whereas boys are often exploited to work as beggars, in crime, or slave labor. The document also mentions that some trafficked children become indebted to their exploiters for the transportation costs to travel to Italy and are physically and psychologically abused. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Eghafona, K., Kalu, V., Okojie, C., Okojie, O., & Vincent-Osaghae, G. (2003, July). *Trafficking of Nigerian girls to Italy: Report of field survey in Edo State, Nigeria*. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. Retrieved May 21, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/okojii_2003_trafficking_nigeria_italy_10.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
 Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this report, minors from Nigeria are trafficked to Italy for sexual exploitation. The report confirms that most of the victims were under the age of 20 when they were trafficked. Some of them were subjected to debt bondage and were forced to repay their traffickers. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Ercolani, D. (2005). *An increase in prostitution among Romanian minors in Rome: Results of a three-month research project on unaccompanied Romanian children in Rome*. Bucharest, Romania: Terre des Hommes. Retrieved June 14, 2008, from [http://www.tdh.ch/website/doc_dnld.nsf/bf25ab0f47ba5dd785256499006b15a4/aa38138679a23d33c12571760041dd5d/\\$FILE/romania_prostitution_rome_05_eng.pdf](http://www.tdh.ch/website/doc_dnld.nsf/bf25ab0f47ba5dd785256499006b15a4/aa38138679a23d33c12571760041dd5d/$FILE/romania_prostitution_rome_05_eng.pdf)

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Crime, Sexual Exploitation
 Child Trafficking: Crime, Sexual Exploitation

This document reports that Rome appears to have the highest concentration of Romanian unaccompanied children in Italy. Minors are trafficked from Romania to Italy on a consistent basis. Those who migrate on their own often become involved in, or fall victim to, exploitation once they arrive. Boys and girls are involved mainly in the sex trade, while younger children age 11 to 13 are involved in petty crimes such as robbery and extortion. This article uses the term child labor, but it does not discuss child labor in the production of goods in Italy.

8. European Industrial Relations Observatory. (2002, July 3). *Survey examines child labour*. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from <http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/eiro/2002/06/feature/it0206107f.htm>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Service Industry

This report is based on the 2002 Italian National Statistical Institute survey of child labor in Italy. The findings indicated that 144,285 children between ages 7 and 14 (about 3 percent of all children in that age group) were involved in some sort of economic activity during the year. Of those numbers, about 31,500 children were engaged in activities defined as “exploitive,” meaning work that might be dangerous, strenuous, or disrupting to children’s leisure and educational activities. Non-exploitive child labor was defined as “generic” work. The survey showed the sector in which the family, specifically the father, worked was influential in the incidence of both generic and exploitive child labor, particularly in agriculture and the hotel industry. Child labor was mostly seasonal, with many children performing work more than four hours a day. “Generic” child labor was more common in the industrialized north of Italy than in the south, whereas child exploitation was evenly distributed throughout Italy. No details are provided on the nature of the jobs children performed or the products they produced.

In addition, the survey indicated children age 15 to 18 that were interviewed about the jobs they performed before turning 15. The timeframe under consideration was the whole year, instead of the week, in order to analyze seasonal child labor. The survey lacked data on child labor by foreign nationals due to the communication problems during interviews or difficulties in contacting the highly mobile migrant families.

9. Fraser, C. (2006, May 29). European police foil traffickers. *BBC News*. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/5026920.stm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Crime

Child Trafficking: Crime

This article cites the arrest of 41 people in Italy involved in a Europe-wide child trafficking ring. Most of the trafficking victims were Bulgarian children between the ages of 8 and 13. The children were trained for petty crime and had become skillful pickpockets. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

10. Ghinararu, C., & Linden, M. (2004). *Trafficking of migrant workers from Romania: Issues of labour & sexual exploitation*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved May 24, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=4438

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This report addresses human trafficking from Romania primarily for sexual and labor exploitation. Italy is considered a destination country for women and children trafficked from Romania for forced labor and sexual exploitation. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. I'd better spend most of the time studying: A world for children. (n.d.). *BBC News*. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/people/features/childrens_rights/worldnewsround/voice_albania.shtml

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article briefly states that Italy is a destination country for the trafficking of young Albanian girls for sexual exploitation. According to the article, many of these girls are abandoned and do not attend school. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in the European Union*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clseuropeanunionenglish2004.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Crime, Footwear, Leather, Service Industry, Textiles, Workshop

Forced Child Labor: Crime, Sexual Exploitation

This document reports on labor standards, including child labor, throughout Europe. It says that the exploitation of children in Italy is significant in the shoe industry, the leather industry, in small industrial workshops, and in agriculture. Many children of illegal Chinese immigrants are engaged in forced labor in textile factories in Tuscany, Italy and near Rome. Child labor also occurs in hotels, bars, restaurants and in construction. Child workers also come from North African countries, the Philippines and Albania.

The problem of child labor is more serious in Southern Italy, as poverty is higher and the presence of small-scale crime and organized crime weakens law enforcement. However, child labor does occur in the industrialized regions of Northern and Northeastern Italy as well. The shoe industry sees a prevalence of child labor because it is a major area where the informal economy operates in small, scattered workplaces. Small industrial workshops, particularly in the leather industry, are dangerous because children work in unhealthy and unsafe conditions.

The report also presents information from the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) indicating that 360,000 to 430,000 children under the legal working age of 15 work, with 60 percent working full-time and the rest part-time or seasonally. It also states that at least 70,000 children work more than four hours a day and 40,000 children work more than eight hours a day. However, the report also notes that the 2002 ILO-National Institute of Statistics child labour survey, (included in this bibliography) states that there were only 31,500 child workers, many of them 14 years old, and mostly within families.

The report also cites cases of trafficking children into Italy from the former Yugoslavia for forced labor in mafia-style gangs. The gangs train these children to involve themselves in crime rings. Girls smuggled from Albania are forced to work for prostitution rings.

This document indicates that Italy has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182. No research methodologies are cited. The document information is from various sources, including the ILO and the CGIL.

13. International Labour Organization. (2002). *A future without child labour*. Retrieved May 27, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1566

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Construction, Manufacturing Workshop

This report explores the nature of child labor globally, referencing Italy occasionally. It states that in Southern Italy children are reportedly working in small industrial and manufacturing workshops in unsafe conditions being paid far below the equivalent adult wage. Referencing ILO, it is estimated that, of the 400,000 children between the ages of 11 and 14 that work in Italy, 10 percent are in construction. No other information on child labor in Italy is provided. The report says Italy has ratified ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for employment and Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

14. International Labour Organization and the National Institute for Statistics, Republic of Albania. (2003). *Rapid assessment of trafficking in children for labour and sexual exploitation in Albania*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cef8a95a9cd5a964b5ebbf9a7968dfe18ba.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaN aLahD3lN4KxalAh8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpKzFngTDp6WImQuxah8RaN4KaN8Qbw48OX3b4Dtgj15eMbyknvrkLOlQzNp65In0__?productId=761

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Trade, Car Washing

Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Trade, Car Washing

This report states young girls are trafficked for prostitution into Italy from the towns of Vlora, Tiriana, Korca, and Elbasan in Albania. Along with prostitution, many of these children work on the streets of Italy selling small items, washing car windows, begging, or shining shoes. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

15. International Labour Organization. (2007). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention*. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from the IOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document cites an Italian government report stating that 318 out of 6,871 trafficking victims involved in a government social protection program in 2000–2005 were under age 18. It also notes that, through another government program that ended in 2004, 19 child trafficking victims were repatriated to their countries of origin. The document states Italy ratified ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor in 2000. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

16. International Organization for Migration. (2001). *Italy: Trafficking in unaccompanied minors for sexual exploitation in the European Union: Belgium, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 21, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/iom_2001__trafficking_unacc2.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Crime, Organs, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Begging, Crime, Organs, Sexual Exploitation

This document identifies several forms of possible child exploitation occurring in Italy. According to the document, child victims of trafficking are highly susceptible to sexual exploitation, begging on the streets, involvement in crime, and organ trafficking in Italy. The document identifies Italy as a destination country for children trafficked from Eastern Europe, Africa, and South America. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. Italian police buy auctioned baby. (2003, May 12). *BBC News*. Retrieved June 21, 2008, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/3021409.stm>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on a bust made by Italian police of a trafficking ring. The criminal ring was attempting to sell an unborn baby, possibly for its organs. Those arrested were involved in trafficking girls from Eastern Europe to Italy and forcing them into prostitution. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

18. Italy child slave trade booming. (2008, August 22). *ANSA English Media Service*. Retrieved October 15, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Adoption, Begging, Crime, Drugs, Organs, Sexual Exploitation

Child Slavery: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Adoption, Begging, Crime, Drugs, Organs, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Begging, Crime, Drugs, Sexual Exploitation

This article states that, according to Save the Children, hundreds of foreign children are being exploited by slave trade rackets in Italy. Minors are recruited in their home countries by their relatives or acquaintances to come to Italy. Once there, they are forced to work as prostitutes and to steal, beg, or sell drugs. Many of them are also involved in slave labor, illegal adoptions, and organ trafficking. Many of these children come from Romania, but also from Nigeria, Gabon, Senegal, Cameroon, India, Bangladesh, and other Eastern European countries. Most of these children are victims of trafficking. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this article.

19. Kane, J. (2005). *Child trafficking—The people involved: A synthesis of findings from Albania, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=939>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Crime, Domestic Labor, Fortune Telling, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Crime, Domestic Labor, Fortune Telling, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This report identifies Italy as a major destination for children trafficked from Albania, Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine. Trafficking victims arrive in Italy directly from their home countries or via other European countries in transit to Italy. Children are trafficked for various purposes, including for use in agricultural work, begging, domestic labor, sexual exploitation, and street-based activities such as selling small items, fortune-telling, and stealing. No further details are provided on child labor in the production of goods.

20. Kennedy, F. (2004, April 23). Tracking Africa's child trafficking. *BBC News*. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/3653737.stm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses Italy as a major destination country for African girls, particularly Nigerians, trafficked to Europe. Instead of getting the jobs as babysitters or waitresses that they were promised, these girls are put to work as prostitutes on the streets and are subject to abuse and violence. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

21. Lehti, M. (2003). *Trafficking in women and children in Europe*. Helsinki, Finland: The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control. Retrieved October 29, 2008, from <http://www.heuni.fi/uploads/to30c6cjxyah11.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Garments, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Slavery: Garments, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Garments, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document provides information regarding European countries directly affected by human trafficking. According to the document, Italy is a destination country for human trafficking for sexual and labor exploitation. The document briefly notes that approximately 30,000 foreign children, mostly from China, have been trafficked into Italy to work in the small-scale clothing sector and other unspecified industries. Many of these children work in conditions that would be considered slave labor. No further information is mentioned in regards to child labor in the production of goods.

22. Limanowska, B. (2002). *Trafficking in human beings in Southeastern Europe*. Belgrade, Serbia: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from <http://www.aretusa.net/download/centro%20documentazione/02documenti/1Onu/3altri%20doc/D-01-AD-02enpdf.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Drugs, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Begging, Drugs, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This report cites Italy as a destination country for trafficking victims from Albania, Moldova, Ukraine, Romania, Bulgaria, and the former Yugoslavia via both legal and illegal channels. Children are trafficked for forced labor, prostitution, drug dealing, and begging. The report says about 40 percent of Albanian prostitutes in Italy are minors and, upon arrival to the country, many female prostitutes face intimidation, abuse, limited freedom, and health risks. Child labor in the production of goods in Italy is not discussed in this report.

23. Luda di Cortemiglia, V. (n.d.). *Programme of action against trafficking in minors and young women from Nigeria into Italy for the purpose of sexual exploitation: Desk review*. Rome: United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. Retrieved July 3, 2008, from http://www.unicri.it/wwd/trafficking/nigeria/docs/dr_italy_eng.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses how girls and/or young women (ages not provided) from Nigeria, Albania, Romania, the Ukraine and Bulgaria, Morocco, Russia, and Colombia are brought to Italy for sexual exploitation. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

24. Monzini, P. (2001, September 6–8). *Trafficking in women and girls and the involvement of organised crime, with reference to the situation in Central and Eastern Europe*. Paper presented at the 1st Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology, Turin, Italy. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from http://www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/standinggroups/crime/members_files/monzini.PDF

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that Italy is a major transit and destination country for girls trafficked from Albania and other East European countries for sexual exploitation. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

25. More than 2,000 people throughout Italy accused in human trafficking investigation. (2007, January 24). *Associated Press*. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from, <http://www1.whdh.com/news/articles/world/BO41098/>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles
Forced Child Labor: Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles

This document reports that more than 2,000 people throughout Italy were accused of being involved in human trafficking, following an Italian police investigation that uncovered minors and adults forced into prostitution and working in sweatshops. According to the article, police seized three sweatshops where people were forced to work: two were textile sweatshops and the third was a hairdressing salon. It also mentions that trafficking victims were forced to work as prostitutes and in nightclubs. The article states that the trafficking victims were from China, Romania, Moldova, Albania, Iraq, and countries in Africa.

26. Prina, F. (2003). *Trafficking of Nigerian girls to Italy—Trade and exploitation of minors and young Nigerian women for prostitution in Italy*. Turin, Italy: Department of Social Science, University of Turin. Retrieved May 22, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/prina_2003_trafficking_of_nigerian_girls_to_ital_trade_and_exploitation_10.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that Italy is a destination country for women and girls trafficked from Nigeria to Italy for sexual exploitation. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

27. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Human rights report: Italy*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/italy.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Drugs, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Windshield Washing
Child Trafficking: Begging, Drugs, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Windshield Washing
Forced Child Labor: Begging, Drugs, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Windshield Washing

This document reports that Italy is a destination country for women and children trafficked to Italy for labor and sexual exploitation. According to the document, once trafficked women and children are in Italy they are forced into prostitution, selling drugs, street vending, windshield cleaning, and begging. Most victims of trafficking are from

Albania, Moldova, Nigeria, and Romania. No further information is provided regarding child labor in the production of goods.

28. Renton, D. (2001). *Child trafficking in Albania*. Tirana, Albania: Save the Children. Retrieved October 28, 2008, from <http://www.atc.org.yu/data/File/Trgovina%20ljudima/STC%20ChildTrafficking.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Debt Bondage: Begging
Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This report provides various different cases in regards to Albanian children who have been trafficked to and exploited in Italy and Greece. According to the Italian Ministry of Interior, 40 percent of the 15,000 Albanian prostitutes living in Italy are children. Interviews with trafficked Albanians describe situations in which some were forced into becoming prostitutes and suffered physical and psychological abuse, whereas others, particularly boys, found themselves in situations of debt bondage and were subject to conditions of forced labor and begging on the streets of Italy in order to pay off debts. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

29. Scafetta, V. (2006). *Trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children from Eastern Europe and Nigeria: The slaves in our city—extract*. London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved May 14, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/MLAL_Verona_Conference.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report addresses trafficking in women and children to Italy for sexual exploitation. According to the report, the vast majorities of Eastern European trafficking victims come from Albania, Romania, Ukraine, and Moldova, and are trafficked by Albanians. About 65 percent are between the ages of 12 and 21, and almost half are minors. Most African trafficking victims come from Nigeria and Kenya. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

30. Surtees, R. (2005). *Second annual report on victims of trafficking in South-Eastern Europe*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved October 28, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/iom_2005_second_annual_report_on_victims_of_trafficking_in_south_eastern_europe_2005_22.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

This report provides an in-depth examination into human trafficking throughout Europe with an emphasis on victims trafficked from Eastern European countries. According to the report, Italy is a destination country for adults and children trafficked for sexual and labor exploitation. Some Eastern European children can be found working in the black labor market, but most can be found in forced labor situations as street prostitutes or begging. The report states that in 2004, 68.2 percent of trafficking victims were for labor exploitation, making Italy the primary destination country for exploitive labor. The term *child labor* is used in this report but not in reference to the production of goods.

31. Terre des Hommes. (n.d.). *Child trafficking in EU countries*. Bucharest, Romania: Author. Retrieved May 28, 2008, from <http://www.stopchildtrafficking.org/site/uploads/media/english/EU.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Drugs, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Windshield Washing
Child Trafficking: Begging, Drugs, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Windshield Washing

This factsheet states that child trafficking in Italy occurs mainly for sexual exploitation. It notes that some trafficked children additionally end up in the informal economy, earning money as beggars, street dealers, drug couriers, and car-window cleaners. Italy is identified as a country of destination for trafficking victims from Eastern Europe and Africa. This factsheet does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

32. Tyler, R. (2003, October 23). Child trafficking in Eastern Europe: A trade in human misery. *World Socialist Web Site*. Retrieved October 28, 2008, from <http://www.wsws.org/articles/2003/oct2003/traf-o25.shtml>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the issue of child trafficking in Europe, specifically children who are trafficked from Eastern European countries in order to be exploited in other countries. According to the article, Italy is a destination country for children trafficked to work in the commercial sex industry. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

33. Ume-Ezeoke LLM, J. (n.d.). *Desk review for the programme of action against trafficking in minors and young women from Nigeria into Italy for the purpose of sexual exploitation*. United Nations Inter-Regional Crime and Justice Research Institute/United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Retrieved May 22, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/unicri_desk_review_nigeria.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
 Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this document, child trafficking occurs from Nigeria to Italy for sexual exploitation. Traffickers deceive parents into sending their children away by promising a better life for them. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

34. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from <http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/HT-globalpatterns-en.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
 Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This document by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime cites Italy as both a transit and destination country for adult and child trafficking for sexual exploitation and forced labor. Trafficking victims mainly come from Eastern Europe and Africa. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

35. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Italy: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 24, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100566.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Leather, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
 Child Slavery: Unspecified
 Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop
 Forced Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

This report states that child labor in Italy occurs in family-owned farms and businesses, and that child and adult trafficking to Italy occurs for sexual exploitation, restaurant labor, sweatshop labor, agricultural labor, and begging. According to the report, over 400,000 children between the ages of 7 and 14 worked at least occasionally, and 147,000 of them were exploited. The report finds that migrant child laborers come from Northern Africa, the Philippines, Albania, and China. Child workers in the Tuscany region, who worked in sweatshops, including children, were noted to have possibly been exposed to dangerous chemicals in the leather industry. The report cites the cases of two Romanian groups that were charged with child trafficking, child slavery, forced child prostitution, and forced begging.

Italian law prohibits forced or compulsory labor by children and also prohibits employment of children under age 15 with limited exceptions. Enforcement of the child protection laws is noted to be effective in the formal economy but more problematic in

the extensive informal economy The Italian government has worked with other governments and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to establish trafficking awareness campaigns.

36. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 24, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Sexual Exploitation

This document indicates that Italy is a Tier 1 trafficking country since it fully complies with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The report finds that, despite the Italian government's strong law enforcement efforts to combat trafficking, adults and children are trafficked for sexual exploitation and, increasingly, for forced labor, primarily in the agricultural sector. Roma (gypsy) children are trafficked for forced begging as well as sexual exploitation.

37. Van Reisen, M., & Stefanovic, A. (2004). *Lost kids, lost futures: The European Union's response to child trafficking*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Federation Terre des Hommes. Retrieved May 28, 2008, from [http://www.tdh.ch/website/doc_dnld.nsf/bf25ab0f47ba5dd785256499006b15a4/aa38138679a23d33c12571760041dd5d/\\$FILE/lost_kids_lost_futures_05_eng.pdf](http://www.tdh.ch/website/doc_dnld.nsf/bf25ab0f47ba5dd785256499006b15a4/aa38138679a23d33c12571760041dd5d/$FILE/lost_kids_lost_futures_05_eng.pdf)

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document addresses trafficking of children for sexual exploitation in Europe as a whole, Italy, mentioned briefly, is identified as a country of transit and destination for trafficking victims, while Albania is identified as a country of origin. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

38. Vicari, A. (2002). *Trafficking in unaccompanied minors in the European Union. Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Italy*. Brussels, Belgium: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved July 3, 2008 from http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/migration/Source/Trafficking_unaccompanied_minors_European_Union_en.pdf#xml=http://www.search.coe.int/taxis/search/pdfhi.txt?query=Italy+child+labour&pr=Internet_D2&prox=page&rorder=500&rprox=750&rdfreq=500&rwfreq=500&rlead=500&rdepth=250&sufs=1&order=r&mode=&opts=&cq=&sr=&id=4849801fld

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Crime, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Begging, Crime

This document discusses the issue of unaccompanied minors who are arriving in Italy for employment. Most of these children can be found involved primarily in prostitution, “black market labor,” begging, and illegal activities. The report cites information from local NGOs suggesting that there are currently between 20,000 and 30,000 foreign prostitutes in Italy, and that minors account for between 16 and 30 percent of them. According to the report, children—especially impoverished Roma, Slavs, Romanians, and Albanians—are forced to beg mainly by adult fellow nationals. They work more than 10 hours a day and are sometimes forced to live in abandoned farmhouses under unhealthy conditions. The report also mentions that some Roma children are sold and forced to become thieves. In addition the report notes that Italy has ratified ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

ITALY: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Aghatise, E. (2004). Trafficking for prostitution in Italy. *Violence Against Women*, 10(10), 1126–1155. Retrieved May 16, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/aghatise_vaw_10.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

The main focus of this article is the trafficking of women and girls for the purpose of prostitution in Italy. The article lists Nigeria as the main country of origin for women and children trafficked to Italy but also names Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Kenya as source nations. The article mentions that trafficked persons are exploited in jobs where they are compelled to work in subhuman conditions; however, no specific industry is mentioned. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Anderson, B., & O'Connell, J. (2003). *Is trafficking in human beings demand driven? A multi-country pilot study*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved May 17, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/anderson___o___connell_dauids1.pdf

Source: International Organization

Human Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This article focuses on the demand underlying two sectors where trafficked persons are known to be subject to exploitation for their labor/services: prostitution and domestic work. The article reports on the findings of a pilot study concerning employer demand for domestic workers and consumer demand for commercial sexual services in five countries, including Italy. The focus of the article is on trafficked persons, and Italy is discussed as a destination country; no origin or transit countries are mentioned. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Commission of the European Communities. (2001). *Research based on case studies of victims of trafficking in human beings in 3 EU member states, i.e. Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands*. Retrieved May 22, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/payoke_on_the_road_de_rode_.pdf

Source: International Organization

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that Italy is a destination and transit country for human trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation from Albania, Belarus, Bulgaria, Colombia, Hungary, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Russia, and Ukraine. There is no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. D'Alconzo, G., La Rocca, S., & Marioni, E. (n.d.). *Italy: Good practices to prevent women migrant workers from going into exploitative forms of labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved May 21, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/ilo__italy_good_practices_p.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

This document discusses the issue of adult migrants and the sectors in which they can be found working. According to the report, immigrants who live in Italy are susceptible to labor exploitation; women in particular often find themselves in the commercial sex industry. Italy is considered a destination country for trafficked women for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Démantèlement en Italie d'un réseau de trafic d'êtres humains [Italy dismantling a human trafficking network]. (2005, June 22). *LeMaroc.org*. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/italy_23_6.doc

Source: News Article

Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Animal Husbandry, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Animal Husbandry, Sexual Exploitation

This article reports that the Italian police dismantled a criminal ring responsible for the trafficking of human beings from Bulgaria to Italy. Men who were brought into Italy were forced to work without pay, while women were forced into prostitution. The article reports that in one case a woman was sold to an Italian man as a sex slave, and in another particular instance a man was forced to work as a shepherd in the south of Italy without pay. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Edmondson, G. (2000, November 27). Italy: Center of the new slave trade. *Business Week International Edition*. Retrieved June 15, 2008, from http://www.businessweek.com/2000/00_48/b3709046.htm

Source: News Article

Adult Slavery: Service Industry, Sweatshop

Adult Trafficking: Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

Exploitive Labor: Service Industry, Sweatshop

This article reports that each year an estimated 35,000 Chinese migrants are trafficked into Italy for work in sweatshops and restaurants under slave-like conditions. The article reports that a number of criminal organizations are behind the trafficking of humans; once an immigrant is sold, his owner extracts years of labor in return for the amount of money spent to purchase the migrant. The article also states that women from Eastern Europe are trafficked to Italy for the purpose of prostitution. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Eghafona, K., Kalu, V., Okojie, C., Okojie, O., & Vincent-Osaghae, G. (2003, July). *Trafficking of Nigerian girls to Italy: Report of field survey in Edo State, Nigeria*. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. Retrieved May 21, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/okojii_2003_trafficking_nigeria_italy_10.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this report, women and girls from Nigeria are trafficked to Italy for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The report confirms that most of the victims were younger than age 20 when they were trafficked. Some of them were subjected to debt bondage and were forced to repay their traffickers. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. EQUAL Community Initiative of European Union. (2007). *Headway: Improving social intervention systems for victims of trafficking*. Retrieved May 21, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/headway_isisv_victims_0108.pdf

Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Human Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Crime, Domestic Labor, Garment Making, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Transportation

This document reports that Italy is a transit and destination country for trafficking for several forms of exploitation. Sexual exploitation is the main form, but trafficking victims are also put to work in agriculture, construction, garment making, catering, trucking, entertainment, retail commerce, services, and domestic work. According to the document, some women are forced to prostitute themselves on the streets of Italy, while some trafficking victims turn to illegal activities or begging.

9. Ghinararu, C., & Linden, M. (2004). *Trafficking of migrant workers from Romania: Issues of labour & sexual exploitation*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved May 24, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=4438

Source: International Organization

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report addresses human trafficking from Romania primarily for purposes of sexual and labor exploitation. Italy is considered a destination country for women and children trafficked from Romania for the purpose of forced labor and sexual exploitation. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

10. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in the European Union*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/elseuropeanunionenglish2004.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Textiles

Forced Child Labor: Crime, Textiles

This document reports on labor standards throughout Europe. According to the document, evidence of forced child labor has been found in textile factories in Tuscany and Rome. Most of the children found working in these factories were trafficked Chinese immigrants. Women, particularly from Eastern Europe, are trafficked into Italy and forced into prostitution. In addition, children have been trafficked by organized crime and forced into committing illegal activity.

The Italian government has ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions 138 and 182 in response to child labor, as well as ILO Conventions 29 and 105 in regards to forced labor.

11. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Stopping forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1578

Source: International Organization

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document briefly mentions that Italy is a destination country for human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation from the source countries of Ghana and Nigeria. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

12. International Labour Organization. (2003). *Forced labour, migration and trafficking in Europe*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 24, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=3241

Source: International Organization

Adult Bondage: Textiles

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Garments, Textiles

This document is an examination of the situation of trafficked men and women who are potentially subjected to coercive working conditions in destination countries in three sectors: agriculture, construction, and textiles/garment making. This document states that forms of bonded Chinese migrant labor have been found in the textile sector of Southern Italy.

13. International Labour Organization. (2004). *Managing a national programme against trafficking in human beings: Addressing the labour market dimensions*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 24, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=4251

Source: International Organization

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document states that Italy is a major trafficking destination country for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Nigeria, and Southern and Eastern Europe were identified as source regions. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

14. International Labour Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 22, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

Source: International Organization

Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report takes a general look at forced labor around the world. It mentions Italy in the context of countries that potentially traffic and exploit migrant Chinese labor and subject them to arduous working conditions and long hours. It also mentions that Italy is a destination country for human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, particularly from the source countries of Nigeria and Albania. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

15. International Organization for Migration. (2001). *Victims of trafficking in the Balkans*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/balkan_trafficking.pdf

Source: International Organization

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document mentions Italy as a destination country for trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation from Albania, Nigeria, Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine. There is no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

16. International Organization for Migration. (2002). *Protection schemes for victims of trafficking in selected EU member countries, candidate and third countries*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 21, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/iom_2002__protection_scheme.pdf

Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document names Italy as a destination and transit country for trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. It focuses on protection schemes for victims of trafficking. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

17. Italian police buy auctioned baby. (2003, May 12). *BBC News*. Retrieved June 21, 2008, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/3021409.stm>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on the arrest of four Ukrainians accused of trafficking and selling an unborn child. Those arrested were also involved in trafficking young women and girls from Eastern Europe and forcing them into prostitution. Italy is identified as a destination country for such trafficking. There is no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

18. Italy launches crackdown on crime. (2002, May 16). *BBC News*. Retrieved May 14, 2008, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/1991646.stm>

Source: News Article

Forced Adult Labor: Sweatshop

This article describes a major operation initiated by the Italian police to crack down on crime and illegal immigration. The article reports that in one of many coordinated raids, more than 100 Chinese sweatshop workers were taken into custody in the northern town of Brescia. The article acknowledges that illegal immigrants are forced to work in Italy for years without wages.

19. Italy police free Polish “slaves.” (2006, July 19). *BBC News*. Retrieved May 14, 2008, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/5193948.stm>

Source: News Article

Adult Debt Bondage: Agriculture
 Adult Slavery: Agriculture
 Adult Trafficking: Agriculture
 Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture

This article reports on Polish agricultural workers kept in a state of slavery in Puglia, Italy. The workers were kept in barracks without heat and light, with poor sanitary conditions, and were forced to work for up to 15 hours a day, earning between 2 and 5 euros an hour while under the watch of armed guards. The workers were recruited as part of a trafficking ring, which offered seasonal work on Italian farms through newspaper adverts. According to the article, those who tried to escape were raped and tortured. This article does not specify the crops produced in the agricultural sector.

20. Kalinkovich, L., & Petrik, I. (2004). *Trafficking in persons in the Republic of Belarus*. Minsk, Belarus: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved January 7, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/republic_of_belarus_oct07.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that Belarusian women are trafficked abroad for sexual exploitation. Destination countries for trafficking victims include Czech Republic, Cyprus, Italy, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Switzerland, and other Western European countries. This report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

21. Kiefer, P. (2006, July 23). Poles seeking jobs found forced labor in Italy. *New York Times*. Retrieved May 18, 2008, from http://www.nytimes.com/2006/07/23/world/europe/23italy.html?_r=1&scp=1&sq=forced+labor+%2B+Italy&st=nyt&oref=slogin#

Source: News Article

Adult Slavery: Agriculture, Tomatoes
 Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Tomatoes
 Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Tomatoes

This article reports that 113 Poles were freed from forced labor camps in Italy by Italian police. The Poles were kept in a state of slavery in forced labor camps in the Puglia region of southern Italy. The workers were kept in barracks without heat, light, or gas, with poor sanitary conditions while also being forced to work for up to 16 hours a day picking tomatoes. The workers were recruited as part of a trafficking ring, which offered seasonal work on Italian farms through newspaper adverts. The article reports that beatings occurred regularly, and there were four cases of suicide, and one reported case of rape.

22. Kiryan T., & Van der Linden, M. (2005). *Trafficking of migrant workers from Ukraine*. Retrieved May 24, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2005/105B09_376_engl.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Sexual Exploitation

This document is an investigation into forced labor resulting from both trafficking- and nontrafficking-related migration from the Ukraine. Italy is named as a major destination country for Ukrainian migrants. Sectors in which they work include hotels and restaurants, construction, sexual exploitation, agriculture, and manufacturing. Specific goods produced or tasks performed in the manufacturing or agricultural sectors are not discussed. The document concludes that forced labor of Ukrainians occurs in the construction and agricultural sectors.

23. Lehti, M. (2003). *Trafficking in women and children in Europe*. Helsinki, Finland: European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control. Retrieved October 29, 2008, from <http://www.heuni.fi/uploads/to30c6cjxyah11.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Garments, Unspecified

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document provides information regarding European countries directly affected by human trafficking. According to the document, Italy is a destination country for human trafficking for purposes of sexual and labor exploitation. The document briefly notes that approximately 30,000 foreign children, mostly from China, have been trafficked into Italy to work in the small-scale clothing sector and other unspecified industries. Many of these children work in conditions that could be considered slave labor. No further information is mentioned in regards to forced labor in the production of goods.

24. Luda di Cortemiglia, V. (2003). *Programme of action against trafficking in minors and young women from Nigeria into Italy for the purpose of sexual exploitation, desk review*. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. Retrieved July 3, 2008, from http://www.unicri.it/wwd/trafficking/nigeria/docs/dr_italy_eng.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This desk review draws information from existing academic and international organization documents to describe the practice of trafficking of women and children from Nigeria to Italy for the purpose of sexual exploitation. It notes that approximately 20,000 immigrant women have been brought into Italy for the purpose of prostitution and that Nigerian and Albanese citizens constitute a considerable portion of that number. There is no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

25. Mihailov, E., Scanlan, S., & Van der Linden, M. (2004). *Forced labour outcomes of migration from Moldova: Rapid assessment*. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5856

Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This document is an investigation into forced labor resulting from both trafficking and nontrafficking-related migration from Moldova into other countries. The document briefly mentions Italy as a major destination country for Moldavian migrants and states that Moldavian men and women have experienced instances of forced labor within Italy. No further details in regards to forced labor are provided.

26. Mladinovic, A. B. (2006). Croatia: A human trafficking victim speaks with RFE/RL. *RadioFree Europe/Radio Liberty*. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from <http://www.rferl.org/featuresarticle/2006/06/6419a957-0890-445e-8be4-4a9259c149b5.html>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Officially, 45 women were reported to have been trafficked in Croatia from 2002 to 2006, but Mladinovic claims that the unofficial number may be much larger. First-hand testimony from Martina, a woman who was taken from Zagreb, Croatia to Italy and forced to work as a prostitute, reinforces this claim. This article does not discuss the issue of forced labor in the production of goods.

27. More than 2,000 people throughout Italy accused in human trafficking investigation. (2007, January 24). *Associated Press*. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from <http://www3.whdh.com/news/articles/world/BO41098/>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles

Child Trafficking: Textiles

Forced Adult Labor: Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles

Forced Child Labor: Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles

This document reports that more than 2,000 people throughout Italy were accused of being involved in human trafficking, following an Italian police investigation that uncovered minors and adults forced into prostitution and working in sweatshops. According to the article, police seized three sweatshops where people were forced to work. Two were textile sweatshops, and the third was a hairdressing salon. It also mentions that trafficking victims were forced to work as prostitutes and in nightclubs.

The article states that the trafficking victims were from Albania, China, Iraq, Moldova, Romania, and some countries in Africa.

28. Nigeria: Dream of freedom turns to prostitution nightmare. (2005, November 4). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/nigeria_and_italy_11_4.doc

Source: News Article

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports that Italy is a destination country for Nigerian women who are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. According to the article, many women who prostitute themselves in Italy are doing so to pay off debt related to travel costs to their traffickers. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

29. Pearson, E. (2002). *Human traffic, human rights: Redefining victim protection*. London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved May 17, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/anti_slavery_2002__redefini.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Debt Bondage: Construction

Adult Trafficking: Construction, Sexual Exploitation

This report examines the trafficking laws and policies of a number of countries, including Italy, and the implementation of those laws and policies. The main focus of the report is on trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Albania, Nigeria, and Romania were identified as countries of origin for trafficking victims, while Italy was named as both a transit and destination country. The report briefly mentions the specific case of two men trafficked to Italy from Romania to work in construction. According to the report, both these men were held in debt bondage and were threatened and abused if they did not comply. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

30. Prina, F. (2003). *Trafficking of Nigerian girls to Italy: Trade and exploitation of minors and young Nigerian women for prostitution in Italy*. Turin, Italy: University of Turin. Retrieved May 22, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/prina_2003_trafficking_of_nigerian_girls_to_italy_trade_and_exploitation_10.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that Italy is a destination country for women and girls trafficked from Nigeria for the purpose of sexual exploitation. There is no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

31. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Human rights report: Italy*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/italy.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Begging, Drugs, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Windshield Washing
Forced Adult Labor: Begging, Drugs, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Windshield Washing

This document reports that Italy is a destination country for women and children trafficked for labor and sexual exploitation. According to the document, once trafficked children are in Italy they are forced into prostitution, selling drugs, street vending, windshield cleaning, and begging. Most trafficked children are from Albania, Moldova, Nigeria, and Romania. No information is provided regarding forced labor in the production of goods.

32. Scafetta, V. (2006). *Trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children from Eastern Europe and Nigeria: The slaves in our city—Extract*. London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved May 14, 2008, from www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/MLAL_Verona_Conference.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report addresses trafficking in women and children to Italy for the purpose of sexual exploitation. According to the report, the vast majority of Eastern European trafficking victims come from Albania, Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine, and are trafficked by Albanians. About 65 percent are between age 12 and 21, and almost half are minors. Most African trafficking victims come from Nigeria and Kenya. There is no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

33. “Slaves” saved from Italy circus. (2008, March 26). *BBC News*. Retrieved May 16, 2008, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/7314175.stm>

Source: News Article

Adult Slavery: Entertainment
Forced Adult Labor: Entertainment

This news article reports that two teenage Bulgarian sisters were rescued by Italian police from a circus in Naples, Italy, where they were both forced to work. Four members of the Bulgarian family have been freed from the circus where they lived in conditions of slavery, were forbidden to leave the camp, and were forced to work 15- and 20-hour shifts. The two teenage girls were paid 100 euros a week. The 19-year-old-girl was forced to swim in a transparent tank with piranhas, while the 16-year-old-girl had snakes draped across her body and suffered bites. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

34. Stephens, S., & Van der Linden, M. (2004). *Trafficking of migrant workers from Albania: Issues of labour and sexual exploitation*. Retrieved May 20, 2008. from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5901

Source: International Organization

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that Italy is a destination country for humans trafficked from Albania for the purpose of sexual exploitation. There is no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

35. Stulhofer, A., & Raboteg-Saric, Z. (2001). *Trafficking of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Croatia: An assessment*. Zagreb, Croatia: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved November 5, 2007 from <http://www.iom.hr/pdf/trafficking/Trafficking%20of%20women.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document notes that Croatia is primarily a transit country, with women being taken to Italy. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

36. Surtees, R. (2005). *Second annual report on victims of trafficking in southeastern Europe*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved October 28, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/iom_2005_second_annual_report_on_victims_of_trafficking_in_south_eastern_europe_2005_22.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

This report provides an in-depth examination into human trafficking throughout Europe with an emphasis on victims trafficked from Eastern European countries. According to the report, Italy is a destination country for adults and children trafficked for sexual and labor exploitation. Some Eastern European children can be found working in the black labor market, but most can be found in forced labor situations as street prostitutes or as beggars. The report states that in 2004, 68.2 percent of trafficking victims were trafficked for the purpose of labor exploitation, making Italy the primary destination country for exploitive labor. No further information is discussed in reference to forced labor in the production of goods.

37. Ume-Ezeoke, J. (n.d.). *Desk review for the programme of action against trafficking in minors and young women from Nigeria into Italy for the purpose of sexual exploitation*. Vienna: United Nations Inter-Regional Crime and Justice Research Institute & United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Retrieved May 22, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/unicri_desk_review_nigeria.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that Italy is a destination country for the trafficking of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation from Nigeria. There is no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

38. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from <http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/HT-globalpatterns-en.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This document by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime cites Italy as both a transit and destination country for adult and child trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Trafficking victims mainly come from Eastern Europe and Africa. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

39. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Italy: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 24, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100566.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Slavery: Unspecified

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

Child Slavery: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Sweatshop

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

This U.S. Department of State report discusses trafficking, and exploitive and forced labor situations within Italy for the year 2007. According to the report, there is evidence that men, women, and children who were trafficked to Italy were forced to work as

prostitutes, laborers in restaurants, sweatshops, and farms, or as beggars. The document reports that Italian police freed 113 forced agricultural laborers in Puglia and arrested 25 people for trafficking up to 1,000 Polish workers over several years for forced agricultural labor. The report also mentions that there were more than 600 reported cases of slavery and other abuses suffered by Poles in Puglia between 2004 and 2005 but does not offer further information about the industry involved. The report cites the cases of two Romanian groups that were charged with child trafficking, child slavery, forced child prostitution, and forced begging, but no further information is provided.

Italian law prohibits forced or compulsory labor by children and also prohibits employment of children under age 15 with limited exceptions. Enforcement of the child protection laws is noted to be effective in the formal economy but more problematic in the extensive informal economy. The Italian government has worked with other governments and nongovernmental organizations to establish trafficking awareness campaigns.

40. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 24, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Agriculture

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Tomatoes

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Sexual Exploitation

This document states that Italy is a Tier 1 trafficking country and finds that despite the government's strong law enforcement efforts to combat trafficking, adults and children are trafficked for sexual exploitation and, increasingly, for forced labor, primarily in the agricultural sector. Roma (gypsy) children are trafficked for forced begging as well as sexual exploitation. The report also mentions the prosecution of 19 traffickers for exploiting 113 Polish tomato pickers in Puglia under conditions of forced labor. No further information is provided in reference to forced labor in the production of goods.

41. Van der Kleij, A. (2002). *Provisions for victims of trafficking in bonded sexual labour, i.e. prostitution: Final report*. Amsterdam: Bonded Labour in Netherlands. Retrieved May 18, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/blinn_2002__provisions_vict.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document addresses adult trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation but does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods. The report focuses on the existing provisions of assistance to victims of trafficking in six European countries, including Italy. This article concludes by saying that Italy and Belgium have the best assistance programs of the six countries studied.

42. Van Liemt, G. (2004). *Human trafficking in Europe: An economic perspective*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved May 24, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=3501

Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report states that Italy is a destination country for human trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Victims are trafficked from Albania, China, Libya, and Philippines. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

JAMAICA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. \$3.5 m to combat child labour in Ja. (2002, September 24). *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved December 14, 2007, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20020913t1900000500_31925_obs_____m_to_combat_child_labour_in_ja.asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Handcart Pushing, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This article discusses two International Labour Organization (ILO) International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)-funded programs to combat child labor in Jamaica, and it provides some information regarding the findings of baseline child labor studies carried out in the country in 2001. These programs were to focus on child labor in Spanish Town, Old Harbour Bay, Montego Bay, and Negril, where 2001 baseline studies found children working in street and market vending, handcart pushing, exotic dancing, babysitting, prostitution, and deep-sea spear fishing. The programs targeted 500 children over 15 months and aimed at withdrawing them from child labor and placing them in literacy or remedial programs and vocational training centers. The programs also involve counseling child labor victims and their parents. Funds were also to be provided for parents to receive training and financing for the establishment of income-generating ventures that would allow them to take care of their families (and presumably to keep their children from working).

2. 6,500 street, working children in Jamaica—Survey. (2003, February 27). *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20030226t210000-0500_40260_obs_____street__working_children_in_jamaica____survey.asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, General Labor, Trade, Windshield Washing

This article discusses the results of a study of street and working children commissioned by the Ministry of Health and conducted by the Worker Management Service Centre. The study's key findings include the following: (1) the number of street and working children ranged from 2,818 to 6,500; (2) the ratio of male to female street and working children was 70 to 30, respectively; (3) the average age of these children was 13; (4) these children worked as vendors, domestic helpers, unskilled workers, or were self-employed; (5) the average age at which children surveyed began working was age 11; (6) child labor was mainly a part-time activity, but some children worked as many as 15 hours on days they worked; and (7) daily child laborer earnings ranged from JA\$20 to JA\$7,000 (US\$1=JA\$48 in 2002). The document also covers some of the steps taken by the Jamaican government to reduce child labor, including the establishment of a Child Development Agency (CDA), preparation of the Child Care and Prevention Act, and the development of new standards and regulations for the operation of children's homes and places of safety. However, no further details are given on any of these steps.

3. A blight on our children's future. (2006, May 12). *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20060512/cleisure/cleisure1.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Trade

This article discusses some of the steps the CDA will take in addressing child labor. Parents in Savanna-la-mar claim ignorance of their violation of the Child Care and Protection Act (CCPA) when the CDA questions them about their school-age children vending and begging during school hours. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Black, F. (2004, June 12). Child labour a growing trend in Ja. *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20040612/lead/lead7.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Child Care, Domestic Labor

This article discusses domestic child labor in Jamaica and an ILO-IPEC program to combat it. Approximately 1,000 child laborers in Montego Bay alone are working as babysitters and on farms. The article also cites statistics from the 2002 National Survey of Street and Working Children, which states that there are at least 2,818 street and working children in Kingston, Montego Bay, and Spanish Town; however, the total may have been as high as 6,400. Also mentioned is an ILO technical cooperation program, implemented by the Ministry of Labour. This program has successfully removed 1,200 child workers from the streets since 2001. No further details regarding the program are provided and the article does not mention specific goods produced in the agriculture sector.

5. Clarke, P. (2001, December 5). Child labour rampant in Jamaica. *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20011205/lead/lead7.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Carpentry, Domestic Labor, Drug Smuggling, Garage, Newspaper Delivery, Resort Work, Retail, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This article discusses the findings of a 2001 ILO-IPEC report titled *Preliminary Assessment of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Jamaica* (this assessment does not appear to be publicly available). The assessment was based on information from four baseline studies carried out in towns throughout Jamaica, which involved direct observations and interviews with child laborers, school guidance counselors, employers, and community workers. These studies and their findings include the Spanish Town, St.

Catherine study, which focused on children working in the informal sector. The study found the following: An estimated 1,220 children were working; children in Spanish Town entered the labor market at age 10; child labor included street vending, domestic service, agriculture, sexual exploitation, garage and workshop apprenticeships, and supermarket work. The Montego Bay, St. James and Negril, Westmorland study focused on the tourism sector and found the following: About 800 children were working, many in resorts; fulltime workers in resorts worked nearly 16 hours per day, seven days per week; these workers earned JA\$1500 to JA\$2000 (US\$1=JA\$48 in 2002) weekly, and lived and ate without charge; children as young as age six were found to transport drugs locally, while boys age 14 to 18 were given passports and visas to transport drugs internationally.

The Old Harbour Bay and Rocky Point, St. Catherine study focused on fishing, but this focus is not mentioned in the article. Key findings of this study stated in the article include: 2,000 children age 6 to 17 were estimated to be working and 25 to 37 percent of school-age children did not attend school regularly and were assumed to be working full-time or part-time. A study of sexually exploited children was also mentioned in the article and included in the ILO-IPEC assessment, but no details are provided in the article. The article also mentions a 1994 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) study, which estimated that 22,000 or 4.6 percent of children between age 6 and 16 were working in farming, vending, newspaper delivery, carpentry, mechanic workshops, domestic service, and prostitution.

6. Cooke, R. (2002, March). *National survey of street and working children*. Retrieved November 24, 2007, from http://cda.gov.jm/downloads/National_survey_Street_Children_Mar02_20061116_110604.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Jamaican Ministry of Health

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Car Tending, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Garbage Scavenging, Handcart Pushing, Retail, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Windshield Washing

This 2001 national survey of Jamaican street and working children was carried out by the Jamaican Ministry of Health in an attempt to assess the situation of child labor in the country. Qualitative and quantitative information was collected through interviews with community informants, child laborers (1,156), school guidance counselors, and observations across seven Jamaican parishes. The information was used to assess the nature, magnitude, causes, and consequences of child labor in Jamaica. The survey divides child laborers into four categories according to type of work performed. "Street children," accounting for 80 percent of child laborers surveyed, engaged in vending at the market, handcart transport of goods, windshield washing, car tending, and fishing. About 17 percent of child laborers surveyed worked in their families' homes babysitting, doing domestic work, and working the family plot. In regard to commercial employees, 11 percent of child laborers surveyed worked as shop assistants, apprentices, agricultural laborers, or bar/supermarket workers. Finally, 1.5 percent of child laborers surveyed worked as exotic dancers, escorts, and prostitutes.

The study's main findings regarding child laborers include the following: 7 out of 10 laborers were male; 13 was the average age, with 11 being the average starting age; the average work day was eight hours, with 25 percent working 15 or more hours per day; weekly wages ranged from JA\$20 to JA\$7,000, with the average being JA\$424 (US\$1=JA\$48 in 2002); child laborers worked mainly outside of school hours and with parental consent; at least 33 percent had low levels of literacy; finally, 68 percent attended school the week before the survey, while 20 percent had not attended for at least six months. The survey also includes parish-specific information on the number of child laborers by work category, gender, town, regularity of work, and also includes personal profiles of specific child laborers.

7. Davidson, T. (2006, February 4). Groups discuss jobs hazardous to children at Kingston workshop. *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from the http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20060203t220000-0500_97922_obs_groups_discuss_jobs_hazardous_to_children_at_kingston_workshop.asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Fishing

This article discusses a workshop held to compile a list of hazardous jobs that Jamaican children would be prohibited from engaging in, and which would ultimately be incorporated into the 2004 CCPA. The workshop involves the ILO Regional Child Labor Project, the Jamaican Ministry of Labour and Social Security, and other civil society groups that focus on child welfare. The CCPA states that no person under 13 years of age shall be employed and that no child should be employed in work that is likely to be hazardous, interferes with the child's education, or is harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, or social development. The act also imposes penalties on violators. Fishing, specifically "diving fish pot," is the only specific type of child labor mentioned in the article. The workshop was in keeping with Jamaica's commitment to fulfill ILO Convention 182, which Jamaica had ratified prior to this article's publication. Methodologies are not specified in this article.

8. Do more than talk about child labour laws. (2006, June 18). *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/editorial/html/20060617t210000-0500_107196_obs_do_more_than_talk_about_child_labour_laws_.asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Street Vending, Trade, Unspecified

This article urges movement toward improved child labor laws in Jamaica. The article also references a 2003 child labor study in Jamaica that found the following data: The number of child laborers living on the street ranged from 2,818 to 6,500; boys outnumbered girls by a 70:30 ratio; the average child laborer was age 13; and children worked as vendors, domestic helpers, and were self-employed. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Dunn, L. (2001, November). *Child Prostitution in Jamaica: Draft ILO rapid assessment*. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 24, 2007, from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/library/rapid_assessment/rapidassesssummary.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This study is based on individual and focus group interviews and observations across seven Jamaican parishes and the study also declares that child prostitution is a major problem in Jamaica. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

10. Fox, K. (2004, June). *Report of youth activity survey 2002*. Port of Spain, Jamaica: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 24, 2007, from <http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/library/YAS%20JAMAICA%20Approved%20Final%20Report.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—Government of Jamaica; International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Fishing, Forestry, Manufacturing, Retail (Hotel Industry), Storage, Transportation

This report on child labor in Jamaica is a joint ILO-Government of Jamaica publication. The report is based on a child labor survey carried out in 2002 by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica, in collaboration with the ILO Statistical Information and Monitoring Program on Child Labour and UNICEF. Child labor data were collected by adding a child labor module to the quarterly Jamaica Labor Force Survey, which covers about 1 percent of the population. Child labor questions covered only child activity during the week before the survey (the reference week). The sample used in the survey was representative of rural and urban households across all Jamaican parishes and included 6,189 children age 5 to 17.

This report offers a useful overview of the magnitude and characteristics of child labor in Jamaica and provides details on its possible causes and consequences. Child workers were identified in the following areas and concentrations: agriculture, forestry and fishing (16.6 percent); manufacturing (4.1 percent); construction and installation (8.2 percent); wholesale, retail, hotel, and restaurant work (28.3 percent); transportation, storage, and communications (2.1 percent); community, social, and personal services (25.8 percent); and other (6.9 percent). The report's key findings include the following: (1) 2.2 percent (or 16,240) of children worked during the reference week; (2) three-fourths were male, while the rest were female; (3) fewer than 10 percent of children age 10 and under worked, compared to 1.5 percent of children age 10 to 14, and 7.5 percent of children age 15 to 17; (4) 96 percent of non-working children attended school during the reference week, compared to only 46.4 percent of working children; (5) 18.8 percent of working children could not read or write; (6) children worked an average of 22 hours weekly, but that number declined with child age; (7) child workers earned an average of JA\$80 per

hour (US\$1=JA\$48 in 2002); (8) 6.2 percent of children surveyed did excessive household chores, defined as over four hours per day; and (9) only three of the children surveyed reported being hurt on the job.

Three government initiatives to combat child labor were mentioned in the report; they dealt with improved access to education, advocacy on behalf of children living and working on the street, and a cash transfer program to poor families with the requirement that their children be enrolled in school and immunized. The report also uses ILO Conventions 138 and 182 in its explanation of what constitutes child labor. Jamaica ratified both ILO conventions in 2004.

11. Francis, P. (2006, March 16). UNICEF concerned with Jamaica's child labour figure. *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20060316/lead/lead7.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article notes UNICEF's concern regarding the number of child laborers in Jamaica. The article cites a 2006 UNICEF report titled *A Situation Analysis of Excluded Children in Jamaica*. The document does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

Note: The 2006 UNICEF report, "Situation Analysis..." can be found in entry No. 35.

12. Gibbison, G., & Paul, C. (2006). Economic incentives for fostering children in Jamaica. *The Journal of Developing Areas*. Retrieved December 15, 2007, from the Project Muse database.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This document discusses motives for fostering children in Jamaican households. The authors argue that families accept foster children for the additional labor and income for the household. Their econometric analysis confirms, among other things, that the addition of child labor in household and commercial production become incentives for fostering children.

13. Gov't moving to combat child labour, keep kids in school. (2003, June 25). *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20030624t210000-0500_45551_obs_gov_t_moving_to_combat_child_labour__keep_kids_in_school.asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article discusses Jamaican government efforts to keep children under age 15 out of the workforce and in school by ratifying ILO Conventions 138 and 182. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

14. Government tackles child labour. (2001, October 18). *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20011018/lead/lead3.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Windshield Washing

This article discusses government initiatives to deal with child labor. It states that 22,000 or 4.6 percent of Jamaican children age 6 to 16 are involved in child labor, and it mentions windshield washing and sexual exploitation as two of its forms. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

15. Hepburn, M. (2006, May 11). Child labour crisis in Savanna-la-Mar. *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20060511/lead/lead7.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Trade

This article discusses a visit by the CDA to the market in Savanna-la-mar, where 23 children age 5 to 16 were found selling unspecified market goods. This document does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods.

16. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Jamaica*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 25, 2007, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsjamaica2005.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Distribution, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry, Services, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) report was delivered to the World Trade Organization in 2005 to highlight Jamaica's failure to comply with its international commitments regarding trade union rights, discrimination, child labor, and forced labor. This report states that child labor in its regular and worst forms is present in Jamaica despite the country having ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182. The report also states that child labor occurs in distribution, services, agriculture, forestry, fishing, domestic work, street activities, vending, begging, and prostitution.

Additionally, the report mentions findings from two previous Jamaica child labor studies. The first, the 2004 Fox study, noted that 3.6 percent of Jamaican children had been involved in some economic activity and that children age 15 to 17 worked an average of 26 hours per week during the previous year. The second, a 2000 study, noted that girls as young as age 10 and 11 were involved in prostitution in the country. The document also mentions child trafficking, but does not give any details on source, destination, or purpose. A number of recommendations to deal with Jamaica's compliance deficiencies are included at the end of the document.

17. International Labour Organization. (2002, October 25). *Report of the ILO Caribbean Tripartite Meeting on Child Labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from <http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/library/CLtripartiteMeeting02.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Mechanics, Newspaper Delivery, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Windshield Washing

This document discusses a tripartite meeting held in 2002 between government ministries, employers, and worker organizations from the six countries that participated in the ILO's Identification, Elimination and Prevention of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean Countries project. Specifically, in regard to Jamaica, the document reviews child labor findings from past studies and notes: (1) in 1994, a UNICEF study found that 22,000 or 4.6 percent of children ages 6 to 16 were engaged in child labor; (2) child labor activities involved street vending, work in mechanic shops, domestic service, fishing, newspaper delivery, farming, and windshield washing; and (3) the worst forms of child labor included prostitution, massage parlor work, and pornography. Also discussed is the program Jamaica took on to reduce child labor, which involved: (1) a feedback seminar in which the results of rapid assessment and baseline surveys were shared with many national and international agencies, (2) the creation of a national steering committee for child labor, and (3) development of two action programs (they are not discussed in any detail). According to the document, 300 child workers had already been removed from the child labor pool at the time of the meeting. Also mentioned were a national child labor survey and an awareness campaign that were in progress.

18. International Labour Organization. (2004, October 28). *Report of the Strategic Planning Workshop for representatives of national child labour committees*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from <http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/library/strategic-planning.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Manual Labor, Unspecified

This document discusses a workshop held as part of the ILO's Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean Countries project. A

pair of findings from the 2002 Jamaican Youth Activity Survey concludes that: 17,000 or 2.4 percent of Jamaican children were engaged in economic activity during the survey period. The study also found that more boys were involved in manual labor, but more girls were involved in household work activities. Jamaica's recent activities and achievements in combating child labor, the challenges faced by the country, lessons learned from those challenges, and recommendations for a regional plan of action are also mentioned. Activities included completion of research projects, development of a computerized tracking system for rehabilitated child laborers, training workshops for child labor inspectors, rehabilitation, and education projects for child laborers. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

19. International Organization for Migration. (2005). *Exploratory assessment of trafficking in persons in the Caribbean region: The Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, The Netherlands Antilles, St. Lucia, Suriname*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/studies_and_reports/exploratory_assess.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

The document states that Jamaica is a country of origin and transit primarily for sexual exploitation, but also for forced labor and domestic servitude. Internal trafficking often involves people being trafficked from rural to urban areas for prostitution. Trafficking victims are mainly young women and children (and they are, therefore, assumed to be involved in each type of activity mentioned above). Jamaica is also a transit country for illegal migrants moving to the U.S. and Canada (unclear whether this group includes children).

20. Jamaica faces US sanctions. (2005, June 4). *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved December 14, 2007, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20050603t230000-0500_81737_obs_jamaica_faces_us_sanctions.asp

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the findings of a U.S. Department of State *Trafficking in Persons Report* and the implications of those findings for Jamaica. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

21. Jamaica implementing programme to reduce child labour. (2006, July 13). *Jamaica Information Service*. Retrieved December 14, 2007, from http://www.jis.gov.jm/labour/html/20060712t110000-0500_9380_jis_jamaica_implementing_programme_to_reduce_child_labour.asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article discusses Jamaica's past and current efforts to reduce the incidences of child labor and the success that has been achieved. This article does not specifically reference child labor in the production of goods.

22. Jamaica Information Service. (2002a, May 18). Jamaica to undertake child labour survey. *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved December 14, 2007, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20020517t200000-0500_25760_obs_jamaica_to_undertake_child_labour_survey.asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This article discusses a national child labor survey designed to allow the government to devise more effective strategies to tackle the problem of child labor. Street vending of newspapers and food, market vending, and sex trade work are activities that the country's child laborers are engaged in. The article does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

23. Jamaica Information Service. (2002b, May 27). US funding Jamaica's programme to eliminate child labour. *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20020526t220000-0500_26153_obs_us_funding_jamaica_s_programme_to_eliminate_child_labour.asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Boat Cleaning, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Garbage Work (Disposal), Handcart Pushing, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This article discusses a program implemented by ILO International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC), designed to reduce and eliminate child labor in Jamaica. The program began in October 2001 with baseline child labor studies in the fishing areas of Rocky Point, the parish of Clarendon and Old Harbour Bay in St. Catherine, the informal sector of Spanish Town, and the tourism sectors in Montego Bay and Negril.

The studies showed that boys were more heavily involved in child labor than girls, but that girls were more heavily involved in child labor's worst forms. In Rocky Point and Old Harbour Bay children cleaned boats, disposed of garbage, and fished. In Spanish Town 1,220 child laborers were found working in domestic service, street vending, handcart pushing, and exotic dancing. Five hundred child laborers were found in Montego Bay and Negril working in prostitution, pornography, on wharves, pushing handcarts in markets, and babysitting. This two-year ILO-IPEC program was designed to improve the child labor knowledge base, strengthen partner organizations, heighten public awareness, and implement action programs aimed at the withdrawal and prevention of children falling victim to child labor.

24. JEF wants child labour pact ratified. (2002, November 22). *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20021122/news/news1.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article discusses calls by the Jamaica Employers' Federation (JEF) for the government to ratify ILO Convention 182 and provide some child labor statistics from past studies. This article does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods.

25. Martin-Wilkins, A. (2005a, January 22). Ministry says report slamming Jamaica's labour standards overstated. *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20050119t200000-0500_73532_obs_ministry_says_report_slamming_jamaica_s_labour_standards_overstated_____asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Distribution, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article discusses Jamaican Ministry of Labour criticism of a 2005 ICFTU report on areas in which Jamaica has failed to adhere to core labor standards. The ICFTU states that nearly 4 percent of Jamaican children age 5 to 17 have been involved in some sort of economic activity, as well as prostitution and begging. It also cites the findings of two child labor studies done in Jamaica, one in 2004 (Fox) and the other in 2000. The former found that 26,400 children age 5 to 17 were working in various sectors ranging from distribution and services to "street activities," with the latter finding that girls as young as 10 and 11 were engaged in prostitution or work in bars, brothels, clubs, and massage parlors.

According to the article, the second report also mentioned child trafficking and forced recruitment of young boys into gangs. The Ministry of Labour responded by pointing out that a recent ILO report put the number of child laborers in Jamaica at only 2 percent and that only a tiny subset of this group was involved in prostitution and other dehumanizing activities. It should be noted that the reporter cited two different findings from the 2004 Fox study; the first was that around 16,000 children had worked during the week prior to the 2002 survey, while the second was that around 26,000 had worked during the 12 month period prior to it. The document does not specifically mention ILO Conventions 138 or 182, but does quote the Minister of Labor as saying he would work to raise Jamaican labor standards in pursuit of commitments made under all relevant ILO conventions.

26. Martin-Wilkins, A. (2005b, January 22). Trade unionist rap sections of report on Jamaica's labour standards. *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20050121t190000-0500_73641_obs_trade_unionists_rap_sections_of_report_on_jamaica_s_labour_standards.asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document discusses Jamaican trade union criticism of a 2005 ICFTU report in which Jamaica failed to adhere to core labor standards. As many as 4 percent of Jamaican children were involved in some sort of economic activity, prostitution, or begging. This article does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods.

27. Mclymont, I. (2002, August 12). Child prostitution...are mothers to blame? *The Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/magazines/allwoman/html/20020811t180000-0500_30279_obs_child_prostitution_.asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses specific cases from a child prostitution study carried out in 2000 and the author's opinion on who is to blame for the phenomenon. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

28. Mitchell, D. (2003, May 26). Findings on child labour under study. *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20030526/news/news9.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This news article discusses an ILO-IPEC pilot program to reduce child labor and the results of past child labor studies. The program began in 2002 and at the time of this article's writing, 464 children were receiving benefits in the form of skills training, reinstatement in school, or being reunited with their families. Findings from a number of past child labor studies and reports are presented and include the following. First, a 2002 report on the National Survey of Street and Working Children stated that there were at least 2,818 street and working children in Kingston, Montego Bay, and Spanish Town, and that the number could be as high as 6,448. Second, youth activity surveys identified 1,200 child laborers in Spanish Town, 2,000 in Rocky Point and Old Harbour Bay, and 800 in Montego Bay and Negril. Additionally, a 1998 Ministry of Labour report stated that 23,000 children were involved in child labor. Fourth, a 1994 UNICEF report stated that 4.6 percent of children younger than 16 years of age worked. Next, a 1995 Jamaica

Coalition on the Rights of the Child report estimated the Jamaican child laborer population at 2,500. Finally, 2002 figures from the Ministry of Labour show children being “used in prostitution, trafficking, forced recruitment in armed conflict, pornography and illicit activities,” but no further details are provided.

29. New law on the cards to tackle child labour. (2006, June 20). *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20060620/lead/lead2.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article discusses draft legislation to eliminate child labor locally and notes that the estimated number of child laborers in Jamaica fell from 22,000 in 1994 (UNICEF study) to 16,000 in 2004. This article does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods.

30. Pen, M. (2006, September 25). CDA holds outreach in Rocky Point. *Jamaica Information Service*. Retrieved December 15, 2007, from http://www.jis.gov.jm/health/html/20060921t100000-0500_10102_jis_cda_holds_community_outreach_in_rocky_point.asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article discusses a Jamaica CDA effort and community outreach to combat child labor in Rocky Point, Clarendon. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

31. Rose, D. (2005, January 21). Labour Ministry and trade unions reject int’l report. *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20050121/lead/lead7.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article discusses the reaction of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the Jamaica Confederation of Trade Unions to an ICFTU report criticizing the country’s application of core labor standards. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

32. Simpson, T. (n.d.). Poverty, hunger lead to child labour in Ja–ILO Study. *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20020102/lead/lead3.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Construction, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This article asserts that poverty is the main reason for child labor in Jamaica and supports that assertion with the following data. The article cites a study of child workers in Montego Bay and Negril, which found that out of 101 child workers, 74 percent said survival was their reason for working. In Spanish Town, that same study revealed that nearly one-third of child workers were working for economic reasons. This article does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods.

33. The Protection Project. (2004). *Jamaica*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/jamaica.doc

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document focuses on trafficking and child prostitution in Jamaica. According to the document, Jamaica is a country of origin and transit for trafficking in women and children. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

34. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006). Situation analysis on excluded children in Jamaica update 2006. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/jamaica/resources_3950.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses a UNICEF initiative to eliminate child abuse and other injustices on children in Jamaica. There is a multi-sector plan that will address child labor and sexual exploitation of young girls. However, there is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

35. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2003, July 4). *Compilación de observaciones finales del Comité de los Derechos del Niño sobre países de América Latina y el Caribe (1993–2006)* [Compilation of final observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in Latin America and the Caribbean (1993–2006)]. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/publications/compilacion_1993_2006.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document is the UN response to a 2003 report submitted by Jamaica to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. The response includes praise and statements of concern regarding previous unaddressed recommendations. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

36. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2005). *Trafficking in persons: USAID's response*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/pubs/trafficking_2005.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document provides a summary of the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) 2005 anti-trafficking in persons activities, but does not discuss child labor in the production of goods. The document states that Jamaica has problems with internal trafficking of children for sexual exploitation and pornography, especially in tourist areas, and trafficking of illegal migrants moving to the United States and Canada. In response, USAID supported a public education and research project that targeted youth at risk for trafficking and provided them with counseling and job training, and sensitized tourism sector workers to the trafficking problem.

37. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Jamaica: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78897.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Begging, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This document provides a summary of the human rights situation in Jamaica in 2006 and includes sections on child labor and trafficking in persons. Although Jamaica's CCPA prohibits the industrial employment of children under age 15 and the general employment of children under age 12, the report states that children can be found selling goods and services, begging, fishing, and working in prostitution. The CCPA also prohibits the trafficking of minors, but this too occurs as Jamaica is reported to be a source country for women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation and labor. Internal trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, forced labor, and domestic servitude is also said to be a problem.

38. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82806.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
 Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document states that Jamaica is principally a source country for women and children trafficked within the country for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor. Victims are mostly women and girls, but some boys as well, who are trafficked from rural to urban and tourist areas for sexual exploitation. Some children are subjected to conditions of forced labor as domestic servants. Jamaica has been ranked as a Tier Two country by the U.S. Department of State. The term “child labor” is used in the document, but not specifically in reference to the production of goods.

39. US report spurs call for action to stop exploitation of women, girls. (2004, June 16). *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved December 14, 2007, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20040616t110000-0500_61325_obs_us_report_spurs_call_for_action_to_stop_exploitation_of_women_girls.asp

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the results of a U.S. Department of State *Trafficking in Persons Report* and the reaction of the Director of Jamaica’s Bureau of Women’s Affairs to it. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

40. Walker, K., & Cummings, M. (2005, June 26). The children of Jamaica’s sex trade. *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved December 14, 2007, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20050626t010000-0500_83123_obs_the_children_of_jamaica_s_sex_trade.asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
 Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the situation of child prostitution as outlined in a 2000 ILO report and adds case-specific information on the experiences of some of the young girls involved in sexual exploitation. There is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

41. Williams, P. (2006, June 18). Too many minors in the sex trade, too many forced to work. *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20060617t200000-0500_107187_obs_too_many_minors_in_the_sex_trade_too_many_forced_to_work.asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Construction, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This article discusses a meeting between Jamaica's Ministry of Labour, employers, child experts, and international agencies to finalize the details of a national program for the elimination of child labor through education and legal sanction. However, there is no specific mention of child labor in the production of goods.

JAMAICA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Campbell, H. (2007, April 28). Companies involved in human trafficking—AJ. *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20070428/lead/lead5.html>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This article discusses statements made by Jamaican Justice Minister A.J. Nicholson regarding human trafficking by local Jamaican companies. Nicholson is quoted as saying that the National Task Force against Trafficking in Persons has found that some local Jamaican companies have violated the Trafficking in Persons Act by exploiting their workers and could be forced to pay restitution if their victims come forward. No company or industry was specifically mentioned. This document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. CDA launches toll-free line for cases of human trafficking. (2007, January 13). *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved August 7, 2008, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20070112t190000-0500_117799_obs_cda_launches_toll_free_line_for_cases_of_human_trafficking.asp

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This article discusses the Jamaican Child Development Agency's (CDA) launch of a toll-free phone line available to trafficking victims and those with information for the authorities regarding trafficking. This document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Collinder, A. (2008a, June 29). Teen prostitutes—Negril—trafficking hotbed, girls in poverty abducted. *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20080629/lead/lead2.html>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This article discusses information on adult trafficking gathered in Kingston, Negril, and Montego Bay from a sample of 29 victims encountered through a snowballing sampling

method (one in which informants are identified and lead researchers to other respondents). The report states that victims are predominately female (79 percent of victims sampled) high school drop-outs with no children or parents (some girls were as young as 13). The modal age group was 18 to 24 and 43 percent of victims sampled were involved in exotic dancing or commercial sex work. The article states that trafficking in Jamaica is linked to forced labor and sexual exploitation, but does not go into specifics on either. This document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Collinder, A. (2008b, June 29). ‘Too good to be true’—Job offers lead to exploitation. *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20080629/lead/lead4.html>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article discusses ongoing efforts by the Jamaican government to combat human trafficking. This article does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Cummings, M. (2005, June 5). Gov’t slams US report. *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved August 7, 2008, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20050604t230000-0500_81785_obs_gov_t_slams_us_report.asp

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

In response to its 2005 TIP Report Tier 3 ranking, the Jamaican government asked that the United States substantiate the claims made in the report. Jamaica claims to have taken various steps to combat trafficking. This article does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Davidson, T. (2006, June 8). Jamaica inching towards Tier two human trafficking ranking. *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved August 6, 2008, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20060607t230000-0500_106442_obs_jamaica_inching_towards_tier_two_human_trafficking_ranking.asp

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This article discusses the 2006 TIP Report in which Jamaica was moved from Tier 3 to the Tier 2 Watch List because of anti-trafficking efforts undertaken by the country in the areas of increasing public awareness, launching a Trafficking in Persons Task Force and others. This document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Downer, A. (2007, June 17). Nab those human traffickers, Justice Minister tells police. *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20070617/lead/lead5.html>

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This article discusses efforts made by the government of Jamaica in the fight against human trafficking, and as a consequence of those efforts the country is being taken off the Tier 2 Watch List as part of the 2007 TIP Report. This document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Harding, T.-A. (2008, July 1). Programme launched for human trafficking alerts. *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved August 7, 2008, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20080630t210000-0500_137295_obs_programme_launched_for_human_trafficking_alerts.asp

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This article discusses the launch of an anti-trafficking public awareness/education program entitled Anti-Trafficking III to be carried out by the group People's Action for Community Transformation (PACT) and funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The program will partner with multiple civil society organizations in a number of cities. This document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Henry, B. (2006, November 17). Human trafficking bill tabled. *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved August 6, 2008, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20061116t190000-0500_115387_obs_human_trafficking_bill_tabled.asp

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

The article discusses a bill before the Jamaican House to implement the provisions of the International Protocol on Trafficking in Persons. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Henry, B. (2007, January 26). Senate debates human trafficking bill, AIDS motion today. *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved August 6, 2008, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20070126t000000-0500_118351_obs_senate_debates_human_trafficking_bill_aids_motion_today.asp

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

In this article, the author links Senate actions to the failure of the United States to remove Jamaica from the Tier 2 Watch List during the prior week. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

11. House passes trafficking in persons bill. (2006, December 6). *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved August 7, 2008, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20061205t220000-0500_116265_obs_house_passes_trafficking_in_persons_bill.asp

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This article discusses passage of the Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Suppression and Punishment) Act by the Jamaican House on December 5, 2006. No specifics of the legislation are provided and this document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

12. Human trafficking training ends today. (2007, June 12). *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved August 8, 2007, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20070612/lead/lead4.html>

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This article discusses an International Organization for Migration (IOM) two-day conference with the objective of informing local organizations about the challenges of human trafficking and training those organizations to provide trafficking victims with direct assistance. This article does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

13. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Jamaica*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2008, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsjamaica2005.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) report was delivered to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2005 to highlight Jamaica's failure to comply with its international commitments regarding trade union rights, discrimination, child labor, and forced labor. The report states that although Jamaica has no laws specifically prohibiting forced labor, there are no reports that forced labor occurs in practice. However, the ICFTU states that the Jamaican legal code should be amended to ensure that prisoners and imprisoned seafarers are not forced to work; this would bring the code into line with International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions 29 and 105 on forced

labor. The term forced labor is used in this document, but not specifically in reference to the production of goods.

14. International Labour Organization. (2008a). *Individual observation concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) Jamaica*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 4, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This document lays out the following request from the United Nations (UN) Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) to the government of Jamaica, a request made yearly since 2002. The UN CEACR asks that the government of Jamaica amend section 155(2) of the country's Correction Institution Rules to ensure that no prisoners are made to work involuntarily for private companies; such an amendment would bring the provision into conformity with ILO Convention 29. The term forced labor is used in this document, but not specifically in reference to the production of goods.

15. International Labour Organization. (2008b). *Individual observation concerning Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) Jamaica*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 4, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Unspecified

In this document the UN CEACR requests that the government of Jamaica amend its 1998 Shipping Act to make it compatible with ILO Convention 105. Under the Shipping Act, seafarers may be imprisoned for disciplinary offenses (i.e., willful disobedience, neglect of duty, or desertion) and obligated to perform labor under the Prison Law. The term forced labor is used in this document, but not specifically in reference to the production of goods.

16. International Organization for Migration. (2005a). *Exploratory assessment of trafficking in persons in the Caribbean region: The Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, the Netherlands Antilles, St. Lucia, Suriname*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2008, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/main/site/published_docs/studies_and_reports/exploratory_assess.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This IOM report provides an assessment of trafficking in persons in seven Caribbean countries, Jamaica among them. The document states that Jamaica is a country of origin and transit primarily for the purpose of sexual exploitation, but also for forced labor and domestic servitude. Internal trafficking involves mainly young women and children trafficked from rural to urban areas for prostitution and domestic servitude. The term forced labor is used in this document, but not specifically in reference to the production of goods in Jamaica.

17. International Organization for Migration. (2005b). *Legal review of trafficking in persons in the Caribbean: The Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, the Netherlands Antilles, St. Lucia, Suriname*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2008, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/studies_and_reports/legal_review.pdf

Source: International Organization

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This IOM report reviews legislation and policies related to combating human trafficking in seven Caribbean countries, Jamaica among them. The document notes that Jamaica has ratified the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, but that the following weaknesses in the country's trafficking legislation remained. First, the Jamaican Child Care and Protection Act prohibits child trafficking, but does not include a definition of trafficking itself. This is problematic given the country's Common Law legal system where the judiciary has wide interpretation latitude. Second, Jamaica has only criminalized the forced procurement of women, but not young boys and girls who are left in a vulnerable position. Third, Jamaica does not offer protection from slavery or forced labor as a fundamental right in its constitution. The term forced labor is used in this document, but not specifically in reference to the production of goods in Jamaica.

18. Jamaica gets low marks in anti-human trafficking efforts. (2008, June 5). *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved August 6, 2008, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20080604t230000-0500_136406_obs_jamaica_gets_low_marks_in_anti_human_trafficking_efforts.asp

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article states that women and girls comprise the majority of victims trafficked for the purpose of commercial exploitation. However, the trafficking of boys for the same purpose is noted to be on the rise. The majority of victims are from rural areas and are trafficked to urban centers or tourist areas. This document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

19. Jamaica still behind on human trafficking. (2008, June 5). *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved August 7, 2008, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20080605/lead/lead5.html>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article cites Jamaica-specific information from the 2008 TIP Report. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

20. J'ca's human trafficking ranking upgraded. (2007, June 13). *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved August 6, 2008, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20070612t220000-0500_124267_obs_j_ca_s_human_trafficking_ranking_upgraded_.asp

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This article discusses Jamaica's movement by the US from the Tier 2 Watch List to the Tier 2 category and the anti-trafficking actions undertaken by the Jamaican government which prompted the move. These actions include: enactment of anti-trafficking legislation, increased prosecutions of traffickers, anti-trafficking public education and training programs, and the willingness of various public officials to speak about trafficking in Jamaica in public forums. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

21. Kralis, B. (2005, July). An end to slavery. *The Catholic World Report*. Retrieved August 4, 2008, from http://www.rugmark.org/uploads/File/CWR_Apr_2006.pdf

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This document is the second in a two-part series on human trafficking for the purpose of slavery and focuses on the steps being taken by countries, including Jamaica, to end the practice. The information cited regarding Jamaica comes from Senior State Department Official John Miller and illustrates how the country's 2004 Tier 3 ranking in the TIP Report pressured the Jamaican government to establish an anti-trafficking law enforcement unit and appoint an anti-trafficking coordinator to operate from the Office of the Prime Minister. The term forced labor is used in this document, but not specifically in reference to the production of goods in Jamaica.

22. Lewis, T. (2007, October 14). Human trafficking project highlights education value. *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved August 6, 2008, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20071013t190000-0500_128321_obs_human_trafficking_project_highlights_education_value_.asp

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

The article discusses an anti-trafficking in persons project implemented, in collaboration with USAID, by the Jamaican group PACT. The project, an education campaign that targeted Jamaicans between age 14 and 24 from Montego Bay, Negril, Spanish Town and Old Harbour Bay, is the second of its kind (the first was carried out in 2004) and was part of the Jamaican government's efforts to combat human trafficking and improve its standing in the annual TIP Report. This document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

23. Lowrie-Chin, J. (2007, July 16). Forward or backward? *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved August 7, 2008, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/columns/html/20070716t000000-0500_125329_obs_forward_or_backward_.asp

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

Human Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article discusses remarks made by Senior Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions Lisa Palmer regarding trafficking in persons in Jamaica. Palmer stated that Jamaica was a source and transit country for trafficking victims, but also a destination country for the purposes of sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, and forced labor. Specifically mentioned are women from Ukraine trafficked into Jamaica for sexual exploitation. This document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

24. Ministry to tackle human trafficking. (2008, June 7). *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20080607/lead/lead3.html>

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This article discusses efforts by the Jamaican government to combat human trafficking, which includes designating shelters to house trafficking victims and establishing a unit within the Ministry of National Security's Police Directorate to focus on human trafficking. This document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

25. Nine arrests for people trafficking: Investigations in people trafficking ongoing, says Whiteman. (2005, July 30). *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved August 7, 2008, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20050730t000000-0500_85128_obs_nine_arrests_for_people_trafficking.asp

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

The article discusses testimony given before the Jamaican Senate by Information Minister Burchell Whiteman on the actions taken by the Jamaican government to address trafficking in persons. This document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

26. Penalty for pimp parents: Senate passes act to curb human trafficking. (2007, January 27). *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved July 25, 2008 from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20070127/lead/lead1.html>

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This article discusses the Jamaican Senate's passage of the Trafficking in Persons Act. The goal of the act is to combat human trafficking and improve Jamaica's status on human trafficking in the eyes of the United States. This document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

27. Seventy arrested for human trafficking. (2005, August 21). *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20050821/lead/lead4.html>

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

The article discusses how three weeks prior to the article's writing; about 70 people were arrested for trafficking in persons. This document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

28. Sex trafficking rampant in Jamaica—Study. (2007, September 27). *Jamaica Gleaner*. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from <http://www.jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20070927/lead/lead6.html>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article discusses a report titled *Demand: A Comparative Examination of Sex Tourism and Trafficking in Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United States*, which focuses on the business of sex trafficking and sex tourism in the four countries. The article states that foreign women are trafficked into Jamaica and that women and girls are trafficked internally from rural to urban and tourist areas for sexual exploitation, while trafficking of men and boys is on the rise. This article does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods in Jamaica.

Note: The report, *Demand: A Comparative Examination of Sex Tourism and Trafficking in Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United States*, is included in this annotated bibliography.

29. Shared Hope International. (2007). *Demand: A comparative examination of sex tourism and trafficking in Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United States*. Vancouver, WA: Author. Retrieved June 9, 2008, from <http://www.sharedhope.org/files/DEMAND.pdf>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report covers the buying and selling of people for the purpose of sexual exploitation in four countries, Jamaica among them. Jamaican women and children are trafficked internally from rural to urban and tourist areas for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The use of forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed

30. Thompson, K., & Tomlinson, R. (2008, May 5). Foreigners said involved in human trafficking. *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved August 7, 2008, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20080504t200000-0500_135261_obs_foreigners_said_involved_in_human_trafficking_.asp

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Construction, Unspecified

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article discusses reports by Jamaican authorities that Haitians are trafficked into Jamaica for the purpose of forced labor, often accompanied by sexual exploitation, or other exploitive labor (construction is specifically mentioned) in which they are paid less than the minimum wage and must endure harsh conditions. According to Jamaican authorities, Haitian trafficking victims are often brought to Jamaica with legitimate travel documents, but those documents are withheld by the traffickers. This article does not list a specific methodology. Additionally, this document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

31. Tier two rating in human trafficking now official: US Department of State Upgrades Jamaica. (2006, June 6). *Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved August 6, 2008, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20060605t190000-0500_106317_obs_tier_two_rating_in_human_trafficking_now_official_.asp

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article summarizes the Jamaica-specific findings from the 2006 TIP Report, in which Jamaica's ranking changed from the Tier Three to Tier Two Watch List for actions

taken to combat trafficking This document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

32. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2005, November). *Anti-trafficking technical assistance: Jamaica anti-trafficking assessment, October 3–15, 2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADF129.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

Human Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Based on background information and interviews with over 30 individuals from government, NGO's, international organizations and others, Jamaica was found to be a source country, transit point, and destination for people trafficked for the purposes of exploitation including prostitution and domestic servitude. This document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

33. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2007a, February). *Anti-trafficking technical assistance: Annual progress report, October 1, 2005–September 30, 2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACJ520.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This report is an annual update of the anti-trafficking technical assistance provided by USAID to Jamaica. The report outlines the recommendations made by the USAID assessment team during its assessment of Jamaica's trafficking situation in October 2005. Those recommendations include anti-trafficking public awareness/education campaigns, support for civil society groups involved in such campaigns, establishment of shelters for trafficking victims, anti-trafficking capacity building for law enforcement and legal professionals, legal reform, and others. This document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

34. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2007b, August). *USAID anti-trafficking assessments in Latin America and the Caribbean: A synthesis and analysis*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADK610.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

Human Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report synthesizes and adds information to an earlier USAID assessment of the trafficking in persons situation in a number of countries, Jamaica among them. The report states that Jamaica is a country of origin, transit, and source in the trafficking of persons for exploitation, including sexual exploitation and domestic servitude. Young women and

men are trafficked to and from tourist areas and nearby coastal communities for sexual exploitation.

The report cites the following actions taken by the government of Jamaica in its fight against human trafficking: establishment of the National Task Force against Trafficking in Persons, ratification of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and passage of child protection and anti-trafficking criminal legislation. The report also points out that Jamaica's anti-trafficking efforts have implementation issues such as lack of ability to protect witnesses and lack of a functional and coordinated referral system for trafficking victims and those with information regarding trafficking. Strong points of Jamaica's anti-trafficking efforts, according to the report, include the establishment of a National Task Force against Trafficking in Persons, awareness raising initiatives, partnerships with civil society, and passage of the Child Care and Protection Act. Finally, the report recommends the following: establishment of a shelter for trafficking victims, continued capacity building for government staff involved in anti-trafficking efforts, creation of strategic partnerships between groups that provide services to trafficking victims, and others. This report does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

35. U.S. Department of State. (2005). *Presidential determination with respect to foreign governments' efforts regarding trafficking in persons*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 4, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/prsrl/2005/53777.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This report describes the U.S. Department of State reasons for moving Jamaica from Tier 3 to the Tier 2 Watch List under the U.S. Trafficking Victims Protection Act. According to the document, Jamaica took significant action after being placed in Tier 3, including establishment of an anti-trafficking unit within the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF), anti-trafficking training for members of the JCF, appointment of an anti-trafficking coordinator within the Office of the Prime Minister, undertaking trafficking-related enforcement actions, increasing the number of Children's Offices that work with trafficking victims, establishment of a task force to coordinate trafficking policy, and others. The use of forced labor in the production of goods is not specifically discussed in this report.

36. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Jamaica: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100645.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Labor: Unspecified

This document provides a summary of the human rights situation in Jamaica in 2007 and includes sections on forced labor and trafficking in persons. The report states that although Jamaican law does not specifically prohibit forced labor, there were no reports of such practices, with the exception of child prostitution. It also states there may be internal trafficking of women and children for the purposes of domestic servitude and forced labor (no sector is specified). The term forced labor is used in this document, but not specifically in reference to the production of goods.

Note: This information can also be found in the Jamaica Child Labor Bibliography #37.

37. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105658.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document states that Jamaica (Tier 3) traffics women and children to urban areas for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. The term forced labor is used in this document, but not specifically in reference to the production of goods.

JAPAN: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Arna, A., & Bryneson, M. (2004). *Report on laws and legal procedures concerning the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Indonesia*. Bangkok, Thailand: End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/projects/promoting_law/indonesia.asp

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The report notes that children from Indonesia are trafficked to Japan for sexual exploitation. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Asmarani, D. (2004, June 8). Indonesia's shameful export. *The Straits Times*. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/display.article?id=4043>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article addresses the trafficking of Indonesian children to Japan for sexual exploitation. This source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Child porn cases hit record high in Japan: Police. (2008, August 7). *Agence France-Presse*. Retrieved May 10, 2009, from <http://afp.google.com/article/ALeqM5gdEJC3u5Hot6NaWxQw8g-CGh9wJQ>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports that the number of arrests in Japan regarding the production and distribution of pornography involving children below age 18 was 307 in the first half of 2008, a record high since 2000 with a 17.2 percent increase from the previous year. Police also identified 166 child victims. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

4. Cyber child prostitution on rise in Japan. (2007, August 23). *Agence France-Presse*. Retrieved May 10, 2009, from http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/breakingnews/infotech/view/2007082384327/Cyber_child_prostitution_on_rise_in_Japan

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article briefly mentions children working in prostitution in Japan. However, it does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Dating Cafes' fostering child prostitution. (2008, October 7). *Daily Yomiuri*. Retrieved May 10, 2009, from <http://www.crin.org/violence/search/closeup.asp?infoID=18620>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports that “Dating Cafes,” which arrange dating for men and women, are promoting child prostitution in Japan. Many girls visit the Cafes simply thinking that they could be treated with a free dinner by going out with men but end up being sexually abused. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Devine, S. (2007). Poverty fuels trafficking to Japan. *Herizons*, 20(3), 18–22. Retrieved April 11, 2009, from the EBSCOhost database.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article provides a detailed description about human trafficking in Japan. Through the actual experience of women and girls trafficked from the Philippines and Thailand to Japan, this article describes the recruitment process and the work of victims in the commercial sex industry under debt bondage. According to this article, 150,000 to 200,000 foreign women and girls are trafficked into Japan each year, and over half of them are from the Philippines. The girls are sometimes sold by their parents because of poverty. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

7. Drake, K. (2001). She's only a little schoolgirl. *Time Asia*. Retrieved May 10, 2009, from <http://www.time.com/time/asia/features/sex/sxenjo.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article provides a detailed description about *enjo kosai* or the “compensated dating” experience of a Japanese girl. According to this article, she received 500,000 yen for having sex with a man whom she found through the Internet. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

8. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. *Global monitoring report in the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved April 12, 2009, from http://www.ecpat.net/A4A_2005/PDF/EAP/Global_Monitoring_Report-JAPAN.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this report, children are trafficked to Japan for sexual purposes. The trafficked girls are in their late teens to early 20s, and many of them are from Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia, in particular Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. This report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

9. Gallagher, A. (2002). *Consideration of the issue of trafficking background paper*. New Delhi, India: Asia Pacific Forum. Retrieved April 11, 2009, from <http://www.nhri.net/pdf/ACJ%20Trafficking%20Background%20Paper.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This paper reports that girls from Mongolia are trafficked to work in the sex trade in Japan. This paper does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

10. Gifu firms warned on Brazilian child labor. (2006, December 30). *Kyodo News*. Retrieved May 10, 2009, from <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20061230a1.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Manufacturing

This article reports that two temporary job-placement agencies in Gifu Prefecture, Japan, violated labor laws by hiring 12 immigrant children, age 13 to 15 years old to work in factories including manufacturing. The children were Brazilian immigrants of Japanese origin. It was reported that they were working to supplement their families' income. No additional details on the type of work performed or items being manufactured were available.

11. Hansen, S. (2008, Winter). Japan's fight against modern-day slavery (Part I). *American View*. Retrieved May 8, 2009, from <http://tokyo.usembassy.gov/e/p/tp-20080123-03.html>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Embassy Tokyo

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this article, children are trafficked from China, Korea, Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe, and (to a lesser extent) Latin America into Japan for commercial sexual exploitation. Also, internal trafficking of Japanese girls for sexual exploitation has been increasingly reported. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

12. Hashimoto, N. (2008). Counter trafficking in Japan. *Forced Migration Review*, 30, 58–60. Retrieved April 11, 2009, from <http://www.fmreview.org/FMRpdfs/FMR30/58-60.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this article, among the 128 trafficking victims helped by the International Organization for Migration in Japan, the majority of them were women and girls from the Philippines and Indonesia while small numbers come from Thailand, Colombia, China, and the Republic of Korea. Not all of victims are working in the sex industries, but most of these victims work for labor exploitation in the service industries in Japan such as bars and pubs. The article also summarizes the measures taken by the Japanese government to combat human trafficking so far, including information on new developments of measures taken by the Japanese government after 2004. Finally, it lists suggestions for further measures that are necessary in coping with trafficking successfully. This article discusses the above details in the general terms of “victims” rather than indicating whether the information applies to girls, women, or both. The source does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

13. International Trade Union Confederation. (2009). *Internationally recognized core labor standards in Japan*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved May 26, 2009, from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/20090216163313-Microsoft_Word_-_Japan_draft_report_2009_final.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

According to this report, men, women and children are trafficked to Japan for commercial sexual exploitation, pornography, and forced labor in unspecified sectors. Women and children who are forced to work as prostitutes in Japan are mainly from China, South Korea, Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe, Russia, and Latin America. This report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

14. International Labour Organization. (2004). *Human trafficking for sexual exploitation in Japan*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved April 10, 2009, from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/tokyo/downloads/r-japantrafficking.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this report, although most trafficking victims from Southeast Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe to Japan are adult women, some of them are under 18 years old. In Thailand, girls from local villages are the target of traffickers. These trafficking victims mostly ended up working as prostitutes via debt bondage. This document also reports on the internal human trafficking of Japanese girls, who were deceived and coerced into prostitution. This report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

15. Judge walks after paying minors for sex. (2001, August 28). *The Japan Times*. Retrieved May 11, 2009, from <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20010828a5.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

According to this article, a Tokyo High Court Judge was sentenced to a suspended two-year prison term for paying to have sex with three girls age 14 to 16. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

16. Kids caught in the web. (2008, August 28). *The Japan Times*. Retrieved May 11, 2009, from <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/ed20080828a1.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports that many minors are still at risk of being lured into child prostitution through websites, although the number of young victims of sexual abuse or other crimes through accessing dating sites has dropped. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

17. Matilac, R., & Florendo, R. (2002). *Child trafficking in Southeast Asia*. Retrieved April 24, 2008, International Campaign Against Child Trafficking. from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/icact_2002__child_trafficki.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document by the International Campaign Against Child Trafficking discusses child labor and child trafficking in the Philippines. Regarding Japan, the document notes that

Filipino children are trafficked to Japan for sexual exploitation and for work in factories, fishing, domestic labor, and other unspecified work. Children trafficked for sexual exploitation originate from Angeles City, the Pinatubo area, Bicol, Manila, Laoag, Samar, General Santos, and Zamboanga. Children trafficked for labor in the aforementioned sectors often come from Manila, Laguna, Pampanga, Baguio, Sorsogon, Benguet, Bicol, Laoag, Ilocos, Cebu, Samar, Bohol, Leyte, Negros, Bacolod, Davao del Sur, Davao del Norte, Agusan del Norte, Dumaguete, and Sultan Kudarat.

18. Polaris Project Japan. (2007a). *Fact sheet on domestic sex trafficking in Japan: Trafficking of Japanese women and children*. Retrieved April 11, 2009, from <http://www.polarisproject.jp/images/stories/rsrscs/dt2007.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses domestic trafficking in Japan for sexual exploitation. Trafficking victims, including children, are trafficked inside the country to work in pornography and the commercial sex industry through the use of debt bondage and physical/psychological coercion. One form of commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking of children occurs through *enjo kosai* or “compensated dating.” This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

19. Polaris Project Japan. (2007b). *Macro analysis of trafficked Korean women and anti-trafficking efforts in Japan*. Retrieved April 10, 2009, from <http://www.polarisproject.jp/images/stories/rsrscs/sallimreport.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document examines the current situation of human trafficking in Japan, including internal human trafficking of children for commercial sexual exploitation. This document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

20. The Protection Project. (n.d.[a]). *Human rights reports of Asia and Pacific: Japan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved April 12, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/japan.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report summarizes the current condition of human trafficking in Japan. According to this document, girls are trafficked from the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, and Colombia to Japan for work in the commercial sex industry. It is reported that child prostitution and pornography have been on the rise in recent years because of the Internet. In 2001–2002, nearly 1,000 child prostitution cases were filed that are related to online dating sites. This report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

21. The Protection Project. (n.d.[b]). *Malaysia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved May 20, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/malaysia.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report notes that Malaysian women and children are trafficked to Japan for sexual exploitation and unspecified labor. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

22. Schieffer, J. T. (2008). *Japan should update pornography law to allow international investigations*. Retrieved May 10, 2008, from <http://tokyo.usembassy.gov/e/p/tp-20080201-72.html>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Embassy Tokyo

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The author, the U.S. Ambassador to Japan, states that Japan (along with the United States) is the world's biggest consumer of child pornography. However, possession of child pornography is not illegal in Japan; thus, it hinders the international effort to criminalize child pornography production. This paper does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

23. Shared Hope International. (n.d.). *Demand. A comparative examination of sex tourism and trafficking in Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United States*. Retrieved May 2, 2009, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/comparativeexamination_1007.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report explores the commercial sex market in Japan from the standpoint that the demand of sexual services drives sex tourism and trafficking of women and girls. According to this report, girls from Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union are trafficked to Japan due to the demand for “exotic” children for commercial sex service. This report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

24. Teacher held over paid underage sex. (2004, April 21). *The Japan Times*. Retrieved May 11, 2009, from <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20040421b6.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the situation of a high school teacher arrested for engaging in obscene acts with a 17-year-old high school girl whom he met through a telephone dating service. This document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

25. Thai woman admits selling girl into sex trade. (2005, July 5). *The Japan Times*. Retrieved May 11, 2009, from <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20050705a2.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports that police arrested a Thai woman living in Kangawa, Japan for selling a 13-year-old Thai girl for prostitution in Japan. She is also suspected to have sold about 10 Thai girls in the past four years and received 2 to 2.5 million yen for each girl. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

26. United Nations Children's Fund. (2001). *Children on the edge: Protecting children from sexual exploitation and trafficking in East Asia and the Pacific*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved April 11, 2009, from <http://www.unicef.org/vietnam/childse.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this report, children from Thailand and the Philippines are trafficked to Japan to work in the commercial sex industry. Also, many girls from China and other regions in Asia are trafficked into Thailand and Philippines first and then transferred into Japan. This paper does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

27. U.S. Department of the State. (2008a). *Japan: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 9, 2009, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100522.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this report, in 2004 the Japanese government took new steps to combat human trafficking, which remains a significant issue in Japan. Not only adults, but

children are trafficked for sexual exploitation. Trafficked victims are mostly from China, the Republic of Korea, Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe, and (to a lesser extent) Latin America. Internal trafficking of girls for sexual exploitation is also reported. Child pornography, which often includes severe sexual abuse of small children, is also a problem in Japan. However, possession of child pornography is not illegal in Japan. This makes it difficult for the Japanese police to prevent child pornography inside the country and to join international child pornography investigations. This report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

28. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 8, 2009, from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this report, children are trafficked into Japan from the People's Republic of China, South Korea, Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe, Russia, and (to a lesser extent) Latin America, for sexual exploitation. The report points out that, despite the Japanese government's effort to fight against human trafficking in recent years, there has been limited success in identifying and protecting trafficking victims. In addition, foreigners and Japanese girls are trafficked for sexual exploitation, such as prostitution and pornography. This report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

JAPAN: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Anti-Human Trafficking Unit, Global Programme Against Trafficking in Human Beings. (2003). *Coalitions against trafficking in human beings in the Philippines*. Vienna: United Nations. Retrieved April 9, 2009, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/human_trafficking/coalitions_trafficking.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This paper overviews human trafficking in the Philippines and is compiled based on six research studies conducted in the Philippines, Malaysia, and Japan. According to this paper, many Filipino women are trafficked to Japan having been told they would work as entertainers, hotel chambermaids, or waitresses, but instead they worked as prostitutes. The paper does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Cameron, S. (2003). *Trafficking of Filipino women to Japan: A case of human security violation in Japan*. Retrieved April 10, 2009, from http://gsti.miis.edu/CEAS-PUB/2003_Cameron.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This paper discusses the trafficking of women from the Philippines to Japan in a demand-supply framework. Trafficked women work for the adult entertainment industry. This paper does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Coffey, P. S. (2004). *Literature review of trafficking in persons in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Washington, DC: U.S. Agency for International Development. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from <http://www.oas.org/atip/Regional%20Reports/USAID%20LAC%20TIP%20Literature%20Review.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The document addresses different forms of trafficking in persons in Latin American and Caribbean countries, and notes that Columbian women are trafficked to Japan for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Dean, M. (2008). Sold in Japan: Human trafficking for sexual exploitation. *Japanese Studies*, (28)2, 165–178. Retrieved April 10, 2009, from the EBSCOhost database.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This paper analyzes human trafficking for sexual exploitation in Japan from the viewpoint of domestic and international legal frameworks. The article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Devine, S. (2007). Poverty fuels trafficking to Japan. *Herizons*, 20(3), 18–22. Retrieved April 11, 2009, from the EBSCOhost database.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article provides a detailed description about human trafficking in Japan, particularly the experiences of Filipina and Thai women. It describes the process of recruitment and victims' work in the commercial sex industry under debt bondage. The article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Dinan, K. A. (2002a). Migrant Thai women subjected to slavery-like abuses in Japan. *Violence Against Women*, 8(9), 1113–1139. Retrieved April 11, 2009, from the EBSCOhost database.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This paper describes sexual exploitation and the brutal treatment of Thai women trafficked into Japan. These women are forced to work in the commercial sex industry through violence and debt bondage. The paper does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Dinan, K. A. (2002b). Trafficking in women from Thailand to Japan: The role of organized crime and governmental response. *Harvard Asia Quarterly*, 6(3). Retrieved April 11, 2009, from <http://www.asiaquarterly.com/content/view/118/40/>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This paper investigates the involvement of Japanese organized crime groups, often called Yakuza, in human trafficking and prostitution in Japan. Victims are forced into debt bondage in the sex industry and threatened by physical violence and penalty (more addition of debt). The paper does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Gaikokujinkensyu-ginojissuseido ni kansuru kenkyukai. (2007). *Gaikokujinkensyu-ginojissuseido ni kansuru kenkyukai torimatome* [Report by advisory panel of the Industrial Training and Technical Internship Program]. Retrieved April 9, 2009, from <http://www.meti.go.jp/press/20070514005/gaikokujinkenshu-torimatome.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry of Japan

Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

This report was prepared by an advisory panel organized by the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry of Japan. The panel consists of experts and industry representatives who are knowledgeable about the Industrial Training and Technical Internship Program. It reports cases where trainees are underpaid or unpaid for their overtime work. In some cases, trainees would be penalized by the organizations that sent them to Japan should they quit before their training was completed. Also, trainees could not report their unfair treatment to authorities fearing that they would be forced to quit and be sent back to their home countries. The panel recommends several measures in order to provide protection to program trainees. These measures include promoting trainees' understanding of these programs, including their purposes, rights and restrictions, setting up a venue for accepting complaints from trainees, analyzing illicit acts and strengthening immigration enforcement, and introducing regular evaluation on program sponsors. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Gallagher, A. (2002). *Consideration of the issue of trafficking: Background paper*. New Delhi, India: Asia Pacific Forum. Retrieved April 11, 2009, from <http://www.nhri.net/pdf/ACJ%20Trafficking%20Background%20Paper.pdf>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This paper reports that females from Indonesia, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, and Thailand are trafficked to work in the sex trade in Japan. Women from the Republic of Korea also work as domestic servants. The paper does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Hansen, S. (2008, Winter). Japan's fight against slavery (Part I). *American View*. Retrieved May 8, 2009, from <http://tokyo.usembassy.gov/e/p/tp-20080123-03.html>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Embassy in Tokyo

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

According to this article, men and women are trafficked into Japan from China, Korea, Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe, and to a lesser extent Latin America. Most women trafficked into Japan are working in the sex trade under debt bondage and coercion. There

is also a growing problem of labor trafficking. Some Japanese companies in unspecified sectors force foreign workers to work overtime without pay or at less than the minimum wage. In order to prevent escape, sometimes employers take away workers' travel documents. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

11. Hashimoto, N. (2008). Counter trafficking in Japan. *Forced Migration Review*, 30, 58–60. Retrieved April 11, 2009, from <http://www.fmreview.org/FMRpdfs/FMR30/58-60.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Service Industry

According to this article, Filipina and Indonesian women account for the majority of trafficking victims in Japan, while other victims also come from Thailand, Colombia, China, and the Republic of Korea. Not all victims are working in the sex industry as some victims are used for labor exploitation working in the services industry in Japan (i.e., bars, pubs, etc.). The article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

12. Homu-chosashitsu, S. (2008). *Gaikokujikensyu-ginojissyu seido no genjo to kadai* [Current status and issues of Industrial Training and Technical Internship Program]. Tokyo: Research Bureau of the Japanese House of Delegates. Retrieved April 9, 2009, from [http://www.shugiin.go.jp/itdb_rchome.nsf/html/rchome/houmu_200801.pdf/\\$File/houmu_200801.pdf](http://www.shugiin.go.jp/itdb_rchome.nsf/html/rchome/houmu_200801.pdf/$File/houmu_200801.pdf).

Source: Government Agency—Research Bureau of the Japanese House of Delegates

Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

This report was prepared by the Research Bureau of the Japanese House of Representatives on Industrial Training and Technical Internship Program. Although it does not discuss the details of illicit acts, this report summarizes the current status and problems of the Industrial Training and Technical Internship Program and the actions taken by the government and industry to solve those problems. In 261 cases, trainees were working overtime, which is not allowed, or were engaged in work which was not a part of the original training plan. In addition, there were 57 cases that were designated as “abuse of human rights,” including not paying part or full wages and detaining trainees’ passports and immigration documents. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Hughes, D. M. (2005). *The demand for victims of sex trafficking*. University of Rhode Island—Women’s Studies Program. Retrieved April 12, 2009, from http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/demand_for_victims.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This paper analyzes the issue of human trafficking from the demand side. According to this paper, about 150,000 non-Japanese women are working in the sex industry. Many of them are reportedly trafficked from the Philippines, Korea, Russia, and Latin America. This paper does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

14. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Japan*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 2, 2009, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clcjapan2005.pdf>

Source: NGO

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop, Unspecified

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Indentured Servitude: Service Industry, Sweatshop

This report states that women, mainly from Thailand, the Philippines, and the former Soviet Union, are trafficked to Japan for the purpose of forced prostitution and forced labor, many of them being held in debt bondage or indentured servitude. Also, organized crime groups traffic many Chinese workers to Japan for sexual exploitation and work in sweatshops and restaurants under debt bondage. This paper does not specify the type of goods produced in the sweatshops.

15. International Labour Organization. (2004). *Human trafficking for sexual exploitation in Japan*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved April 10, 2009, from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/tokyo/downloads/r-japantrafficking.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This paper explores the issues of trafficked women working in the sex industry in Japan via debt bondage. It is based on case studies of females trafficked from Thailand, Colombia, and the Philippines. This paper does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

16. International Labour Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved April 10, 2009, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_081882.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This paper describes human trafficking for sexual exploitation in Japan. Women are trafficked from Southeast Asia, Latin America, and recently from Eastern Europe to Japan. The paper does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

17. International Organization for Migration. (2006). *Dimensiones de la trata de personas en Colombia* [Dimensions of the trafficking in persons in Colombia]. Bogotá, Colombia: Author. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ippec/documentos/oim_trata_col.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report presents an overview of conceptual and methodological problems in the definition of trafficking in persons, the institutional framework in Colombia to combat the problem and the data collected between 2002 and 2004 by Interpol, the Humanitas group, and the Colombian Police on trafficking. Among the main findings, there were 211 victims identified by these organizations, 98 percent of which were women between age 23 and 37. Sixty percent of the victims come from the coffee region of Colombia, and one of the main destinations for trafficking for sexual exploitation was Japan. This report does not specifically mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

18. Matilac, R., & Florendo, R. (2002, February). *Child trafficking in Southeast Asia*. International Campaign Against Child Trafficking. Retrieved April 24, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/icaact_2002__child_trafficki.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Factory Work, Domestic Labor, Sardines, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Drugs, Factory Work, Fishing, Sardines, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This document by the International Campaign against Child Trafficking discusses child labor and child trafficking in the Philippines highlighting trafficking routes. With regards to Japan, Filipino children are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation, work in factories, fishing, domestic labor, and other unspecified work. Children trafficked for sexual exploitation come from Angeles City, Pinatubo area, Bicol, Manila, Laoag, Samar, General Santos, and Zamboanga. Children trafficked for work in factories, fishing, domestic labor, and other unspecified work often come from Manila, Laguna, Pampanga, Baguio, Sorsogon, Benguet, Bicol, Laoag, Ilocos, Cebu, Samar, Bohol, Leyte, Negros, Bacolod, Davao del Sur, Davao del Norte, Agusan del Norte, Dumaguete, and Sultan Kudarat.

19. Matsuda, M. (n.d.). *Japan: An assessment of the international labour migration situation—The case of female labour migrants* (GENPROM Working Paper No. 5 Series on Women and Migration). Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved May 1, 2009, from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/gems/download/swmjap.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Debt Bondage: Unspecified

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report is concerned with cases in which female migrant workers in Japan are forced to work overtime, to do out-of-contract work or to offset wages with debt in advance. Many of these women are also forced into prostitution while they are working in bars and clubs as hostesses, singers, dancers, entertainers, and strippers. Out of the 56 trafficking victims identified by the Immigration Bureau of Japan, 48 are from Thailand, while the rest come from Columbia, the Philippines, Korea, and China. This report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

20. McCurry. J. (2004). Smuggling for sex. *The Lancet*, 364(9443), 1393–1394. Retrieved April 11, 2009, from <http://www.thelancet.com/search/results?searchTerm=world%20report&fieldName=AllFields&year=2004&volume=364&page=&journalFromWhichSearchStarted=&sort=date&order=desc&collectionName=All%20Lancet%20Journals&pageSize=20¤tPage=4>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Using the experience of a trafficked Thai woman as an example, this article depicts the life situation of trafficked women in Japan. The article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

21. Mibarai zangyodaishiharai wo chugokujin jissyusei 6nin mositate [Six Chinese trainees file a case of unpaid overtime wages]. (2009, January 15). *Yomiuri Shimbun*. Retrieved April 10, 2009, from <http://kyushu.yomiuri.co.jp/local/kumamoto/20090115-OYS1T00253.htm>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Textiles

This news article reports that six Chinese women filed a case with the Labor Standards Bureau in Kumamoto claiming they were forced to work with unreasonably low wages for a spinning company in Kumamoto, Japan. These women were accepted by the company as trainees under the Industrial Training and Technical Internship Program. Although the trainees are not allowed to work outside the training hours, they were forced to work overtime for 350 to 450 yen per hour, which is less than the legal minimum wages. The program sponsor also confiscated trainees' passports and bank account books, which are necessary for them to access their savings.

22. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. (2004). *Jinshintorihik itaisaku koudou keikaku* [Japan's action plan of measures to combat trafficking in persons]. Retrieved April 10, 2009, from http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/i_crime/people/index_a.html

Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Japan's Action Plan of Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons was prepared to improve the Japanese government's protection of trafficking victims to prevent and to eradicate trafficking in Japan. The measures include preventing illegal employment of these trafficked victims in sex-related and amusement business, providing shelter to victims, revising the criminal law, closely monitoring the issuance and misuse of entertainer visas, and taking more strict actions against disguised marriage. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

23. Molina, F. P. (2001). *Japan, the mecca for trafficking in Colombian women*. Retrieved April 10, 2009, from <http://www.december18.net/web/general/paper30ColombiaJapan.pdf>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This paper analyzes the trafficking of women from Colombia to Japan; most of these women are forced to work as prostitutes. It describes the demographics of trafficked women, the victim recruitment process, parties involved in transportation, the involvement of organized crime groups, as well as victim's work. The paper does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

24. Nyukoku kanri kyoku, Homu-sho. (2007). *Kensyusei oyobi ginojissyusei no nyukoku zairyu kanri ni kansuru shishin* [Guidelines on immigration administration of Industrial Training and Technical Internship Program trainees]. Retrieved April 9, 2009 from <http://www.moj.go.jp/PRESS/nyukan67-2.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Justice of Japan

Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

This is a guideline set by the Ministry of Justice of Japan to crack down on illicit acts against trainees of the Industrial Training and Technical Internship Program. It briefly summarizes the current problems and presents new guidelines to combat illicit acts such as paying partial wages or not paying any wages, having the trainees work beyond the scheduled training time, and withholding some of the trainees' allowance as an administrative fee. According to this document, 229 sponsor companies and organizations committed illicit acts in 2007, which was a sharp increase from 92 in 2004. The new guidelines prohibit sponsors from confiscating trainees' passports, collecting fees for boarding and meals, withholding portions of wages as savings on behalf of trainees, or keeping trainees' bank account books. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

25. Nyukoku kanri kyoku, Homu-sho. (2008). *Heisei 19-nen no "fusei koi nintei ni tsuite* [Acknowledged illicit acts in 2008]. Retrieved April 9, 2009, from <http://www.moj.go.jp/PRESS/080512-1-1.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Justice of Japan

Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Garments, Machinery, Metal, Tofu

This report was prepared by the Ministry of Justice of Japan and documents the illicit cases regarding the Industrial Training and Technical Internship Program. There were 449 sponsoring companies and organizations that conducted illicit acts in 2008. For example, a tofu producing company forced trainees to work from 6:00 p.m. to the next morning although they were supposed to receive on-the-job training on food production from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. based on the contract. In another case, a program sponsor, a consortium of agricultural producers, ordered its members to have trainees work extra hours, which is prohibited, at a rate of 300 yen per hour. A metal processing company had their trainees work for more than 60 hours a week for 11 months. A garment producing company charged a fine of 1,000 yen each time when a trainee forgot to lock their rooms or went outdoors wearing indoor shoes. The fine was subtracted from the trainee's allowance. A company making machines kept trainees' passports and refused to return them even after the trainees asked repeatedly.

26. Polaris Project Japan. (2007a). *Fact sheet on domestic sex trafficking in Japan: Trafficking of Japanese women and children*. Retrieved April 11, 2009, from <http://www.polarisproject.jp/images/stories/rsrscs/dt2007.pdf>

Source: NGO

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This factsheet discusses domestic trafficking in Japan. Although domestic trafficking is not as well-known as international trafficking, Japanese women are trafficked inside the country to work in pornography and the commercial sex industry through the use of debt bondage and physical/psychological coercion. The factsheet does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

27. Polaris Project Japan. (2007b). *Macro analysis of trafficked Korean women and anti-trafficking efforts in Japan*. Retrieved April 10, 2009, from <http://www.polarisproject.jp/images/stories/rsrscs/sallimreport.pdf>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document examines the current situation of human trafficking in Japan, especially women trafficked from Korea to Japan, and the actions taken to protect the victims and prevent human trafficking. Women are trafficked for work in the commercial sex industry. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

28. The Protection Project. (n.d.[a]). *Human rights reports of Asia and Pacific: Japan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved April 12, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/index.htm

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This paper summarizes the current condition of human trafficking in Japan. According to this paper, women are trafficked from the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, and Colombia to Japan for work in the commercial sex industry. The paper does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

29. The Protection Project. (n.d.[b]). *Malaysia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved May 20, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/malaysia.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report notes that Malaysian women and children are trafficked to Japan for the purpose of sexual exploitation and unspecified labor. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

30. Shared Hope International. (n.d.). *Demand. A comparative examination of sex tourism and trafficking in Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United States*. Vancouver, WA: Author. Retrieved May 2, 2009, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/comparative_examination_1007.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report explores the commercial sex market in Japan from the standpoint that the demand for sexual services drives sex tourism and trafficking of women. According to this report, women from the Philippines, Colombia, Thailand, Indonesia, Russia, Poland, and Ukraine are trafficked to Japan to work as prostitutes under debt bondage. This report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

31. United Nations Children's Fund. (2001). *Children on the edge: Protecting children from sexual exploitation and trafficking in East Asia and the Pacific*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved April 11, 2009, from <http://www.unicef.org/vietnam/childse.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this paper, women from Thailand and the Philippines are trafficked to Japan to work in the commercial sex industry. The estimated number of Filipina women trafficked into Japan for the purpose of prostitution was 150,000 in 1998. Also, many women from China and other regions in Asia are trafficked into Thailand and the Philippines first, then transferred into Japan. This paper does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

32. U.S. Department of the State. (2008a). *Japan: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 9, 2009, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100522.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

In 2004, the Japanese government took new steps to combat human trafficking, which remains a significant issue in Japan, particularly the trafficking of women for sexual exploitation, although men are also trafficked. Trafficked women are mostly from Thailand, the Philippines, and the former Soviet Union, and they are typically controlled through debt bondage and physical threats. Among the significant changes since 2004, the government established human trafficking as a criminal offense. However, Japan has no formal trafficking victim identification procedures, and victims are provided services by government shelters that generally do not have adequate resources. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

In addition, this report discusses exploitive work happening through the “foreign trainee” program, a government-sponsored training program supervised by the Japan International Training Cooperation Organization. Some companies force the trainees to work overtime unpaid or with less than the minimum wage. The companies sometimes detain trainees’ travel documents and control trainees’ movements to “prevent escape.”

33. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 8, 2009, from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

According to this report, women as well as men are trafficked into Japan, for forced labor purposes or sexual servitude. Compared with earlier reports in this series, this report draws our attention to possible exploitive labor cases. The “foreign trainee program” is cited to be vulnerable to abusive use because trainees are not protected by the Labor

Standards Law in their first year of the program. Reported abuses include fraudulent terms of employment, debt bondage, restrictions on movement, and the withholding of salary payments. The report points out that despite the Japanese government's effort in fighting against human trafficking in recent years there has been limited success in identifying and protecting trafficking victims. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

34. Yotsukaichi-shi no kenshu-chugokujin-songaibaisyosho: jissitsutekina shoso. (2009, March 19). *Mainichi Shimbun*. [Chinese trainees lawsuit for compensation for in Yotsukaichi City: Virtually winning]. Retrieved April 9, 2009, from <http://mainichi.jp/area/mie/news/20090319ddl24040233000c.html>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Car Seat Covers

This news article reports that a district court in Yotsukaishi-shi ordered a textile company “Sanwa Service” to pay the unpaid overtime wages to Chinese former trainees of the Industrial Training and Technical Internship Program. According to the article, five Chinese women were making car seat covers at Sanwa Service, and their overtime wage was 300 yen per hour, which was less than the legal minimum wage. Although the Minimum Wage Act had not been applied to trainees of the Industrial Training and Technical Internship Program because the trainees were not considered laborers, the Yotsukaichi court ordered Sanwa Service to pay the difference between the minimum wage and the amount these former trainees actually received.

JORDAN: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. 5% min aTfal al-urdun fawq al-‘ashira ya’amalun [5% of Jordan’s children over ten are working]. (2007, October 8). *Al-Hadath Newspaper*. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from <http://www.alhadath.com/look/article.tpl?IdLanguage=17&IdPublication=1&NrArticle=3209&NrIssue=601&NrSection=3>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article reports on a study conducted by the Jordanian National Assembly on issues of the family which stated that about five percent of Jordanian children between the age 10 and 14 are working in unspecified sectors. Of those working children, 17.6 percent are under age 15; 25.9 percent are under age 16; and 36.4 percent are under age 17. About 5 percent of those children work and go to school. No further details about the labor performed by children are given. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

2. 15-year-old girl dies after falling from 4th floor. (2007, August 21). *Jordan Times*. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from <http://www.jordantimes.com/index.php?news=1630&searchFor=childlabour>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Window Cleaning

This article concerns the death of a girl, age 15, who fell from the fourth floor of a building where she was working. She was employed by the Ghannam Company, a cleaning service, to wash the exterior windows of the building from which she fell. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

3. Abu Farha, S. (n.d.). al-ghila’ wa-l-faqr yadfa’an al-aTfal fi-l-urdun ila al-‘amal mubakiran. [High prices and poverty push children in Jordan to early morning work]. *Arabic News Broadcast*. Retrieved December 16, 2007, from <http://www.anb-tv.com/?=§ion=reports&title=3595>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Car Washing, Manufacturing, Street Vending, Unspecified

This article, based on a study from the Jordanian National Assembly for Issues of the Family and a survey by the Jordanian Ministry of Social Development, states that due to poverty and the rising cost of living in Jordan, more children have resorted to working in order to supplement the family income. The report noted that 13 percent of working children in Jordan are engaged in unspecified types of hard labor for less than the legal

minimum wage. Children are usually employed at auto repair workshops, in the agricultural sector, and in unspecified manufacturing jobs. Many children also wash car windows or peddle unspecified items on the street. No further details about the type of work performed by children or the methodology of the studies mentioned are given.

4. Al-‘Amad, N. (2006, March 27). 75% min ‘umalat al-aTfal fi-l-‘aSimah. [75% of child labor is in the capital]. *Radio ‘Amman Net*. Retrieved December 16, 2007, from <http://www.ammannet.net/look/article.tpl?IdPublication=3&NrIssue=5&NrSection=1&NrArticle=7162&IdLanguage=18>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Auto Repair, Carpentry, Construction, Service Industry, Street Vending

This news article reports that Jordan’s capital city Amman is home to 75 percent of all working children in the country. The cities of Zarqa’ and Irbid are home to 21 percent and 8 percent of the country’s working children respectively. The report also states that from 3,000 children to 3,500 children in Jordan are used in the worst forms of child labor, though no details are provided. According to the Jordanian Ministry of Labour, 40 percent of working children in Jordan are engaged in auto repair, construction, and carpentry. Other professions include waiting tables at restaurants and selling unspecified items on the streets of major urban centers. No more information about the types of labor performed or details about methodology are discussed.

5. Al-urdun yuHarib ‘umalat al-aTfal bi-“mudawwanat al-saluk.” [Jordan combats child labor with a “code of conduct”]. (2007, July 15). *Al-Waqt Newspaper*. Retrieved December 15, 2007, from <http://www.alwaqt.com/art.php?aid=64916>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Manufacturing, Street Vending

This news article discusses the recent list of regulations drawn up by the Jordanian Ministry of Labour that are to inform employers about the laws pertaining to child labor. The article also mentions that the majority of working children in Jordan are engaged in agriculture, car repair, unspecified manufacturing jobs, and the sale of various unspecified items on the streets of major urban centers. No further details concerning the work performed by children are given.

6. American Center for International Labor Solidarity. (2005). *Justice for all: The struggle for worker rights in Jordan*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 26, 2007, from <http://www.solidaritycenter.org/files/JordanFinal.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Auto Repair, Blacksmithing, Carpentry, Construction, Garbage Collection, Service Industry, Street Vending, Tailoring, Trade

This report focuses primarily on workers' right to organize, but also addresses the growing problem of child labor in Jordan. Although the report admits, citing the U.S. State Department's *Country reports on human rights practices 2003: Jordan*, that the worst forms of child labor are almost non-existent in the country, children are found working in the informal sector. The most common jobs performed by children include auto repair, blacksmithing, carpentry, construction, street vending, and tailoring. Children are also engaged in sales of unspecified products, food service industries and rummaging for recyclable cans to sell. No other details regarding child labor are mentioned. The report is based on conclusions from a series of in-country interviews with child workers and Jordanian labor rights activists.

The report mentioned that Jordan ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions 138 on the minimum age for work, and 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

7. Center for Strategic Studies, University of Jordan. (2002, March 10). *Poverty and child labor in Jordan*, "anthropological study." Retrieved December 3, 2007, from <http://www.css-jordan.org/activities/workshops/children/index.htm>

Source: Other—Academic Workshop

Child Labor: Auto Repair, Trade, Unspecified

This website presents the concluding points of a workshop conducted by the University of Jordan's Center for Strategic Studies concerning child labor within Jordan. The workshop found that the majority of working children in Amman and Irbid come from families exceeding nine people and who live in the poorest areas of the city, including refugee camps. Children were found working in unspecified small and medium industrial zones, the auto repair industry, and in wholesale or retail produce markets. No further details concerning the type of work children perform are given. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

8. Clements, A.J., and Luu, E. (n.d.). *Trapped! The disappearing hopes of Iraqi refugee children*. Retrieved January 12, 2008, from [http://www.worldvision.org/resources.nsf/main/iraqi_refugees_disappear_200706.pdf/\\$file/iraqi_refugees_disappear_200706.pdf?open&lid=CP_trapped&lpos=day:txt:trapped_disappearing](http://www.worldvision.org/resources.nsf/main/iraqi_refugees_disappear_200706.pdf/$file/iraqi_refugees_disappear_200706.pdf?open&lid=CP_trapped&lpos=day:txt:trapped_disappearing)

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Retail, Service Industry, Street Vending, Unspecified

This report by World Vision briefly discusses Iraqi refugee children working in Jordan. Most Iraqi children work as shop assistants, street vendors selling unspecified items, in service industries as cleaners, and in other unspecified sectors. Most earn less than US \$1.50 per day despite working 12 hours per day, six days per week. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

9. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldiers global report 2004: Jordan*. London: Author. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=957

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering

This report notes that children under age 18 have been enlisted in the armed forces in Jordan. These children were reportedly not deployed for combat. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

The report mentions that Jordan has ratified ILO Conventions 138 on the minimum age for work and 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

10. Consortium for Street Children. (2004, March 3–6). *A civil society forum for North Africa and the Middle East on promoting and protecting the rights of street children*. London: Author. Retrieved November 27, 2007, from <http://www.streetchildren.org.uk/reports/northafrica.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Car Washing, Carrying Loads, Garbage Collection, Street Vending

This report notes that no census on street children in Jordan has yet been conducted, and estimates of street children in the country range from 4,000 to 390,000. Many street children perform tasks such as cleaning windshields, begging, selling gum, scavenging for recyclable materials to sell, and carrying loads in vegetable markets. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

The report mentions that Jordan has ratified ILO Conventions 138 on the minimum age for employment, and 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

11. Dajani, D. (2007, August 30). Child labour authorities to evaluate programmes, services. *Jordan Times*. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from <http://www.jordantimes.com/index.php?news=1823&searchFor=child labour>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Auto Repair, Blacksmithing, Carpentry, Unspecified, Welding

This article reports that the Jordanian government has undertaken a review of the various programs it has established to address the issues of child labor in the country; however, details regarding those programs are not provided. The majority of children working in Jordan are engaged in auto repair, blacksmithing, carpentry, welding, and unspecified activities in the informal sector. There are no details on the tasks children perform or the goods they produce. However, the report says children who work long hours suffer from

heavy coughs and aching joints because of exposure to chemicals. Many children are also reportedly physically or verbally abused by their employers. The article also states that approximately 57 percent of working children admitted to being pressured by their families to drop out of school and contribute financially to the family.

12. Education International. (2007). *Barometer of human and trade union rights in education: Jordan*. Retrieved November 27, 2007, from http://www.eiie.org/barometer/en/profiles_detail.php?country=jordan

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Family Business, Street Vending, Unspecified

This report states that 16 is the minimum working age in Jordan. However, that restriction does not extend to apprenticeships or informal sectors, specifically agriculture, domestic service and small family businesses, which accounts for a large proportion of child laborers in the kingdom. The report says the Ministry of Social Development regularly removes children working as street vendors off the streets and either returns them to their families, or transports the children to detention centers. When that occurs, families receive cash stipends to compensate for the loss of income. Further details regarding those efforts are not presented.

13. Ghanimat, J. (2006, June 10). Masuda istratigiyya “‘umalat al-aTfal” tada’u l-tashdid al-‘uqubat ‘ala mashghalihim. [“Child labor” draft strategy calls for strengthening of penalties against their employers]. *Hewaraat*. Retrieved December 16, 2007, from <http://www.hewaraat.com/forum/archive/index.php/t-1326.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Blacksmithing, Carpentry, Domestic Labor, Gardening, Street Vending

This news article discusses a strategic plan for reducing child labor, drafted by the Jordanian National Assembly for the Issues of the Family, and states that based on a survey of 3,000 Jordanian children, 60 percent of working children have dropped out of school in order to supplement the family income. Approximately 40 percent of Jordanian working children are engaged in auto repair; 11 percent are involved in blacksmithing; 10 percent in carpentry; and another 7 percent are involved in selling unspecified items on the streets. Other child professions in the country are unspecified agriculture-related activities and domestic labor, such as gardening. Although no specific agencies or government ministries are mentioned, the plan suggests changes to the education system in order to combat child labor, such as provisions to educate children who have dropped out of school to work. The plan also suggests that institutions and agencies responsible for mental and physical health, banks, and religious organizations focus on the problems associated with working children.

14. Gharaibeh, M., and Hoeman, S. (2003, April). Health hazards and risks for abuse among child labor in Jordan. *Journal of Pediatric Nursing*, 18(2), 140–147. Retrieved November 29, 2007 from the EBSCOhost database.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Domestic Labor, Family Business, Retail, Unspecified

This news article is primarily interested in the physical, emotional, and sexual abuse suffered by working children in Jordan. The report notes that although the Jordanian government has made efforts to eliminate child labor in the kingdom, the number of working children has risen in recent years due to poverty. The majority of child laborers work on the streets, in retail stores, and in industrial cities such as Irbid. An unspecified provision in the Jordanian labor law allows children under age 16 to work in unspecified family businesses, agriculture, or domestic services. The article's primary focus is children working as mechanics in Irbid, who are allowed to work due to that loophole.

15. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Report on the worst forms of child labour*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 27, 2007, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/jordan.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Auto Repair, Garbage Collection, Street Vending

This report notes the steady increase of street children in Jordan over the past decade due to declining economic conditions. Working street children commonly sell small items at major intersections. Those children are also seen rummaging through garbage for recyclables to sell. The largest occupational group among working children is auto repair mechanics, comprising 24 percent of all working children. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

16. International Bureau for Children's Rights. (n.d.). *Making children's rights work: Country profile on Jordan*. Montreal, Canada: Author. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.ibcr.org/Publications/CRC/Draft_CP_Asia/JordanPDF.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Family Business

This report claims that due to the lack of relevance of Jordanian labor law to the country's informal sector, child labor in the realm of agriculture, domestic labor, and in unspecified family businesses flourishes. No details on child labor in the production of goods are mentioned.

The report mentions that Jordan ratified ILO Conventions 138, on the minimum age for work and 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

17. International Labour Organization. (2004, May 13). *National labour law profile: Jordan*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 12, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/dialogue/ifpdial/info/national/jo.htm#7>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This profile of Jordan's labor laws on the ILO's website includes a description of the kingdom's laws concerning child labor. According to Jordanian labor law, a young person is considered to be anyone over age 7 and younger than age 18. The law stipulates that no minor under age 17 can be employed for work involving danger, hardship, or health hazards. Minors are also prohibited from employment in excess of six hours per day, between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m., or on official and religious holidays and on weekly rest days. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

18. International Labour Organization. (2006). *Decent work country programme: Jordan*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 12, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/program/dwcp/download/jordan.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report details a program between the ILO and the Jordanian government to ensure "decent" working conditions for children. Part of that cooperative effort includes stipulations to combat the worst forms of child labor. As part of its effort to enhance social protection, the decent work program aims to eliminate the worst forms of child labor by improving the capacity of unspecified key institutions, such as government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and workers' and employers' organizations. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

The report mentions that Jordan ratified ILO Conventions 138 on the minimum age for work, and 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

19. Jordan: Code of conduct to fight child labour launched. (2007, July 10). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved December 2, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=73152>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Car Washing, Factory Work, Manufacturing, Street Vending

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This article reports on the recent "code of conduct" for child labor published by the Jordanian government, which advises employers how to turn down parents seeking employment for their children. Most child laborers in Jordan work as mechanics in

garages, in unspecified types of factories, and in agriculture. Many children also clean cars and sell small items on the streets. The article also reports that according to the Jordanian Ministry of Labour, 13 percent of working children in the country are subject to forced labor, but no further details are given. The sources used for this article include the report by Ibrahim Saif of the University of Jordan's Center for Strategic Studies, and an unavailable Jordanian Ministry of Labour report.

20. Jordan: Government to launch awareness campaign on child labour. (2006, May 29). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 30, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=26919>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Auto Repair

This news article reports that the employment of minors in Jordan has risen in recent years. The last study conducted by the Jordanian Ministry of Labour's Child Labour Department in 2002, currently unavailable, claimed that the majority of the kingdom's 32,000 working children worked as car mechanics. Child laborers are most common in the cities of Amman, Zarqa, and Irbid. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

According to Jordanian law, children may not work more than six hours per day and are required to take a one-hour break every four hours. Employers who violate these restrictions are subject to fines ranging from US \$140 to US \$700.

21. Kernaghan, C. (2006). *U.S.-Jordan free trade agreement descends into human trafficking and involuntary servitude*. New York: National Labor Committee. Retrieved November 29, 2007, from <http://www.nlcnet.org/admin/media/document/jordan.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Garments

This report by the National Labor Committee is primarily interested in the poor working conditions in Jordan's garment industry. At the Western Garment Factory located in Irbid, Jordan, interviews were conducted with workers, and at least 10 Bangladeshi children age 14 to 15 were found working. Those children, according to the report, had most likely lied on their passport applications in their home country and claimed to be age 19 or 20. The majority of the workers in the factory are Bangladeshi or Indian immigrant workers. The factory produces clothing for Wal-Mart, specifically its "Athletic Works" label, the Gap, and Kohl's. The report provides no further discussion about child labor.

22. Mashru' waTani li-l-Hadd min 'umalat al-aTfal fi-l-urdun [National bill to limit child labor in Jordan]. (2002, July 3). *Amman News Center*. Retrieved December 16, 2007, from http://www.amanjordan.org/arabic_news/wmview.php?ArtID=1899

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Auto Repair

The article notes that the majority of working children in Jordan are engaged in auto repair in the kingdom's largest cities such as Amman, Irbid, and Zarqa. The article also states that according to a 2002 Ministry of Labour report, currently unavailable, 88 percent of working children work in small companies of five employees or less, and 40 percent of the children work upwards of eight hours per day. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

23. Mattar, M., and Borkholder, J. (2002). *Domestic service as a form of trafficking in persons in the Middle East*. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/ele.htm>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

This article by The Protection Project names Jordan as among the Middle Eastern countries listed as accepting trafficked women and children as domestic servants. No further details about Jordan or trafficked children are provided. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

The article mentions that Jordan ratified ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

24. Ministry of Labour, Jordan. (2006). *Ministry of Labour report on status of migrant workers in qualified industrial zones*. Amman, Jordan: Author. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from <http://www.apparelandfootwear.org/pdf/jordanministryoflaborreport060518.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Labour, Jordan

Child Labor: Garments

This document by the Jordanian Ministry of Labor concerns the working conditions in the country's "qualified industrial zones." The report is part of an official response to the May 2006 allegations by the NLC that Jordan's garment industry was guilty of labor rights abuses and human trafficking. This report states that the NLC's allegations that child workers age 14 and 15 in the Western Garment Factory in Irbid were registered as being age 19 and 20, could not be verified. No further details about working children are provided.

The document claims that the Ministry of Labour is working with the ILO to strengthen “child labor units” within the Ministry and coordinate with civil society to raise awareness about child labor in the kingdom.

25. Ministry of Labour, Jordan. (n.d.). *National project for child labour in Jordan*. Retrieved January 12, 2008, from <http://www.mol.gov.jo/index.asp?id=198&pid=190>

Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Labour, Jordan

Child Labor: Unspecified

This outline of the Jordanian Ministry of Labour’s Child Labour Project, from the same ministry’s website, mentions the legal efforts undertaken by the government to combat the worst forms of child labor. Broadly, the plan aims to extend government aid and create a national policy to combat child labor; motivate corporations to not include children in their workforce, which includes a special child labor unit to monitor child labor in corporations; rehabilitate working children under the age 18, which includes special education programs; provide financial aid to families of targeted children; and assist corporations that combat child labor. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

26. Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, United Nations Development Programme, and The Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development. (2004). *Jordan human development report 2004: Building sustainable livelihoods*. Amman, Jordan: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and the United Nations Development Programme. Amman, Jordan: Author. Retrieved November 27, 2007, from http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/nationalreports/arabstates/jordan/jordan_2004_en.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Jordan; International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Irrigation Piping Maintenance

This report discusses human development in Jordan and includes several comments on child labor in the country. Based on interviews with Jordanian citizens, especially in a village named South Shooneh, it was reported as common for children to start working at age 9. Those children work after school, during summer holidays, and some leave school to work full-time on farms. In addition to agriculture, the report also mentions child involvement in the maintenance of irrigation piping. No specific details concerning the types of labor children perform are given.

27. Rashid, H. (n.d.). ‘umalat al-aTfal...bayn al-asbab al-mowDu’iah wa-l-mashari’ al-Hadd minha [Child labor...between local reasons and the laws limiting it]. *Al-‘Arab Al-Yawm*. Retrieved December 16, 2007, from http://www.alarabalyawm.net/pages.php?articles_id=1818

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Auto Repair, Blacksmithing, Manufacturing, Street Vending

This news article states that the majority of children working in Jordan are involved in unspecified manufacturing jobs and manual labor, such as auto repair and blacksmithing. Thousands of children are also reported to be involved in street vending.

28. Saif, I. (2006). *Rapid assessment of the worst form of child labour in Jordan: Survey analysis*. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.streetchildren.org.uk/reports/Worst_Forms_of_CL_Last_version_Dec_06.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Blacksmithing, Carpentry, Construction, Couriers, Garbage Collection, Painting, Portering, Service Industry, Shoe Shining, Tailoring, Transportation

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This study, conducted in cooperation with the Jordanian Occupational Health and Safety Department, the head of the Labour Inspectors Directory in Jordan, and the Child Labour Unit of the Jordanian Ministry of Labour, is a survey of child labor based on interviews with 387 working children age 9 to 17 in Amman, Zarqa, Balqa, Irbid, Madaba, and Aqaba. The research team focused on areas where child labor is most prevalent, such as “industrial cities,” or qualified industrial zones, farms, and among street workers. Children were approached on site and given a questionnaire designed specifically to learn about the worst forms of child labor in Jordan. The study addressed two main groups of working children, those who work for others on a full-time basis and those who are in school but intend to drop out. Before the study was conducted, two focus groups comprised of policy makers, experts, and union leaders were held at the Jordanian Ministry of Labour in order to discuss the rationale behind the survey and its research methodology. The report asserts that child labor in Jordan has grown in recent years due to increased unemployment coupled with population growth. According to the survey, 12.7 percent of the children claimed they were “forced to work,” usually in their own homes. The majority of children were involved in blacksmithing, carpentry, and painting. Street vending was the second most common form of work, involving the sale of food, the sale of unspecified small items, shoe polishing, street sweeping, begging, working as porters or couriers, cleaning windshields, and scavenging for recyclable items to sell. Street vending was followed by construction, bus conducting, cutting hair, and tailoring as the next most common activities.

The report mentions that Jordan has ratified ILO Conventions 138, on the minimum age for employment, and 182, on the worst forms of child labor.

29. Save the Childhood Foundation. (2005) *Global report on the worst forms of child labour—Jordan*. Retrieved December 2, 2007, from <http://www.scf.org.in/resources/image/JORDAN.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Auto Repair, Blacksmithing, Carpentry, Construction, Garbage Collection, Service Industry, Street Vending, Tailoring, Trade

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report mentions that in 2001, less than one percent of children age 10 to 14 in Jordan were working. Nevertheless, a Jordanian Ministry of Labour report in 2002 stated that children who do work were found to be involved in automobile repair, carpentry, sales, blacksmith shops, tailoring, construction, and food services. Child street vendors were reported to be selling newspapers, gum, and food. Jordan may also be a destination country for women and girls trafficked from South Asia and South East Asia, primarily from the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia, for the purpose of labor exploitation in unspecified sectors. No further details on the types of labor are mentioned. Child slavery is also reported as a concern among the approximately 20,000 foreign domestic workers in the kingdom. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

30. Twissi, B. (2007, July 19). aTfal al-urdun al-fuqara' [Jordan's poor children]. *Al-Ghad*. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from <http://www.alghad.jo/?article=6768>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry

This news article notes that child labor is largely a problem in the countryside, where children engage in agricultural work such as irrigation and tending to sheep and goats. Most children work on their own family's land. Further information about child labor is unavailable.

31. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005). *State of the world's children 2006: Excluded and invisible-profile: Ali*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 12, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/sowc06/profiles/full_child3.php

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Service Industry

This video supplement from the UNICEF State of the World's Children 2006 report, entitled "Excluded and Invisible," features an interview with a child age 16 named Ali, who works at a falafel restaurant in Souf, Jordan, a Palestinian refugee camp. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

32. United Nations Children's Fund. (n.d.). *The Jordanian national action plan for children (2004–2013)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/jordan/resources_2025.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Unspecified

This outline of the National Action Plan for Children in Jordan notes that based on a recent study by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the country, not available online, about 5 percent of children age 10 to 14 were working in unspecified sectors. It also mentions that the Jordanian Ministry of Social Development indicated in 1999 that there were 636 children working in unspecified sectors on the streets, 15 percent of whom were below age 9. According to a similar report in 2002, child beggars numbered 626, of whom 134 were girls. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

The report mentions that Jordan has ratified ILO Conventions 138, on the minimum age, and 182, on the worst forms of child labour.

33. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2004). *Convention on the Rights of the Child third periodic report of Jordan*. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/jordan/resources_1949.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) report says that according to an unavailable Jordanian government study, 57 percent of working children are from the capital Amman; followed by Zarqa with 21 percent; Irbid with 8 percent; and Balqa with 4 percent. The same study revealed that about 10 percent of the children surveyed earn less than one Jordanian Dinar per day. It was also noted that 53 percent of the children in the study worked as an apprentice to learn a profession, and about 52 percent worked to assist their families. Sectors children work in were not specified and child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned.

The report mentions that Jordan has ratified ILO Conventions 138, on the minimum Age, and 182, on the worst forms of child labour.

34. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006, September 29). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Concluding observations: Jordan*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 28, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/CO_Jordan_43.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Family Business

These concluding remarks by the UNCRC state that Jordan has taken positive steps to address child labor in the country, specifically the government's cooperation with the ILO. However, the report also states that child labor has risen in the country during the past 10 years, especially in the agricultural sector. While the Jordanian labor code forbids

children under age 18 from working under hazardous conditions, those protections do not extend to children working in agriculture, domestic labor, or in small family enterprises.

35. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Jordan: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 12, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78855.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Family Business, Mechanical Workshop, Street Vending

This report states that Jordanian labor law forbids children under age 16 from working. Nevertheless, children are not barred from working in the informal sector such as agriculture, domestic labor, and family businesses. During the past 10 years, the presence of children working on the streets has also become a significant problem, and an estimated 32,000 children were working in Jordan during 2002. Such children sell various unspecified items at traffic lights or work in mechanical workshops. No further details are given concerning the types of labor performed by children.

The document notes that the Ministry of Labour has a Child Labor Unit (CLU), which is responsible for investigating and addressing child labor complaints within the country. During 2006, fewer than 40 cases of child labor were registered with the CLU.

JORDAN: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Al-Ahmad, S., & El-Shamayleh, N. (2006, June). The indignity of labor: Are we exploiting the QIZ workforce? *Jordan Business*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.nlcnet.org/article.php?id=73>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments

Forced Labor: Garments

Human Trafficking: Garments

Involuntary Servitude: Garments

In this article, the authors examine the Jordanian government's response to the National Labor Committee's (NLC) May 2006 report, which alleged that Jordan's garment industry was guilty of exploitation of its workers. That exploitation included withholding wages, forced labor, forced overtime without pay under the threat of deportation, human trafficking, confiscation of passports from foreign migrant workers, involuntary servitude, and the denial of residency permits for migrant workers, thus confining them to the factory compound.

According to this article, in response to the NLC report, the Jordanian Ministry of Labor undertook an intensive two-week investigation into the kingdom's Qualified Industrial Zones (QIZ), where the majority of the country's textile factories are located. Corroborating many of the NLC's accusations, the ministry issued 59 unspecified penalties to factories mentioned in the report, 141 unspecified penalties to factories not mentioned in the report, and closed down two factories. Many of the factories in the QIZ produce goods for foreign companies, including garments made for both Wal-Mart and Target. The study conducted by NLC included a survey of 28 out of 104 companies in the QIZ.

2. Al-Haj, R. (2006, March 9). Al-‘amilat al-wafida fil-urdun: Afaq wa tahadiyyat [Guest workers in Jordan: Provinces and challenges]. *BBCArabic.com*. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/arabic/news/newsid_4791000/4791126.stm

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Service Industry

This article discusses the conditions of foreign guest workers in Jordan from Egypt, Iraq, Syria, the Philippines, China, and Sri Lanka. Most workers earn lower wages than Jordanians for longer hours of work, often contrary to Jordanian labor law, and are primarily engaged in construction, domestic services, and in the services sector such as in restaurants. No further details about the type of labor performed are given. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

3. Al-‘ummal al-banghaliun yuzaHimun ‘ummal al-ghazal wal-nasij al-urduniin fil-maSani’ [Bangladeshi workers compete with Jordanian spinsters and weavers in the factories]. (2007, October 8). *Al-Hadath Newspaper*. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.al-hadath.com/look/article.tpl?IdLanguage=17&IdPublication=1&NrArticle=3184&NrIssue=601&NrSection=2&search_x=17&search_y=7

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This article was primarily concerned with the availability of jobs for Jordanian workers. One of the problems with employment opportunities, according to the article, was the competition from Bangladeshi migrant workers who have fled the poor conditions of the garment factories in Jordan’s QIZ and have illegally taken “local” textile-producing jobs in Jordanian garment factories. Fathallah Al-‘Umrani, a member of the Union of Textile Workers, has demanded that the Ministry of Labor enforce its laws concerning work permits and improve the exploitive wages guest workers generally receive in the QIZ so as to protect Jordanian jobs. No further details of the exploitive labor conditions are given.

4. Anderson, G. (2006, May 8). Middle East conflict: Trade and retailing. *Retail Wire Discussions*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.nlcnet.org/article.php?id=45>

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Garments

Involuntary Servitude: Garments

This article includes a summary of NLC findings in their May 2006 report on working conditions in Jordan’s garment industry. Also included is a moderated discussion between author George Anderson and a variety of different business owners about the necessity of American political pressure to ensure the enforcement of workers’ rights in overseas factories that make products for American retailers. Specifically, the garment factories in Jordan serving the Gap, JCPenney, Sears, Target, and Wal-Mart are mentioned. The charges the discussants were considering included abusive labor practices, such as physical, verbal, and sexual abuse in some Jordanian textile factories, as well as withheld wages and forced overtime without pay. The conditions that workers are held under were described as involuntary servitude. Eighty-three percent of the representatives from the American retail industry that were polled in this discussion stated that the U.S. government should intervene to protect workers’ rights in Jordan. Seventeen percent disagreed.

5. Badiuzzaman, S. (2006, May 9). Not Bangladesh government but US rights group aware of Bangladeshis’ plight in Jordan. *New Age*. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from <http://www.newagebd.com/2006/may/09/oped.html>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments
 Human Trafficking: Garments
 Involuntary Servitude: Garments

According to this article, workers from Bangladesh, China, India, and Sri Lanka are trafficked to Jordan based on false promises by labor recruiters. Once the migrant workers arrive, their passports are confiscated and they are denied valid work permits, confining them to the factory in which they work and live. Workers are subjected to long work hours, as well as unsanitary working and living conditions. The exorbitant loans the workers borrowed to pay the recruiters in their home countries to find them jobs in Jordan's garment industry place them in involuntary servitude until they pay their debts.

6. Bunkumbani, H. (2006, September 28). Al-urdun ya'sif li-qiyam iHda kubra niqabat al-'amal al-amiriki bi-rafi' shakwa Didihi [Jordan apologizes for the complaints brought against it by one of America's major labor unions]. *Middle East Online*. Retrieved November 14, 2007, from <http://www.middle-east-online.com/jordan/?id=41461>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This article reports on the Jordanian government's official apology following NLC exposure of abusive working conditions in the kingdom's garment industry in 2006. Minister of Labor Bassem Salem stated that he was working with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to improve the working conditions of migrant laborers, as well as the government's ability to enforce existing Jordanian labor laws.

7. Center for American Progress. (2006, June 27). *Worker's rights, human rights, and trade relationships: Focus on Jordan*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.americanprogress.org/kf/worker%20rights,%20human%20rights,%20and%20trade%20relationships,%20focus%20on%20jordan%20transcript%20june%2027202006.pdf>

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Garments
 Human Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Garments

This document is the full transcript of the roundtable discussion mentioned above, cosponsored by the Center for American Progress and the Solidarity Center, concerning the recent reports on working conditions in Jordan by NLC and the Solidarity Center. The panel argued that the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement failed to give rise to improved labor conditions in Jordan, despite ILO labor standards being legally binding upon the Jordanian government. The panelists claimed that the 100-hour work weeks, physical abuse, forced labor, child labor, and human trafficking prevalent in Jordan's garment industry and among the country's foreign domestic servants could be ameliorated if Jordan allowed migrant workers the right to organize. Mazen Al-Ma'ayta, the General Secretary of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions, states that his

organization has proposed the following solutions: creating a special department in the union for foreign workers; supporting other workers' committees; working to create committees of foreign workers in their workplaces; publication of informational brochures in the native languages of migrant workers that address their specific issues; creation of a network of unions between Jordan and South and Southeast Asian unions; and continuing to pressure the Jordanian government to conform to international labor standards. Another speaker mentions American retailers Wal-Mart and Target, arguing that they need to enforce their own corporate codes of conduct to prevent labor abuses.

8. Chatelard, G. (2002, September). *Iraqi forced migrants in Jordan: Conditions, religious networks, and the smuggling process*. Paper presented at the United Nations World Institute for Development Economics Research Conference on Poverty, International Migration and Asylum, Helsinki. Retrieved November 8, 2007, from <http://www.aina.org/articles/chatelard.pdf>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This paper addressed the general circumstances of Iraqi migrants in Jordan, including lack of legal status, protection, or means of livelihood. The paper mentions that some Iraqi women who wish to leave Jordan for Western Europe have been “employed” by bogus travel agencies in Jordan as prostitutes until they have earned enough money to pay for their smuggling out of Jordan, considered by Chatelard to be debt bondage. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

9. Gillespie, K. (2006a, June 26). Jordan accused of harboring sweatshop factories. *NPR.org*. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=5510902>

Source: Other—Radio

Exploitive Labor: Garments

Human Trafficking: Garments

Slavery: Garments

This radio report followed up on the NLC May 2006 report on Jordan's garment industry. The report considered the working conditions in Jordan's clothing factories to be slave labor. Specifically, the Jordan Dragon Garment Factory, which makes clothing for Dress Barn, Wal-Mart, Gloria Vanderbilt, Target, and L.L. Bean are cited in the report. Based on interviews with workers as well as members of NLC, Gillespie highlights the poor labor conditions, such as high heat in workrooms, physical abuse, and withholding of wages. According to the report, although many workers did not receive the minimum legal wage in Jordan, employers forced them to sign pay stubs saying that they earn more than they receive. Charles Kernaghan of NLC and U.S. Department of State special ambassador for human trafficking John Miller argued that the conditions of guest workers in Jordan's garment industry amounted to human trafficking due to confiscation of

passports, phony job offers, physical abuse, and involuntary confinement. The Jordanian Minister of Labor Bassem Salem states that Jordan has set up special committees to investigate allegations of forced labor in the country's garment industry. This report was in response to proposed U.S. legislation in June 2006 that aimed to make it illegal for U.S. companies to import goods produced in sweatshops.

10. Gillespie, K. (2006b, December 25). Free-trade bondage in Jordan. *The Nation*. Retrieved November 8, 2007, from <http://www.thenation.com/doc/20061225/gillespie>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This article summarizes the controversy surrounding working conditions in Jordan's garment industry following the May 2006 report by NLC. Foreign workers in Jordan, many from Bangladesh, China, India, and Sri Lanka, often have their travel documents confiscated, preventing them from leaving the factory they work and live in. Their working conditions are harsh, often tied to a daily quota system that forces employees to work long hours in unsanitary conditions. American retailers Wal-Mart, Target, and L.L. Bean were named as being associated with the Jordanian factories perpetrating the aforementioned labor abuses.

11. Glantz, A. (2003, February 26). *Jordan's sweatshops: The carrot or the stick of US policy*. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from <http://www.corpwatch.org/article.php?id=5688>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This article explores the political context of Jordan's QIZ. At the Al-Tajamout QIZ, about 50 Indian men complained that their boss at the Tamashi Industries factory, which produced clothing for Wal-Mart, had neither paid them nor fed them for three months. The boss who, like the majority of employers in Jordan's QIZ, came from South or Southeast Asia, fled to his native Philippines, leaving the migrant workers stranded without work permits or airfare to return to India. American retailers Target and JCPenney are also noted as major purchasers of clothing from Jordan's QIZs. Glantz's report was based on interviews with migrant workers and factory owners in Jordan's QIZs.

12. Greenhouse, S., & Barbaro, M. (2006, May 3). An ugly side of free trade: Sweatshops in Jordan. *The New York Times*. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.nytimes.com/2006/05/03/business/worldbusiness/03clothing.html?_r=1&ex=1147320000&en=20f8411e974163dd&ei=5070&emc=eta1&oref=slogin

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments

Human Trafficking: Garments

Involuntary Servitude: Garments

This article, based on interviews in Jordan and the findings of the NLC 2006 report, entitled *U.S. Jordan Free Trade Agreement descends into Human Trafficking and Involuntary Servitude*, examines the various abuses prevalent in Jordan's garment industry. Migrant workers, mostly from Bangladesh and China, have claimed that they paid from US\$1,000 to \$3,000 to work in Jordan, but when they arrived their passports were confiscated, restricting their ability to leave and tying them to jobs that often pay far less than promised and far less than the country's minimum wage. According to the executive director of NLC, the worker's inability to leave, under the threat of deportation or arrest for lacking identification, amounts to involuntary servitude. The article also claims that many of the guest workers in Jordan's QIZs had been trafficked to the country from South and Southeast Asia, primarily from Bangladesh and China. The most common exploitive work conditions included failure to pay promised wages, long work hours, and the use of false or insufficient books or documentation. Paramount Garment Company and Western Garment Company, both located on the outskirts of Amman, were among the factories investigated by NLC. Those companies manufacture clothing for American retailers, such as Wal-Mart, Kmart, Jones Apparel, Gloria Vanderbilt, Mossimo, Kohl's, GAP, JCPenney, Target, Liz Claiborne, Faded Glory, Perry Ellis, New York Laundry, L.L. Bean, ZeroXposure, Chestnut Hill, Bill Blass, Woolrich, Thalia Sodi, and Victoria's Secret. Wal-Mart and Jones Apparel confirmed that they had discovered serious problems in some of Jordan's unspecified larger clothing factories, but no mention was made of actions taken.

The Jordanian government monitors working conditions in the country's garment factories; however, workers claim that factory managers hide abuses during government inspections. Nevertheless, government officials claim to have enforced overtime wage laws and have recently increased the minimum wage for guest workers.

13. Harrison, P. (2006, May 5). Jordan rocked by abuse claims. *EmergingTextiles.com*. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from <http://www.emergingtextiles.com/?q=art&s=060505Jmark&r=free&n=1>

Source: Other—Industry Guide

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This article briefly examines the findings of the May 2006 NLC report concerning Jordan's garment industry, which noted the presence of physical and sexual abuse of migrant workers, as well as the long forced working hours. Harrison's article concerns the American government's response to the allegations of abuse in Jordan, which are significant for the United States because the garment industry is a product of a free trade agreement between the two countries. The article notes that Jordan may be subject to sanctions should it continue to fail to enforce its labor codes. The main importers of Jordanian made clothing are American retailers, including Wal-Mart, Gloria Vanderbilt, Target, and Kohl's.

14. Hazaimah, H. (2007a, August 20). Indian workers end strike after ministry declares it illegal. *The Jordan Times*. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from <http://www.jordantimes.com/index.php?news=1601&searchFor=contract%20slavery>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This article reports on a migrant worker strike at the Jordache Factory in the Al-Hassan Industrial Estate. Three-hundred Indian migrant laborers who worked at the clothing factory went on strike after a fellow employee died from what they claimed was substandard working conditions. The workers further accused the company of being responsible for the deaths of several other Indian workers over several months, claiming that bad food and the work environment contributed to their deaths. According to worker complaints, the manufacturer deducted medical costs from the employees' wages and neglected to seek medical attention for ill workers. The factory representatives responded by stating that they were a "Golden List" member, a special rating devised by the Jordanian Ministry of Labour, which lays out strict criteria in terms of working conditions in the country's QIZ. Ministry of Labour officials added that the worker's strike was illegal under Jordanian labor law.

15. Hazaimah, H. (2007b, October 11). Police intervene in Sahab labor dispute. *The Jordan Times*. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from <http://www.jordantimes.com/index.php?news=2775&searchFor=contract%20slavery>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This article reports on a migrant worker strike in the Al-Tajamout Industrial City in the town of Sahab. Approximately one hundred Bangladeshi workers, at a tailoring company, refused to continue working until their employer paid them wages that were legally due and returned their passports. The employer refused to meet their demands and called upon to the Jordanian police force to break the "illegal" strike.

16. ihbaT muHawilat tahrir 'ummal binghaliin [An attempt to traffic Bangladeshi workers is thwarted]. (n.d.). *Al-Ra'i Newspaper*. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.alrai.com/pages.php?news_id=180855&select=%DA%E3%C7%E1%C9%20%C7%E1%E6%C7%DD%CF%C9

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor

This article in the official Jordanian newspaper Al-Ra'i reports on the arrest of a human trafficking ring. The primarily Bangladeshi traffickers were smuggling Bangladeshi nationals from Jordan into Syria to work as domestic servants. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in the article.

17. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). Jordan's export processing zones: A political bargaining chip. *Trade Union World Briefing*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/PDF/LMSDossier9-05EPZJordaniaE.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Exploitive Labor: Textiles

This 2005 report from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) discusses the historical and political context of Jordan's QIZs under the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement, primarily in the country's textile industry. The most common complaint from the workers, as outlined in this report, includes low wages for migrant workers—often below the legal minimum—and unpaid overtime. Additionally, foreign guest workers are not allowed by Jordanian law to organize, and thus have no voice to demand the legal minimum wage. This report is largely based upon interviews with workers in the country's QIZs and does not specifically discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

18. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Jordan: Annual survey of violations of trade union rights*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991223907&Language=EN>

Source: International Organization

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This ICFTU annual report states that, in 2005, there were a series of complaints from migrant workers in Jordan. In one case, over 100 Bangladeshis at the Al-Shaded Garment Factory were forced to work for 48 hours without a break, and were only given two pieces of bread to eat. Those who demanded their salaries were physically abused, and the workers were locked inside the factory building.

19. Jordan: Abuse of domestic workers on the rise. (2006, November 20). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=61951>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

This article outlines the abuse of foreign domestic servants, or “helpers,” in Jordanian households. Most domestic workers originate from the Philippines, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Egypt. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in the article.

According to the article, the Ministry of Labour ran a nationwide campaign to investigate practices of recruitment agencies in order to address violations. However, the campaign did not include the workplace of domestic helpers, where most of the abuse occurs.

Additionally, the Ministry of Labour implemented a new policy whereby recruitment agencies must have the approval of the concerned embassy before applying for an entry visa for prospective workers, but that policy only controls foreign workers who have the appropriate paperwork.

20. Jordan: Bangladeshi workers protest against abuse. (2006, October 2). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=61858>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This article reports on a strike by more than 200 Bangladeshi guest workers at the Rainbow Textile Factory in Jordan's Duleil QIZ, which produces clothing for Levi-Strauss, Gap, and Calvin Klein. The workers were protesting severe beatings, verbal insults, threats of deportation, and being forced to sign blank documents. They were also demanding the release of six colleagues who had been detained by police; the reasons for their detention were not stated. The factory management refused to meet with labor union officials and threatened to beat or deport the remaining strikers if they did not return to work.

The Jordanian government denounced the abuse of foreign and local workers, but the article did not report on any specific government actions to respond to the striking workers' demands. However, in response to other unspecified labor abuses, the government has implemented fines, warnings, and closures of factories.

21. Jordan: Female labourers hard pressed to get minimum wage. (2006, June 12). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=26997>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Chemicals, Textiles

This article examines the working conditions of Jordanian women in the context of a recent hike in the legal minimum wage in the kingdom. Many women claim that they were still making much less than the US\$142 a month stipulated in the law. Some women have complained that they were forced to sign contracts—specifically at a chemical factory in the country—that stated they made more than they actually received, which ensured that the company was not fined for breaking the law. Another woman worked for US\$60 a month in a textile factory near Abu Nasseir, where her finished textiles were exported to the United States and Israel.

22. Jordan: Government aims to 'Jordanise' labour force. (2006, May 22). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=26899>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Service Industry, Unspecified

This article reported that there are approximately 500,000 illegal foreign workers in Jordan, representing almost 25 percent of the country's workforce. Many of those workers are Iraqis who fled the war, as well as Egyptians and Syrians, and were most prevalent in the construction, unspecified industry, services, and agriculture sectors. Due to their illegal status, they were paid half of what Jordanians receive for the same work and were subject to longer work hours, delayed payments, and physical abuse. In response to such conditions, the Jordanian government has decided to limit the number of illegal foreign workers in the country in order to "Jordanise" the workforce. Additionally, foreign work visas were temporarily halted so the Ministry of Labour could study the issue of foreign workers, minimum wage was raised to US\$140 per month in order to encourage native Jordanians to take up the manual labor jobs that are dominated by illegal workers, and regular "spot checks" for illegal workers were implemented.

23. Jordan: Report notes regular abuse of workers in "qualified industrial zones." (2006, May 16). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=26884>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This article reports on the Jordanian Ministry of Labour's investigation of the working conditions in the kingdom's QIZs following the NLC May 2006 report detailing widespread abuse in garment factories. Ministry officials found regular abuse in textile factories producing clothing for American retailers, including Gloria Vanderbilt, Kohl's, Wal-Mart, and Target. The investigation confirmed the NLC findings that physical and sexual abuse was common, as was the withholding of salaries. The article was based on interviews with labor ministry officials.

24. Kamalanathan, R. (2006, October 17). *Wal-Mart in our weekly update—Invitation to respond*. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from <http://www.business-humanrights.org/Documents/Jordanfactories>

Source: Other—Corporation

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This document represents the response by the American retailer Wal-Mart to the Business and Human Rights Resource Center (BHRRC) following the NLC allegations concerning Wal-Mart's role in worker abuses in Jordan's garment industry. The letter states that, based on the company's own investigation in September 2006 of the Jordanian Silver Planet Apparel Company, violations of labor standards were identified. Although specific violations are not stated, Wal-Mart's demand that the violations be rectified brought about the following improvements in the factory in October 2006, working hours were

found to be properly recorded; overtime was tracked and paid; workers were paid in accordance with Jordan's labor laws; excessive working hours had been addressed; and the passports of guest workers had been released to those workers preferring to retain their own passports. The letter claimed that these improvements had been corroborated through interviews with factory employees.

25. Kernaghan, C. (2006). *U.S. Jordan free trade agreement descends into human trafficking and involuntary servitude*. New York: National Labor Committee. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.nlcnet.org/admin/media/document/jordan.pdf>

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Garments
Human Trafficking: Garments
Involuntary Servitude: Garments

This NLC report, researched from May 2005 to April 2006, represents the most detailed account of workers' rights abuses in Jordan. Workers from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, and China moved voluntarily to Jordan after having bought contracts promising well-paying jobs. Once the workers arrived in the country, they were subjected to exploitive working conditions, including 15 to 20 hour workdays with little to no pay, threats, physical and sexual abuse, and small portions of poor-quality food. Employers have also reportedly confiscated workers' passports and forbade them to travel within or outside of Jordan, threatening them with physical violence or deportation if they attempted to leave or quit their jobs. Jordanian police and government officials either ignored pleas from abused workers or were complicit in their abuse. If deported, the workers must pay back the cost of the contract to those they borrowed money from, which generally ranged from US\$1,327 to US\$2,950 for a five-year work agreement. A large number of the guest workers that entered Jordan were employed by the country's garment industry, which carried contracts with U.S. clothing retailers such as Wal-Mart, Kmart, Gloria Vanderbilt, Mossimo, Kohl's, Gap, JCPenney, Target, Liz Claiborne, Faded Glory, Perry Ellis, New York Laundry, L.L. Bean, ZeroXposure, Chestnut Hill, Bill Blass, Woolrich, Thalia Sodi, and Victoria's Secret. Wal-Mart imports over US\$3 million worth of Athletic Works label clothing from Jordan each month. Workers in the Al-Shahaed Apparel and Textile factory, which produces clothing for Wal-Mart and Kmart, complained of stripped passports, forced deportation back to Bangladesh, an hourly wage of US\$0.02, cramped living spaces, and scarcity of water, among other abuses. The Bangladeshi and Indian workers of the Western Garment Factory, which sews clothing for Wal-Mart, Kohl's, and Gap, complained of physical and sexual abuse, 114-hour work weeks, withholding of wages, forced deportation for demanding withheld wages, and the presence of child workers from age 14 to 15. Al-Safa Garments Industrial LLC, which produces for Gloria Vanderbilt, the Mossimo label for Target, and the Sonoma label for Kohl's, has also been implicated in abuses. At the Main Trend Factory, which produces clothing for Thalia Sodi and L.L. Bean, workers complained of confiscated passports, 96-hour work weeks, withheld wages, and physical abuse. This report is based on interviews with guest workers from 28 different factories.

26. Kernaghan, C. (2007, February 14). *Overseas sweatshop abuses, their impact on US workers, and the need for anti-sweatshop legislation*. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://commerce.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Hearings.Testimony&Hearing_ID=1816&Witness_ID=6498

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Exploitive Labor: Garments
Human Trafficking: Garments
Involuntary Servitude: Garments

This report of a senate hearing with NLC director Charles Kernaghan is an update of his organization's May 2006 report concerning Jordan's garment industry. Kernaghan noted that there are 36,149 guest workers in Jordan's 114 garment factories, most of which were owned by Asian investors. Workers from Bangladesh, China, Sri Lanka, and India were trafficked from their home countries to Jordan's QIZs, largely located in Irbid outside of Amman. Upon arrival in Jordan, some workers' passports were confiscated and some were denied residency permits, forcing them into involuntary servitude. Employers, specifically in the factories of Western, Concord Garment, Classic Fashion, Al-Safa, and Hussein Jordan Garment have been accused of a variety of physical and sexual abuses, withholding salaries, and forced overtime. These manufacturers produce clothing for U.S. retailers such as Wal-Mart, Gloria Vanderbilt, and Victoria's Secret.

Kernaghan mentioned that, following the May 2006 NLC report, the government of Jordan was quick to respond. As of February 2007, the government had closed down 10 of the worst factories, which were not named, and had relocated over 1,000 workers to better factories. However, problems remain in 55 subcontracted factories operating in the country, which include Concord Garment and Classic Fashion (producers of clothing for Gloria Vanderbilt) and Hussein Jordan Garment (producers of clothing for Victoria's Secret).

27. Lagon, M. P. (2007, October 11). *Combating trafficking for forced labor purposes in the OSCE region: Hearing before the US Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/rm/07/93496.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Exploitive Labor: Garments
Human Trafficking: Garments

This document argues that forced labor is a form of human trafficking and that it is more difficult to identify than sex trafficking. The author gave involuntary servitude in Jordan's garment industry as an example. Lagon states that contract labor agencies in Bangladesh advertise jobs in Jordan, promising a variety of benefits such as good pay, good working hours, free food and lodging, and paid overtime. Migrant laborers were required to pay exorbitant fees for the contract, expecting to pay it off while working in

Jordan. Instead, employers confiscated laborers' passports at the Amman airport. Without identification or any means to travel, guest workers were forced to work in exploitive conditions, often without pay, and were unable to leave the factory premises.

28. Lalji, N. (2006). Labor law matters: Trade liberalization in Oman. *Harvard International Review*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from <http://hir.harvard.edu/articles/1571/>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments

Human Trafficking: Garments

This short article was primarily concerned with the January 2006 signing of a free trade agreement between Oman and the United States. The author uses Jordan's experience, since it signed a free trade agreement with the United States in 2000, highlighting the prevalence of migrant worker abuse and exploitive labor in Jordan's garment industry. The use of human trafficking, primarily from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and China, for Jordan's migrant labor force, the exploitive practices of seizing passports, and the lack of legal protection for workers are cited as reasons for Oman and the United States to ensure that ILO standards are enforced.

29. Lazare, S. (2006, May 1). Human trafficking in Jordan. *Multinational Monitor*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.allbusiness.com/public-administration/3965112-1.html>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments

Human Trafficking: Garments

This article summarizes the controversy surrounding the working conditions in Jordan's garment industry following the May 2006 NLC report. Workers from Bangladesh, China, India, and Sri Lanka were trafficked to Jordan based on false promises by labor contractors in their own countries. Once the migrant workers arrived, they had their passports confiscated and were denied valid work permits, thus confining them to the factory in which they worked and lived, and then were subject to unsanitary working and living conditions. The migrants' employers in Jordan, such as Al-Safa Factory and Al-Shahaed Apparel and Textile Factory, produce clothing for American retail companies such as Wal-Mart, Kmart, Kohl's, Gloria Vanderbilt, Mossimo, L. L. Bean, Tahlia Sodi, Target, and Victoria's Secret. In response to the NLC report, Kohl's released a statement saying that the charges of labor abuse were unsubstantiated. Likewise, Wal-Mart responded that they properly inspect the facilities they use. According to the article, Jordanian labor unions have refused to organize foreign workers.

30. Martin, R. (2006, October 13). *Response of Nautica/VF Corporation to report raising concerns about working conditions at supplier factory in Jordan*. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from <http://www.business-humanrights.org/Documents/Jordanfactories>

Source: Other—Corporation

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This document represents the response by the American retailer Nautica/VF to BHRRC following NLC allegations concerning Nautica/VF's role in worker abuses in Jordan's garment industry. Nautica/VF conducted its own inspection of the Atateks factory, based on employee interviews, and corroborated much of what was stated by NLC. Specifically, the inspection found that the factory was using false records concerning working hours and overtime pay. Nautica/VF has since ceased working with the Atateks factory. BHRRC also contacted, but did not receive responses from, the U.S. retailers JCPenney and Russell, as well as manufacturers Atateks, Jordan Silk (now known as Group Talent), and Silver Planet. Responses by Target, Wal-Mart, and Horizon Clothing Manufacturing are also discussed in this bibliography.

31. Mekay, E. (2006, September 28). U.S. union, business group slam Jordan sweatshops. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved December 30, 2007, from <http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=34904>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments

Human Trafficking: Garments

Involuntary Servitude: Garments

This article discusses the complaint brought against the U.S. trade representative by a coalition of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the National Textile Association concerning the U.S. government's Free Trade Agreement with Jordan. The complaint was filed following the publication of an NLC report in May 2006 condemning abusive working conditions in Jordan's garment industry, specifically human trafficking to Jordan and involuntary servitude. American retailers Gloria Vanderbilt, Target, Kohl's, Victoria's Secret, L. L. Bean, and Wal-Mart were charged with buying clothing from abusive manufacturers in Jordan's QIZs. The primary complaint was that the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement set detailed workers' rights guidelines, but they were not being enforced on the ground.

The article credited the Jordanian government for taking appropriate actions. In a statement from the Jordanian embassy in Washington, the government said that it closed five factories over the past three months and relocated more than 1,000 workers from 14 factories that were found to be in violation of the country's labor laws to factories with better working conditions. The Jordanian government also said that it had increased the number of inspectors from 80 to 180 and commissioned outside auditors to probe company records with respect to withheld or illegally low wages.

32. Ministry of Labour, Jordan. (2006). *Ministry of Labour report on status of migrant workers in "qualified Industrial Zones."* Amman, Jordan: Author. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from <http://www.apparelandfootwear.org/pdf/jordanministryoflaborreport060518.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Labour, Jordan

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This report, conducted by the Jordanian Ministry of Labour, was written in response to the NLC report, also published in May 2006. The government report criticizes the NLC report for only interviewing guest workers in Jordan's QIZs and not speaking with employers, business owners, or government officials. The focus of this document is the economic benefits of QIZs for the country. However, a few case studies were offered involving exploited migrant laborers. The Taleen Company was mentioned as having failed to pay its primarily Indian laborers. Another case involved the Al-Masar Company, who, upon failing to receive work permits for its migrant workers, left them stranded in the southern Jordanian city of Aqaba. No further details on either of these companies were mentioned.

In light of the NLC report, the Ministry of Labour conducted a series of investigations in the QIZs. Many of the Ministry's findings corroborated the NLC report, stating that wages were indeed being withheld, work conditions were not safe or sanitary, some migrants were working without permits, and that overtime pay was not granted. Actions taken by the government include the issuing of a number of unspecified penalties to garment factory owners who broke the labor law, and the closing of two unnamed factories. The ministry also consulted ILO for assistance in enforcing international labor standards. However, many of the NLC findings could not be verified by the Ministry of Labour in some of the factories where interviews were conducted, such as allegations of withheld pay, unpaid overtime, and sexual harassment.

33. National Labor Committee. (2006a, June 12). *Saidan Factory: Human trafficking and involuntary servitude continue*. Pittsburgh, PA: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.nlcnet.org/admin/media/document/Saidan_report.pdf

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Garments

Forced Labor: Garments

Human Trafficking: Garments

Involuntary Servitude: Garments

This report details abuses at the Saidan garment factory, which produces clothing for L.L. Bean. The report includes transcribed interviews with two Bangladeshi workers from the factory, who described their experience being forcibly deported from the country at gunpoint for meeting with an American delegation discussing the abusive conditions on the factory. Other interviews with workers still in the factory reported continued physical abuse, forced overtime without pay, and withheld wages. The document indicates that forced labor and involuntary servitude both occur in the production of garments at the factory.

34. National Labor Committee. (2006b, July 17). *Progress and failures*. Pittsburgh, PA: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.nlcnet.org/article.php?id=71#notso>

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This NLC report details the progress made in Jordan's garment industry following the release of the May 2006 NLC report. Many of the factories investigated by NLC returned confiscated passports, had begun paying the legal minimum wage, and started respecting the labor laws concerning overtime wages. However, the report also discussed a handful of garment factories in Jordan's QIZs in which passports had not been returned (such as the Caliber Garment Factory and the Horizon Clothing Factory), workers were forcibly deported at the Saidan Factory, and unpaid overtime remained in all factories investigated.

35. National Labor Committee. (2006c, September 27). *The state of Jordan's garment factories*. Pittsburgh, PA: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.nlcnet.org/admin/media/document/ReportPDF/Jordan_Update_0609/Update_Modified.pdf

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Garments

Forced Labor: Garments

Human Trafficking: Garments

Involuntary Servitude: Garments

This report follows up on the initial May 2006 NLC report detailing abuses in Jordan's garment factories. This report states that, following the publication of the May report, as many as 80 percent of the factories investigated by NLC have begun to show major improvements in their treatment of workers. Four garment factories, however, were alleged to have continued abuses: the Atateks, Silver Planet, Horizon, and Jordan Silk factories. Atateks produces clothing for Target, JCPenney, Nautica, Russell, and (more specifically) the Prospirit Athletic Gear and Worthington clothing labels. Silver Planet Apparel produces the George label for Wal-Mart. Jordan Silk produces the St. Johns Bay activewear label for JCPenney. Those factories were accused of continued human trafficking of Bangladeshis, Indians, Sri Lankans, and Palestinians, as well as forced overtime labor without pay, withheld wages, denying residency permits, and threatening to forcibly deport workers who complained about working or living conditions. Involuntary servitude and forced labor are also listed as continuing problems in Jordan's garment industry. This report is based on interviews with migrant workers in the garment factories.

36. National Labor Committee. (2007a, March 30). *U.S.-Jordan free trade agreement: Progress on workers' rights, but much remains to be done*. Pittsburgh, PA: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.nlcnet.org/reports.php?id=241>

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This report discusses some of the progress made in Jordan since the release of the NLC report on workers' rights abuses in 2006. While, in some of the factories inspected by NLC, passports had been returned, minimum wages were paid, and eight-hour workdays were respected, other factories had not been affected by the Ministry of Labour's crackdown on labor abuses. Foreign guest workers in at least seven factories were still routinely beaten and/or sexually abused, denied residency permits, forced to work overtime without compensation, threatened with deportation if they refused to work or complained about working conditions, and passports remained confiscated. Those factories are the Group Talent Factory, previously named Jordan Silk, who produces for Lady Foot Locker; the Needle Craft Factory; the Concord Garment Factory; the Silver Planet Factory, which produces Wal-Mart's Faded Glory label; the Fashion Curve Garment Factory; Classic Fashions Apparel; Dawhyma Apparel, which produces the Perry Ellis label; Al-Safa Factory; Al-Takua Garments Factory; Al-Jagira Garments; Maridian Garment Factory; and Atlanta Garments, which produces the New York Laundry label.

37. National Labor Committee. (2007b, April 20). *USAID to oversee Jordan labor reforms, talks under FTA unlikely*. Pittsburgh, PA: Author. Retrieved November 8, 2007, from <http://www.nlcnet.org/article.php?id=284>

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Garments

Forced Labor: Garments

This article explores the Jordanian government's efforts to correct labor abuses found in its garments industry by NLC, including exploitive working conditions and forced labor. This article focuses on the Jordanian government's efforts to bring their labor practices in line with the ILO standards, a process overseen by the U.S. Agency for International Development. The report said Jordan took a number of steps, including holding regular meetings with stakeholders to identify problems, increasing inspections in the apparel sector, bringing four new court cases against labor violators, and closing one garment factory where violations were occurring. Jordan also increased its minimum wage, drafted a new labor law promoting the establishment of union offices for guest workers, and discussed the creation of a labor-compliance monitoring program with ILO. The government also vowed to continue to develop a core inspection force that will inspect garment factories, use increased budget resources to boost inspection staff, and increase training programs for Jordanian workers so there is less reliance on guest workers.

38. National Labor Committee. (2007c, June 1). *Jordan urgent action alert: Central Clothing*. Pittsburgh, PA: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.nlcnet.org/article.php?id=321>

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This report discusses the situation at the Central Clothing garment factory in Amman, Jordan, where passports continued to be confiscated, residency permits were denied, and lack of medical attention led to the death of one young Bangladeshi worker. Workers who went on strike following the death of their coworker were denied food and water, eventually forcing the workers back to work. The management then had four of the strikers arrested. Additionally, the deceased's family was denied the death benefit, back wages, and social security deductions, which were legally due to them.

39. National Labor Committee. (2007d, June 1). *Jordan urgent action alert: Concord Garments*. Pittsburgh, PA: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.nlcnet.org/article.php?id=318>

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This document reports on the abusive working conditions in Jordan's Concord Garments factory, which produces women's clothing for Cameron Industries, a supplier to the U.S. retailers Kohl's and Target. The vast majority of the factory's employees were women from Bangladesh, many of whom were routinely beaten by the factory's management as punishment for a previous public denunciation by the workers of the factory's abusive work conditions. They were often forced to work 13- to 14-hour shifts and were denied their overtime pay.

40. National Labor Committee. (2007e, June 1). *Jordan urgent action alert: Fashion Curve*. Pittsburgh, PA: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.nlcnet.org/article.php?id=320>

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This report looks at the abusive conditions in Amman, Jordan's Fashion Curve garment factory. At the time of the report, workers' passports continued to be confiscated. Additionally, 10 workers went on strike, protesting withheld wages, unpaid overtime, and the denial of vacation time promised in their contracts.

41. National Labor Committee. (2007f, June 1). *Jordan urgent action alert: Group Talent*. Pittsburgh, PA: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.nlcnet.org/article.php?id=319>

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This document reports on the abusive working conditions in Amman, Jordan's Group Talent garment factory, which produces women's clothing for the American retailers Foot Locker, Oxford, and Dress Barn. Forty-five percent of the workers never received

their residency permits, which made it dangerous for them to exit the industrial compound under threat of imprisonment and deportation for lacking the proper documentation. When the workers attempted to pressure the management to provide the proper paperwork, they forcibly deported three of the most vocal members. Also, two workers had been denied needed medical attention.

42. National Labor Committee. (2007g, June 8). *Trafficked Bangladeshi workers in Jordan plead for help*. Pittsburgh, PA: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.nlcnet.org/article.php?id=339>

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Garments
Human Trafficking: Garments

This document is the transcribed English translation of a video plea sent to NLC by Bangladeshi workers at the Fashion Curve garment factory in Jordan. The workers discussed the ways in which they were trafficked into the country, paying labor recruiters or travel agencies, who charged high fees for Jordanian visas, to find them jobs in Jordan's garment industry. The workers complained about withheld wages, the lack of proper overtime pay, and the absence of medical treatment, which, in at least one case, led to the death of one of the workers.

43. National Labor Committee. (2007h, September 30). *Crisis at Cotton Craft*. Pittsburgh, PA: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.nlcnet.org/reports.php?id=462>

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Garments
Human Trafficking: Garments

This NLC report details the severe abuse of workers at the Cotton Craft Garment Factory in Amman, Jordan, which produces the Hanes label for Wal-Mart and the Athletech label for Kmart. Comprising mostly Bangladeshi migrants, workers had their passports taken away, were denied residency permits, and worked over 100 hours a week since 2004 without overtime pay. On September 13, 2007, the workers went on strike, protesting the withheld wages legally due them and the years of physical abuse and poor working and living conditions. The management responded by cutting off food, water, and electricity to the workers' dorms, from which four or five workers had become seriously ill. NLC based their article in part on their May 2006 report on Jordan's garment industry, as well as on a video leaked out of the Cotton Craft factory by the striking workers in which they stated their conditions and demands. The workers also issued a written and signed statement of their demands.

44. National Labor Committee. (2007i, October 2). *Ongoing violations at the J.R. Textiles Ltd. in Jordan*. Pittsburgh, PA: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.nlcnet.org/article.php?id=463>

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This article represents a follow-up to the initial May 2006 NLC report on labor violations on Jordan's textile factories. Focusing on one of the factories discussed in that report, J.R. Textiles Ltd., NLC states that the factory continued to strip foreign workers of passports, denied them residency permits, and had imprisoned and forcibly deported workers who had demanded withheld wages and better living and working conditions. Those who were deported were not fed and had money taken from them by the factory management while in prison. Workers were shortchanged of over 30 percent of the wages legally due them, especially in terms of overtime pay. Workers were paid an overtime rate of just US\$0.35 to \$0.49 per hour, which is below the legal weekend overtime premium of US\$1.12 per hour. To improve conditions, the workers went on strike on August 27 and 28, 2007, and again on September 5, 2007. The workers gained the following concessions: less money was deducted from their wages for food and they were moved into slightly better living conditions. J.R. Textiles produces clothing for Old Navy, Gap, Ameno, Vertigo Paris, and Yuka Paris.

45. National Labor Committee. (n.d.). *Human trafficking continues at the Golden Finger Factory in Jordan*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.nlcnet.org/admin/media/document/ReportPDF/Jordan_Update_0609/08Golden_Finger.pdf

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Garments

Human Trafficking: Garments

This short update to the larger NLC report focuses on one garment factory, the Golden Finger Factory, whose abuse of its workers continued to be a problem. In addition to continuing to withhold passports of foreign guest workers and failing to pay salaries, the factory's management fired and deported three Bangladeshi workers without pay just days after they had demanded they be paid their withheld salaries. The report also notes that, because of previous workers' efforts, guest workers were starting to be paid the legal minimum wage for a normal 48-hour work week, but serious violations such as forced deportations continued.

46. Neimat, K. (2006, October 8). Ministry downgrades factory for violating workers' rights. *Jordan Times*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.jordanembassyus.org/10222006001.htm>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This article by Khalid Neimat reports on measures taken by the Jordanian Ministry of Labour to enforce its recently drafted labor standards, called the "Golden List," primarily among the garment factories within the country's QIZs. Jordan's QIZ factories produce

garments for export to the American retailers Wal-Mart, Target, and others. At the Rainbow Textile Factory, according to a government statement, 141 workers had filed complaints, claiming that the factory's management had delayed salaries and overtime payments. The same workers had staged a protest demanding an end to routine severe physical beatings, mandatory 15-hour shifts without overtime pay, and the continued confiscation of workers' passports. Also, the Ministry had recently prevented an attempt by the factory's owner to deport 10 of the workers who had participated in the strike. The article notes that, if a company did not adhere to 80 percent of the regulations outlined in the Ministry's "Golden List," then the owner of the company was required to pay a fine.

47. Nics, S. (2006, June 26). *Report targets sweatshops in Jordan that make products for L.L. Bean and other retailers*. Maine Public Radio. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.nlcnet.org/article.php?id=60>

Source: Other—Radio

Exploitive Labor: Garments

Human Trafficking: Garments

Involuntary Servitude: Garments

This news report, an interview with the NLC's Charles Kernaghan, focuses on the Main Trend textile factory in Jordan, which produces garments for American retailers L.L. Bean and Thalia Sodi. Kernaghan states that foreign guest workers in this factory work 15.5 to 16.5 hours per day, seven days a week. Bathroom breaks during these long shifts were strictly controlled, limited to two, and breaks deemed too long result in the worker losing an hour's worth of pay. Those who fall behind production goals have been physically and verbally abused. Workers' passports were confiscated, which, according to Kernaghan, amounts to human trafficking and involuntary servitude.

48. Sobhan, Z. (2006, May 12). Straight talk: Turning a blind eye to abuse. *The Daily Star*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from <http://www.nlcnet.org/article.php?id=47>

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Garments

In this editorial in the Bangladeshi newspaper *The Daily Star*, Zafar Sobhan denounces the inaction of the Bangladeshi government concerning the abuse of expatriated Bangladeshi workers, specifically in the face of the May 2006 NLC report detailing such abuses in Jordan's garment industry. Part of the blame, the author argues, lies with the labor recruitment agencies in Bangladesh, which work with textile factory owners in Jordan to find Bangladeshi employees. The author claims that those agencies charge large rates to poor workers in order to find them employment in Jordan.

49. Solidarity Center. (2005). *Justice for all: The struggle for worker rights in Jordan*. Washington, DC: American Center for International Labor Solidarity. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from <http://www.solidaritycenter.org/files/JordanFinal.pdf>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Garments
Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

A chapter in this document explores the issue of forced labor in Jordan and notes that forced labor occurs in the domestic service sector, primarily with foreign workers who are held captive by their employers. The document also notes that, while human trafficking is not a huge problem in Jordan, foreign women are trafficked into the country for work in the commercial sex industry. Though not considered forced labor, exploitive working conditions exist in Jordan's QIZs, which house many of the country's garment factories. Workers in the QIZ factories often have their travel documents withheld by their employer and work excessive hours in unsafe conditions.

According to the document, Article 13 of the Constitution prohibits forced labor except in the case of a national emergency.

50. Target response regarding Jordan factories. (2006, October 17). Retrieved November 13, 2007, from [http://www.business-humanrights.org/Documents/Jordan factories](http://www.business-humanrights.org/Documents/Jordan%20factories)

Source: Other—Corporation

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This document represents the response by the American retailer Target to BHRRC following the NLC allegations concerning Target's role in worker abuses in Jordan's garment industry. Target states that it was prepared to terminate its relationship with the Jordanian factory Atateks if it was proven to have broken Jordanian labor law.

51. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Jordan: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved March 17, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100598.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Exploitive Labor: Garments
Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified
Human Trafficking: Garments

This report notes that people are trafficked into Jordan to work in the garment industry in the QIZs from Bangladesh, China, India, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan. The report also states that exploitive labor occurs in the QIZs, while unspecified forms of forced labor involving adults also occur within the country.

Under the Jordanian Constitution, forced labor is outlawed except in the case of a national emergency.

52. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 26, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82806.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Garments, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Garments

This report notes that Jordan is a destination and transit country for adults trafficked for domestic labor, work in garment factories, and other unspecified forms of labor exploitation. Popular countries of origin for trafficking victims in Jordan include Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, the Philippines, China, and India. Work in the garment industry occurs largely in Jordan's QIZs and is often associated with forced labor and extreme labor exploitation.

53. Zalatimo, M. (2006, October 14). *Response of Horizon Clothing Manufacturing to report raising concerns about working conditions at its factory in Jordan*. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from <http://www.business-humanrights.org/Documents/Jordanfactories>

Source: Other—Corporation

Exploitive Labor: Garments

This document represents the response by Jordan-based Horizon Clothing Manufacturing to the BHRRC request to comment on the allegations of worker abuse published in the May 2006 NLC report. The Horizon spokesperson denies the allegations of abuse and claims that the Jordanian Ministry of Labour has awarded the manufacturer a "Golden Certificate," a distinction given by the ministry to companies deemed to have good labor practices.

KAZAKHSTAN: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Alimbekova, G., & Zhussupov, B. (2006). *Child labour in tobacco and cotton growing in Kazakhstan*. Almaty, Kazakhstan: International Labour Organization. Retrieved May 6, 2008 from http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cefde45cd6ab8d44a0695b8d709b79752bd.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLahD31N4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxANvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxax0La34SbxeTa2b48OX3b4Dtgj15eMbynknvrkLOlQzNp65In0__?productId=8150

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton, Drug Trafficking, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Tobacco

The report discusses the involvement of children in the farming of both tobacco and cotton in Kazakhstan. According to the report, 50 to 60 percent of the workforce within these sectors is children. This figure increases to 70 to 80 percent during the work season when migrants travel to Kazakhstan for work in agriculture. Children involved in tobacco farming are generally age 13 to 16 and perform a variety of tasks including sowing tobacco, irrigation, weeding, picking tobacco, sorting tobacco, and stringing and pressing tobacco. Children under 10 years old working in tobacco usually work five hours per day, children age 11 to 15 work six hours, and children age 16 to 17 work eight hours per day. These work hours are in contrast to children who work in cotton. Children under 10 years old in the cotton industry work an average of eight hours per day, while those over 11 years old work an average of 10 hours per day. The main tasks performed by children in this sector are weeding, worm collection, and gathering of cotton. The majority of children in the cotton industry are 10 to 16 years old. Children engage in both tobacco and cotton work in difficult conditions including lack of drinking water, absence of toilets, and lack of safety equipment. In addition to cotton and tobacco, children in Kazakhstan also work in other unspecified forms of agriculture, portering, sexual exploitation, and drug trafficking. The study is based on qualitative data gathered through structured interviews of 160 working children, 40 in-depth key informant interviews with relevant stakeholders, observations of working children, and desk research. The research focused on the regions of Almaty and South Kazakhstan and the villages of Shelek, Teskensu, Asykata, and Ilyich.

The government of Kazakhstan has ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 138 on the minimum age for work and Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. Additionally, Law #345 states that children in Kazakhstan have the legal right to choose their employment. The Labor Code also prohibits children under 14 from working, those under 16 from signing a labor contract independently, and those under 18 from engaging in hazardous work.

2. *Alternative report of non-governmental organizations of Kazakhstan with commentaries to the initial report of the government of Kazakhstan on implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child ratified by Kazakhstan in 1994.* (n.d.). Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.33/Kazakhstan_ngo_report.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Drugs, Entertainment, Manual Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Cleaning, Trade, Transportation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report says children work in small markets, inexpensive eateries, and street stalls, and notes that they are engaged in trading and unspecified manual labor. Children are also employed to harvest plants that are used in the production of illegal drugs in South Kazakhstan and Almaty. Children are also reportedly used in performances (where money is taken from them), as well as begging, street cleaning, and in commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes under forced conditions. In regard to trafficking of children to the country, the report says that there has been little study and children from Kyrgyzstan have been detained transiting the country. Data for this report were obtained through a literature review of both nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and governmental reports and statistics. Though no publication date was included in the document, it was more than likely published after 2003 based on documents referenced in the report.

3. Bedelbayeva, A. (2005, November). *Project evaluation report: Preventing human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan project* (A. Heyden, Ed.). Little Rock, AR: Winrock International. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from http://pdf.dec.org/pdf_docs/Pdacg548.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

The report notes that children from Kyrgyzstan were trafficked for unspecified forced labor to Kazakhstan. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Dosybiev, A. (2008, March 13). *Child labour still blights Kazakhstan*. Retrieved April 29, 2008, from http://iwpr.net/index.php?apc_state=hen&s=o&o=I=EN&p=rca&s=f&o=343398

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cotton, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Tobacco

This article reports that child labor continues to be a problem in Kazakhstan, despite the government's insistence that it is doing all it can to eliminate the problem. Children reportedly work as street vendors, in sexual exploitation, and in the harvesting of cotton and tobacco; however, additional details were not available from the source.

Kazakhstan has ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

5. Education International. (2007, June 19). *Barometer of human & trade union rights in education country data—Kazakhstan*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved January 21, 2008, from http://www.ei-ie.org/barometer/en/profiles_detail.php?country=kazakhstan

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture

This report discusses the abuse of child labor laws that are not reported to be a serious problem in Kazakhstan, though it is common in agricultural regions during the harvest period. Education International is an international union representing teachers and education workers throughout the world. It has 394 member organizations including the National Education Association.

The minimum age for employment is 16, though children age 15 can work if they have completed their compulsory education. Additionally, children age 14 can work with parental consent as long as it does not interfere with their schooling. The Ministry of Labour is the main agency responsible for the enforcement of child labor laws.

6. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (n.d.). *Kazakhstan*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from the ECPAT CSEC database.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that child prostitution, and possibly child pornography and trafficking are problems in Kazakhstan. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. Нос, I. (2006, June 1). Будет много дней счастливых [There will be many happy days]. *Kazakhstanskaia Pravda*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.kazpravda.kz/index.php?uin=1152013916&chapter=1149117179&act=archive_date&day=01&month=06&year=2006

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Drugs, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Begging

This article discusses issues such as the protection of children's rights, family, and gender issues. It makes an explicit reference to the economic exploitation of children, such as forced begging, prostitution, and working in the narcotics business. Children are also

employed in unspecified private sectors. Children working in the agricultural sector endure heavy workloads prohibited by law. The article does not give details on child labor in the production of goods.

8. International Union of Food, Agricultural, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco, and Allied Workers' Association. (2007, August 8). *Consultative meeting on elimination of child labour in tobacco growing of Kazakhstan*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.iuf.org/wdacl/2007/08/consultative_meeting_on_elim.html

Source: Other—Trade Union

Child Labor: Tobacco

This report is a review of the meeting of the representatives of the Agro-Industrial Workers' Unions of Almaty region and the Kyrgyz Republic, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour, and Philip Morris Kazakhstan, the main buyer of tobacco leaves grown in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. The meeting discussed the implementation of programs designed to eliminate child labor in tobacco harvesting.

It says that a large number of Kyrgyz children migrate with their families to Kazakhstan to work in the tobacco fields. The report does not give details on the nature of the tasks children performed.

The report states that Philip Morris (in cooperation with “the state bodies” and NGOs) develops social programs for farmers' children both from Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan to address child labor in tobacco.

9. Iumashev, F. (2007, May 5). Алик ШПЕКБАЕВ: “Плохих детей в природе не бывает!” [Alek Shpekbaev: “Bad children do not exist!”]. *Kazakhstanskaia Pravda*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.kazpravda.kz/index.php?uin=1152013916&chapter=1179171226&act=archive_date&day=15&month=05&year=2007

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cotton, Tobacco

This article provides details of an interview with Kazakhstan's Vice Minister of Internal Affairs. Alec Shpekbaev makes a reference to the large number of children employed in tobacco and cotton plantations in the south of Kazakhstan, including the Almaty region. The article does not further discuss the issue of child labor in the production of goods.

10. Kelly, L. (2005). *Fertile fields: Trafficking in persons in Central Asia*. Vienna: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved April 29, 2008, from http://iom.ramdisk.net/iom/images/uploads/IOM%20Fertile%20Fields,%20Trafficking%20in%20Persons%20in%20Central%20Asia,%202005_1128609474.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Tobacco
 Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

The focus of this paper is an analysis of human trafficking concentrating on Central Asia, with particular emphasis on Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Human trafficking and migration relevant to Kazakhstan involved adults; however, the document did reference the use of child labor in Kazakhstan several times. The paper notes that children migrate into Kazakhstan with their parents to work in the tobacco fields. Children are also sold to employers in Kazakhstan for unspecified forms of labor at a rate of 1,500 to 2,000 tenge per child. It is reported that Mahtaara is a common destination for individuals sold into work in Kazakhstan. Additionally, law enforcement authorities estimate that one-third of street prostitutes in Kazakhstan are minors. The paper does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

11. Kisikbasova, A. (2007, September 11). Невольные хлеба [Unwilled breads]. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from <http://www.zakon.kz/our/news/news.asp?id=30141834>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Beets, Cotton, Porterage, Sexual Exploitation, Tobacco, Trade, Unspecified
 Forced Child Labor: Begging, Drug Sales

This article discusses the problem of economic exploitation of minors in Kazakhstan. In the rural parts of the country, children work in cotton, beet, and tobacco fields. In urban areas, children are found working in the informal sector such as markets and porterage at railway stations. In the south of Kazakhstan, an increasing number of children work as prostitutes. The report says that migrant workers, both adults and children, from other states of Central Asia (including Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan) also work in cotton and beet plantations of Kazakhstan.

The article makes a distinction between paid (agriculture and informal sectors) and unpaid (prostitutes, forced drug sales, and begging) child labor. Although the Kazakh government has made numerous efforts to comply with international standards to eliminate child labor, child labor remains a problem. The report cites inadequate enforcement and enactment of child rights legislation as the main reason for this problem.

12. Mejibovskaia, I. (2004, November). Kazakhstan. In *Labour laws and employment practices, affecting children, in Central Asia: Baseline survey* (pp. 2–11). Vienna: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from http://iom.ramdisk.net/iom/images/uploads/Labour%20Laws%20and%20Employment%20Practices%20Affecting%20Children%20in%20Central%20Asia_1105710320.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Trade
 Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
 Forced Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

This document presents findings of a survey of literature and legal texts on child labor and employment and related law (e.g., criminal code) directly affecting children in Kazakhstan. The data were obtained from sources such as ILO, government agencies, and mass media publications. Although some protections exist against child labor in Kazakhstan's law, many children work illegally on farms (including subsistence farming), and/or private and family business. The document also discusses cases of children forced to beg or be involved in commercial sexual exploitation. Child trafficking is also a problem.

The report describes efforts by the General Prosecutor's Office related to exploitive child labor, including issuing guidelines for the investigation of trafficking crimes, especially involving children and directives "to the regions" about the importance of addressing child labor. Also an investigation of labor issues including child labor was carried out in certain workplaces at some point within last five years before publication of the report.

13. Monzini, P. (2006). *Sex traffic: Prostitution, crime and exploitation*. New York: Zed Books.

Source: Other—Book

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This book concentrates on the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation. Certain parts of the book provide information that pertains to Kazakhstan; however, the book does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

14. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Kazakhstan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 28, 2006, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/kazakhstan.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses the trafficking of children for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. It does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

15. Save the Children UK. (2007). *The small hands of slavery*. London: Author. Retrieved January 20, 2008, from <http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/docs/theshmallhandsofslavery.pdf>

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Cotton, Tobacco

This report is a discussion of global "child slavery." Under the heading "Forced Agricultural Labor," the report says that in Kazakhstan children work up to 12 hours in cotton and tobacco fields and factories during the harvest. No further information regarding Kazakhstan or sources for the above information is presented in the document.

16. Shenker, S. (2005, February 21). Central Asia struggles to end child labour. *BBC News*. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/4267559.stm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article discusses pressing issues of child labor in Central Asia. According to ILO, child labor is a serious problem in all the states of Central Asia including Kazakhstan. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

17. Turganbaj, Z., Alimbekova, G., Nabieva, G., & Karakulova, G. (2004). *Analysis of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and institutions combating CSEC in Kazakhstan*. Bangkok, Thailand: End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/projects/monitoring/kazakhstan/PDF/2004_ECPAT_Kazakh_research_ENG.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document is based on a study that discusses the involvement of children in market trading, begging, sexual exploitation, and child trafficking for sexual exploitation and unspecified forms of forced labor in Kazakhstan. The report also cites claims that Uzbek adults and children are trafficked to Kazakhstan for forced labor. Sexual exploitation of children also occurs in Kazakhstan in the Almaty and Astana areas where children as young as 11 work in brothels. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

18. Tyuryukanova, E. (2005). *Forced labour in the Russian Federation today: Irregular migration and trafficking in human beings*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2005/105B09_424_engl.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses forced labor in Russia and indicates that minors are trafficked to and from Kazakhstan for begging, domestic labor or forced sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

19. United Nations. (2007, May 30). *Committee on Rights of Child examines reports of Kazakhstan*. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from <http://www.unhchr.ch/hurricane/hurricane.nsf/0/94C29070BC1BFA76C12572EB006E59E7?opendocument>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This press release from the United Nations discusses the recent findings of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child regarding Kazakhstan. According to the article, children work in the commercial sex industry within the country. The article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

The press release also mentions that the country had an action plan on the prevention of the worst forms of child labor dated 2005–2007 and that the government has engaged in awareness raising on child labor.

20. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006, January 20). *Call for child rights ombudsperson in Kazakhstan*. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/media_3757.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article briefly notes that child labor remains a problem in Kazakhstan without going into detail. The report referenced in the article (*Observance of Child Rights in the Republic of Kazakhstan?*) could not be located for inclusion in this bibliography. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

21. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2002). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Initial Reports of States Parties due in 1996. Addendum. Kazakhstan*. Retrieved April 29, 2008, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/0ff2b6028a87cd52c1256c6b0033d31d/\\$FILE/G0244605.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/0ff2b6028a87cd52c1256c6b0033d31d/$FILE/G0244605.pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document provides an overview of legislation in Kazakhstan outlawing child labor and trafficking. According to the Labour Act, one must be 16 years of age in Kazakhstan to be issued a labor contract. Children 14 to 15 can work with the consent of a parent or guardian. However, no one under 18 is allowed to perform heavy or hazardous work. Time restrictions for the working week also exist; 14 to 16 year olds cannot work more than 24 hours per week and 16- to 18-year-old children cannot work more than 36 hours per week. The Constitution of Kazakhstan also prohibits forced labor, including such labor involving children. The Criminal Code also contains an article that prohibits the trafficking and sale of children. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

22. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 12(1) of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. Concluding observations: Kazakhstan*. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/a4a6425529c05a00c1257154004ea441/\\$FILE/G0641034.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/a4a6425529c05a00c1257154004ea441/$FILE/G0641034.pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document reviews the efforts undertaken by the government of Kazakhstan on the prevention of trafficking in children, child sexual exploitation, and child pornography. The document says that the data on trafficking in children, selling children, child prostitution, and pornography in Kazakhstan are insufficient. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

23. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: USAID's response*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACH052.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction

This report notes that the Kazakhstan is a destination children trafficked for forced labor in the agriculture and construction industries. Victims from various Central Asian states, particularly Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, are trafficked to Kazakhstan for forced labor in agriculture and construction. USAID supports a variety of activities in Kazakhstan, including awareness-raising campaigns, job training, crisis centers, and training for religious leaders, teachers, and medical professionals on the dangers of trafficking. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

24. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Kazakhstan: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 29, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100615.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Car Washing, Cotton, Loading, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Tobacco, Transportation

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report notes that the government of Kazakhstan has not released official statistics on child labor, but anecdotal evidence suggests that child labor is found in agriculture, begging, car washing, cotton, loading/unloading at marketplaces, service industries (e.g.,

as gas station attendants), sexual exploitation, tobacco, and delivery transport. Child trafficking in unspecified sectors is also mentioned as a problem.

The government of Kazakhstan has worked with ILO to implement a program to combat child labor. It has also cooperated with NGOs to implement a 12-day campaign to raise awareness on child labor. Children in Kazakhstan can legally begin to work at the age of 16, though exceptions are made for children age 14 or 15 that have parental consent to work.

KAZAKHSTAN: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

25. Asian Development Bank. (2006). *Country gender assessment: Republic of Kazakhstan*. Manila, Philippines: Author. Retrieved November 5, 2006, from <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Country-Gender-Assessments/cga-kaz.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document notes that women are most commonly trafficked for sexual exploitation. It also states that children are susceptible to trafficking, but does not mention for what purpose. There is no discussion of forced labor in the production of goods.

According to the report, the government has partnered with the International Organization for Migration, as well as other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to combat, prevent, and suppress trafficking. In 2004, a national plan was approved and, as a result, 27 instances of trafficking were investigated, 14 cases were prosecuted, and 12 traffickers were convicted. Other efforts to combat trafficking involve revising the country's legislation to strengthen anti-trafficking laws; campaigning to promote awareness in schools to alert children of the risks of traveling abroad; and coordinating with local NGOs to develop prevention and rescue programs, hotlines, and shelters for the victims of trafficking.

26. Bedelbayeva, A. (2005, November). *Project evaluation report: Preventing human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan project* (A. Heyden, Ed.). Little Rock, AR: Winrock International. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from http://pdf.dec.org/pdf_docs/Pdacg548.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

The report notes that children from Kyrgyzstan were trafficked for unspecified forced labor to Kazakhstan. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

27. Human Rights Watch. (2002). *Human Rights Watch world report 2002: Europe and Central Asia*. New York: Author. Retrieved November 5, 2006, from <http://www.hrw.org/wr2k2/pdf/europe.pdf>

Source: NGO

Slavery: Plantation

Trafficking: Plantation

This document notes that workers from Kyrgyzstan are trafficked into Kazakhstan for purposes of forced labor on plantations. It cites an incident, that occurred during 2001, in which a man was arrested in Kyrgyzstan on charges of selling Kyrgyz citizens as slaves to work on plantations in Kazakhstan. The document did not specify the types of plantations; however, former victims stated that thousands of Kyrgyz citizens were enslaved in that form of labor.

28. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Kyrgyzstan*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991225098&Language=EN&Printout=Yes>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Tobacco

Forced Adult Labor: Tobacco

Kyrgyz citizens have been forced to work without pay on tobacco farms in Kazakhstan, although the practice has declined since the signing of a bilateral agreement between the Kyrgyz government and Kazakhstan. The document does not discuss how Kyrgyz citizens come to work on the tobacco plantations. Different sources state that the number of people ranges from several hundred to several thousand. The report does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

29. Kelly, L. (2005). *Fertile fields: Trafficking in persons in Central Asia*. Vienna: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from <http://www.belgium.iom.int/pan-europeandialogue/documents/TRAFFICKING%20IN%20PERSONS%20IN%20CENTRAL%20ASIA.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation

This document notes that women from Turkmenistan are trafficked abroad to Kazakhstan for trafficking drugs and commercial sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

30. Malynovska, O. (2006). Migration situation in Turkmenistan. In R. R. Rios (Ed.), *Migration perspectives in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: Migration situation in Turkmenistan* (pp. 103–116). Vienna: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from http://iom.ramdisk.net/iom/images/uploads/Website%20version%20Migration%20Perspectives%20eng%20protected_1169046292.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation

This document states that women from Turkmenistan are trafficked abroad to Kazakhstan and elsewhere for commercial sexual exploitation. Additionally, women are trafficked and used as mules for the trafficking of drugs. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

31. Monzini, P. (2006). *Sex traffic: Prostitution, crime and exploitation*. New York: Zed Books.

Source: Other—Book

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This book concentrates on the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation. Certain parts of the book provide information that pertains to Kazakhstan; however, the book does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

32. The Protection Project. (2002). *Uzbekistan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_uzbekistan.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This paper discusses Uzbekistan as a country of origin for the trafficking of women for the purpose of sexual exploitation. It notes that many of these women transit through Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, where exit laws are more liberal. The report does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Kazakhstan.

33. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Kazakhstan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 28, 2006, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/kazakhstan.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses the trafficking of both women and children for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. It does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

34. Save the Children UK. (2007). *The small hands of slavery*. London: Author. Retrieved January 20, 2008, from <http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/docs/thesmallhandsofslavery.pdf>

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Cotton, Tobacco

This report is a discussion of global “child slavery.” Under the heading “Forced Agricultural Labor,” the report says that in Kazakhstan children work up to 12 hours in cotton and tobacco fields and factories during the harvest. No further information regarding Kazakhstan or sources for the above information is presented in the document

35. Sulaimanova, S. (2004). Migration trends in Central Asia and the case of trafficking of women. In D. L. Burghart & T. Sabonis-Helf (Eds.), *The tracks of Tamerlane* (pp. 377–400). Washington, DC: Center for Technology and National Security Policy.

Source: Other—Book

Adult Trafficking: Tobacco

Exploitive Labor: Tobacco

This book briefly mentions the situation of Kyrgyz citizens working in Kazakhstan on tobacco plantations. These workers live in dire conditions and are often abused by their employers. This book does not directly discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

36. Turganbaj, Z., Alimbekova, G., Nabieva, G., & Karakulova, G. (2004). *Analysis of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and institutions combating CSEC in Kazakhstan*. Bangkok, Thailand: End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes.

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction

This document mainly discusses the trafficking and forced labor of children in the commercial sex industry. Regarding forced labor in the production of goods, this report briefly mentions that people are trafficked through Kazakhstan for work in the construction and agriculture industries.

37. Tyuryukanova, E. (2005). *Forced labor in the Russian Federation today: Irregular migration and trafficking in human beings*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2005/105B09_424_engl.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Construction, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses forced labor in Russia and notes that women and minors are from Kazakhstan are trafficked for forced sexual exploitation. It is also noted that children are also trafficked for begging and domestic labor. Additionally, this document presents case studies of migrant workers from Kazakhstan. Adults who are trafficked are generally deceived by traffickers and recruitment agencies and end-up in exploitive labor situations. Two of the migrant workers are female, one age 16 and the other age 18; they were forced to work in the commercial sex industry. Another case study is of a man, age 46, who was indebted to his employer and had to work to relieve the debt. He worked in construction as a brick layer, building houses and cottages. However, the document did not specifically label that as an example as bonded labor or debt bondage. No further information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is available from this report.

38. United Nations Development Programme. (2004). *Trafficking in human beings*. Bratislava, Slovak Republic: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2006, from http://europeandcis.undp.org/files/uploads/Gender%20CoP%20Istanbul%20January2005/Human%20Trafficking_Nadja_text_30March.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Slavery: Tobacco

Adult Trafficking: Tobacco

This document briefly recounts the incident of Kyrgyz citizens being held in slave-like conditions on tobacco plantations in Kazakhstan. Those workers, both men and women, were either paid very little or not paid at all. According to the report, the situation of those workers became known through national and local media reports. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods beyond mention of that incident.

39. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/trafficking/inpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

This report ranks Kazakhstan high as a country of origin for the trafficking in human beings and medium as both a transit and destination country. It does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

40. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: USAID's response*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2006, from http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/pubs/usaid_antitrafficking_final_508c_04_20_06.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction
 Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction
 Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Construction
 Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction

This document briefly describes the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) involvement in anti-human trafficking efforts in Kazakhstan. It notes that the country is a destination for adults and children trafficked for forced labor in the agriculture and construction industries. Victims from various Central Asian states, particularly Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, are trafficked to Kazakhstan for forced labor in agriculture and construction. USAID supports a variety of activities in Kazakhstan, including awareness-raising campaigns, job training, crisis centers, and training for religious leaders, teachers, and medical professionals on the dangers of trafficking.

41. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Kazakhstan: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2006, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61656.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
 Child Trafficking: Unspecified
 Debt Bondage: Construction
 Slavery: Agriculture
 Trafficking: Construction

This report does not focus heavily on the use of forced labor in the production of goods, but does mention that some victims of trafficking reported being held in conditions of debt bondage in the construction sector. Accusations of workers being held in slave-like conditions in the agricultural sector were also presented. Trafficking of both adults and children remained a serious concern.

42. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2006, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/65989.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Sexual Exploitation
 Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Sexual Exploitation
 Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Sexual Exploitation
 Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Sexual Exploitation

This document notes a decrease in the number of trafficking victims leaving Kazakhstan and an increase in the number of trafficking victims entering the country. Both adults and children are trafficked to Kazakhstan for forced labor in the agriculture, construction, and sexual exploitation industries. Victims trafficked into Kazakhstan are primarily from Uzbekistan, Russia, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. No further information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is available from this report.

43. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Kazakhstan: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 18, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78820.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation

Debt Bondage: Unspecified

Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

According to this report, both men and women are trafficked to Kazakhstan for unspecified forms of forced labor and sexual exploitation. Debt bondage was also reported as a problem by trafficking victims, although it was not linked to specific sectors. Children were also trafficked to Kazakhstan for work in agriculture and the commercial sex industry.

In February 2006, the government enacted legislation that gives trafficking victims temporary resident status in the country while waiting for safe repatriation home or assisting with the prosecution of a trafficking case. Trafficking victims are not considered illegal immigrants and are not forcibly deported. According to the laws, trafficking of persons is punishable by up to seven years in prison if the case does not involve a minor. If the case involves a minor, the maximum penalty increases to 10 years in prison. If victims are trafficked abroad, the maximum penalty is 10 years in prison—except when involving a minor, where it increases to 12 years in prison. If the case involves organized crime networks, or if a victim dies or experiences serious trauma, the maximum penalty increases to 15 years in prison.

KENYA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect, & Anti-Slavery International. (2005, July 5–7). *Report of the Eastern and Horn of Africa conference on human trafficking and forced labour*. Retrieved November 26, 2007, from <http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/Eastern%20and%20Horn%20of%20Africa%20Conference%20on%20human%20trafficking%20and%20forced%20labour%20%202005.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report by Anti-Slavery International and the African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) notes that internal child trafficking is present in Kenya, from rural areas to urban areas for the purposes of domestic work. Kenya is a destination country for trafficked women and children from Burundi, Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Tanzania for sexual exploitation. According to the Kenyan Central Bureau of Statistics, there are nearly 2 million children age 5 to 17 who are engaged in child labor, 34 percent of whom are working in agriculture, 23.6 percent in the subsistence sector, and 17.9 percent in the domestic sector. This report is a record of the proceedings and recommendations of the Eastern and Horn of Africa Conference on Human Trafficking and Forced Labour in 2005.

The report also notes that Kenya has ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 138 on Minimum Age and ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL). The Kenyan government also implemented the Children Act in 2001 and the free primary education policy in 2003.

2. Central Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Finance and Planning. (2001). *1998/1999 Child labour report*. Nairobi, Kenya: Central Bureau of Statistics. Retrieved November 26, 2007, from <http://ilo.law.cornell.edu/public/english/standards/ipecc/simpoc/kenya/report/ken98.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—Central Bureau of Statistics, Kenya

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Auto Repair, Clay Quarrying, Construction, Cork, Domestic Labor, Entertainment, Fishing, Food, Forestry, Garments, Manufacturing, Metalwork, Mining, Retail, Salt, Service Industry, Stone Quarrying, Textiles, Transportation

This report by the Kenyan Central Bureau of Statistics is based on the data gathered from the Child Module and Integrated Labour Force Survey, conducted from 1998 to 1999. The survey process randomly selected 12,814 households in the administrative districts of Kenya in the provinces of Nairobi, Central, Coast, Eastern, North Eastern, Nyanza, Rift

Valley, and Western to participate in its questionnaire. The document notes that children work in a variety of activities including: animal husbandry, auto repair, cork manufacturing, clay quarrying, construction, entertainment, fishing, food manufacturing, forestry, garments, unspecified manufacturing, metal work, mining, retail, salt mining, service industries, stone quarrying, textiles, and transport. The document notes that most child labor is seen in the domestic and agricultural sectors. Although there are few details provided for specific industries, survey responses indicate that employed children are overworked and underpaid. Additionally, 18.9 percent of children experienced some kind of illness or injury on the job, such as limb injuries or breathing problems. Chapter six highlights the fact that the WFCL exist in the agricultural industry through exposure to harmful chemicals and carrying heavy loads, as well as not having protective equipment while working in mines.

The report notes that Kenya ratified ILO Convention 138 on the Minimum Age, Convention 182 on the WFCL, and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). It is noted that the Kenyan government worked with development partners against child labor through preventative and rehabilitative programs. Although this section does not mention the names of development partners, these programs include providing support in withdrawing children from hazardous and exploitive labor and providing them with educational funding or vocational training, economic empowerment for disadvantaged groups, awareness campaigns on the rights of the child, and legislation that supports the rights of the child.

3. Child labour ‘fuels commodity trade.’ (2002, May 6). *BBC News*. Retrieved February 6, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/1970563.stm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report discusses how child labor contributes to global trade. Specifically, it is noted that studies in Brazil, Kenya, and Mexico have reported that child labor makes up 25 to 30 percent of the labor force of various commodities. Goods like cocoa, coffee, rubber, sisal, and tea are noted, but these goods are not linked to a specific country. The document does not mention the use of child labor in the creation of specific goods in Kenya.

4. Coffee pact aims to help growers. (2004, September 10). *BBC News*. Retrieved December 18, 2006, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/3645486.stm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Coffee

This brief article describes an agreement, signed by Nestle, Tchibo, Sara Lee, and Kraft, which aims to end the use of child and forced labor in coffee-growing countries. The agreement involves coffee bean growers in Brazil, Vietnam, Kenya, Colombia, Indonesia, and Central American nations.

5. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (n.d.). *Child sex tourism in Kenya*. London: Author. Retrieved November 26, 2007, from <http://www.ecpat.org.uk/downloads/Kenya05.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This country profile specifically discusses child sex tourism in Kenya. It is reported that the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates that there are 30,000 children in Kenya being exploited in the sex industry. The document also notes that children are internally trafficked from rural areas to urban areas for commercial sexual exploitation. There are also reports of children being trafficked from Burundi and Rwanda to tourist areas along the Kenyan coast for sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

It is reported that Kenya ratified the UNCRC in 1990, and that in 2002 Kenya's parliament passed the Children's Act. The Children's Act defines a child as a person under 18 years of age and protects children from sexual exploitation, including prostitution and pornography. The Children's Act also guarantees free basic education for children and the right to health care. Through this legislation, the government established the National Council for Children's Services and Children's Courts, which aims to protect the best interests of children.

6. Global March against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Kenya*. Kalkaji, New Delhi: Author. Retrieved November 26, 2007, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/kenya.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Coffee, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Garbage Collection, Mining, Rice, Service Industry, Sugar
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This factsheet notes that 10 percent of child domestic workers (CDW) in Kenya are estimated to be 10 years of age and that 60 percent of plantation workers are children. In 2000, the ILO estimated 1,647,000 children were engaged in work, with girls constituting 782,000 and 865,000 boys. Among this number, 39 percent of these children were age 10 to 14. There are also reports that in rural areas, some children were loaned as workers as a form of debt repayment. This document notes that a significant number of children were involved in coffee, sugar, and rice plantations, but the specific labor activities of the children in these sectors are not described. Children also work in hazardous activities such as mining and various unspecified service industries. In urban areas, it is reported that children worked in drug trafficking and garbage collection. The factsheet also indicates that internal trafficking is present in Kenya, notably from rural areas to urban areas and/or tourist areas for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

The document notes that Kenya has ratified the UNCRC as well as ILO Conventions 138 and 182.

7. Guarcello, L., Lyon, S., & Rosati, F. C. (2005). *Impact of children's work on school attendance and performance: A review of school survey evidence from five countries*. Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved December 14, 2007, from http://www.ucwproject.org/pdf/publications/standard_work_schooling_03march2005.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

This study was developed from the findings of school-based surveys conducted in Brazil, Kenya, Lebanon, Sri Lanka, and Turkey. In Kenya, the study sampled 926 working children from unspecified geographic areas, of whom, 37.5 percent engaged in household chores, 27.1 percent in subsistence agriculture, 17.7 percent in commercial agriculture, and 4 percent in domestic work. The study also found that 3 out of 4 children surveyed worked an average of less than 14 hours per week and only 16 percent of children worked more than 22 hours per week. The study notes that girls were much more likely to engage in household chores or domestic work, while boys were more likely to work in agriculture. While the children surveyed said working did not affect their school attendance, the teachers in the study said working children's school attendance was below average and that if they were not working, their academic performance would improve.

8. Guarcello, L., Lyon, S., Rosati, F. C., & Valdivia, C. A. (2004). *The influence of orphanhood on children's schooling and labour: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa*. Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved October 26, 2007, from http://www.ucwproject.org/pdf/publications/standard_orphans_and_CL_Oct2006.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This research paper is part of an ongoing collaboration between the ILO, UNICEF, and the World Bank to specifically understand the impact of work on children's education in Brazil, Kenya, Lebanon, Sri Lanka, and Turkey. The report notes that children age 5 to 14 who had lost one or more parents were more likely to be working more than 40 hours per week and not attending school. In Kenya, orphans work in greater proportion than non-orphans, but it is noted that maternal orphans are more vulnerable to work involvement than paternal orphans. The report states that girls are much more likely to be working in domestic services, while boys are more likely to be working in agriculture or other economic activities. The report does not, however, describe the specific activities that children perform in these sectors. This report used data drawn from Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys that targeted male and female children under the age of 17.

9. Human Rights Watch. (2001). *In the shadow of death: HIV/AIDS and children's rights in Kenya* (Vol. 13, No. 4). New York: Author. Retrieved February 9, 2008, from <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2001/kenya/>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Coffee, Crime, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Tea

This report discusses the affect of Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) on children's rights in Kenya. It notes that children who are affected by AIDS are forced to live on the streets or engage in hazardous forms of labor, such as stealing or prostitution, to survive. Domestic labor is also mentioned as a form of work that children resort to as a means of survival. The report shows that HIV/AIDS affected child labor in coffee and tea plantations in Kiambu and Nyeri, as 10 percent of child laborers' parents died from HIV/AIDS-related illnesses. The activities of child laborers on coffee and tea plantations were not discussed, but it was noted that children were exposed to sexual exploitation and beatings. This report is based on interviews with 26 families affected by AIDS as well as nongovernmental, legal, and educational experts, teachers, school administrators and United Nations officials. The majority of interviews were conducted in Nyanza province, though a few were conducted in both Nairobi and Central provinces. Further information was gathered from a literature and news review.

10. International Labor Rights Fund. (2003). The state of the coffee children. *Worker rights news* (Vol. 6, No. 1). Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 26, 2007, from <http://www.ilrf.org/publications/WRNSpring03.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco

In Kenya, there are an estimated 4 million child laborers age 6 to 14, with 34 percent of children working in commercial agriculture that includes coffee, tea, and tobacco. During peak seasons, children make up 50 to 60 percent of the workforce on coffee plantations. Children on coffee plantations work an average of 10 hours per day picking coffee beans. While it is not a situation described as forced labor, reports show that children are exposed to conditions that may qualify as hazardous labor. Children experience prolonged sun exposure, pesticides, diseases, and other harmful working conditions. This article highlights American consumerism as a partial contributor to child labor documented on coffee plantations as the United States is a primary buyer of coffee produced in Kenya. There is no further description of the tea or tobacco industries in this article, and there is no description of the methodology used to research the issues.

There is no mention of government efforts to combat child labor, but other organizations have filled the gap through income generating activities to support children who could not otherwise attend school. The humanitarian organizations that run programs like this were not named, but the Kenya Plantation and Agricultural Workers Union was named as an organization that financially supported children by paying their school fees.

11. International Labour Organization. (2006, January). *Emerging good practices on action to combat child domestic labour in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2979>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report focuses on identifying practices for supporting children at risk and preventing them from being exploited in domestic labor. There are about 200,000 CDWs in Kenya. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

The report notes that Kenya has ratified ILO Convention 182 on the WFCL and it is also one of the countries implementing the ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor. The Children's Act, which was ratified by Kenya in 2001, brought forth the principles of the UNCRC into national legislation.

12. International Labour Organization. (2007, June). *Harvest for the future: Agriculture without child labour. Country activities—Kenya*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 14, 2007, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=4299>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation

This factsheet on Kenya's 2007 activities for the World Day against Child Labor reports that the country's focus was on stopping hazardous forms of child labor in agriculture. According to the report, subsistence farming was an increasing source of hazardous child labor. It is also reported that 56 percent of child laborers were employed in the agricultural sector. There is no mention of the specific goods children produced or the types of tasks they performed. The report also cites the sexual exploitation of children in the area of Kwale.

The factsheet reports increased government efforts to combat child labor by providing Kenyan children with tuition for secondary school and free primary school education.

13. Jones, C. S. (2006). *The extent and effect of sex tourism and sexual exploitation of children on the Kenyan coast*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved February 9, 2008, from http://www.unicef.de/fileadmin/content_media/presse/Kenia/report.pdf

Source: International Organization; Government Agency—Government of Kenya

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses child labor along the Kenyan coast with specifically with respect to sexual exploitation. An estimated 10,000 to 15,000 girls in the coastal regions of Malindi, Mombasa, Kalifi, and Diani are involved in casual sex work, making up 30 percent of youth age 12 to 18 in those regions. There is no mention in this report of child labor in the production of goods.

14. Kenya: AIDS orphans at greater risk of exploitation. (2006, August 22). *PlusNews*. Retrieved February 9, 2008, from <http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=9919&flag=news>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports that an estimated 800,000 children in Kenya orphaned by AIDS are at high risk of being exploited. Examples include children who are trafficked internally in Kenya to work as prostitutes. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

15. Kenya: Bangaisha na Mzungus—youth, sex and tourism on the Kenyan coast. (2007, February 23). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved December 15, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=69989>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This news article reports on the effect of sex tourism on children living in Kenya's coastal areas. The industry consists of child laborers who sometimes work to supplement school costs or because mothers are already involved in sex tourism. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

There are laws in Kenya to penalize sexual exploitation of children such as the Children's Act of 2002 and the Criminal Law Act of 2003. However, the government has been criticized for lack of enforcement of these laws.

16. *Kenya: Children cutting cane*. (2007, October 3). Petit-Lancy, Switzerland: IUF. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.iuf.org/wdacl/2007/10/kenya_children_cutting_cane.html

Source: Other—Trade Union

Child Labor: Sugar

This article discusses the situation of children working on sugarcane plantations for the South Nyanza Sugar Company, near the Kisii area in the western region of Kenya. The company was visited by the International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant,

Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations. Four children age 10 to 12 were seen cutting cane at a farm in Kelowe. It was reported that the child laborers were working because they had finished primary school and did not have the money to continue to higher education. Children also worked to support their families. There is no mention of the methodology used to gather the data used in the article.

17. Kenya: Focus on new legislation and hopes for child welfare. (2002, March 1). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 26, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=30551>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article discusses the implementation of the Kenyan government's Children's Act, which is aimed at improving the welfare of Kenyan children. In addition to safeguarding certain rights of children, the Act outlaws child prostitution and child labor. It is noted that in September of the previous year, the Kenyan government reported an estimated 3 to 4 million child laborers in the country. In certain unspecified sectors, children made up 70 percent of the labor force in situations that violated both national and international standards. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

18. Kenya: High rates of child labour blamed on poverty. (2002, May 31). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 26, 2007, from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=32209>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Salt, Sand, Sisal, Stone Cutting

This news article discusses the findings of the 1998-1999 Child Labour Force Survey, which noted that despite anti-child labor legislation, there were still more than 1 million child laborers in Kenya. Many children were found to be working in domestic labor and agriculture. They were given tasks where they were made to carry heavy loads, especially in sisal estates, sand and salt harvesting, stone cutting, and on horticultural farms.

The article notes that Kenya established more than 40 child courts throughout the country so that children could seek justice for abuse.

19. Kinoti, L. (2007, September 15). Children hooked to miraa. *The East African Standard*. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from <http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/200709150027.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Coffee, Fishing, Miraa, Sexual Exploitation, Sisal, Tea

This article describes the situation of children who are either involved in harvesting and producing *miraa* (*khat*) or are addicted to the drug-like herb. Individual experiences provide examples of children who harvest and ferry miraa, sell the herb in local markets, and carry heavy loads. This work includes plucking the herb, sorting out various grades of the plant, packaging it, and carrying it to the markets. Eastern province has one of the highest numbers of child workers, particularly in Meru North, Busia, Koibatek, Taita Taveta, and Siaya districts. Children working on miraa farms come mainly from Igembe District. The article notes that with money circulating in Maua, young girls are at-risk for sexual exploitation. The also article notes that there are children, especially those from the Tigania area, who work on coffee and tea plantations, but it provides no more information on their activities.

It reports that the Kenya National Union of Teachers worked with the ILO to combat child labor in the miraa, fishing, and sisal sectors. This is the only mention of fishing or sisal in the entire document. This collaboration involved identifying child laborers and encouraging them to go back to school and get training in income generating activities.

20. Maroun, V. (2006, August). *Rights of the child in Kenya*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Organization against Torture. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.omct.org/pdf/cc/2007/crc/44th/kenya_omct_altern_report_crc_eng.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Flowers, Sexual Exploitation, Sugar, Tea

This report discusses children's rights in Kenya. It notes that child labor is an issue of concern in Kenya. Hopes of finding work in domestic service, on tea or sugar plantations, on flower farms, or in the fishing industry bring children from rural areas to urban centers in search of employment. There is no further description of the activities child laborers engage in or where the goods they produce are sold. The document also states that the commercial sexual exploitation of children is a concern in coastal areas. Information for this report was gathered through interviews with relevant stakeholders including NGO personnel and civil society organizations working on associated issues.

21. Misra, N. (2007). *The degradation of work, trafficking in persons from a labor perspective: The Kenyan experience*. Washington, DC: The Solidarity Center. Retrieved April 7, 2008, from http://www.solidaritycenter.org/files/pubs_kenyatraffickingreport.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified

Involuntary Child Servitude: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified

This report discusses Kenya as a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking. Regarding children, the report notes that children are often trafficked

internally from rural areas to cities for involuntary servitude in commercial sexual exploitation, street vending, unspecified forms of day laboring, and domestic labor. Child victims are also trafficked to coastal resort towns for use in the sex tourism industry. The internal trafficking of children for work in agriculture also occurs in Kenya, although this sector is not specifically linked to involuntary servitude in the document. The document provides brief case examples of child workers in Kenya. One example is of a boy age 14, who works with his father on a coffee plantation. Information for this report is based on a study conducted by the Institute for Policy Analysis and Research, which utilized secondary sources and interviews with key stakeholders in Kenya for gathering information. Twenty-five trafficking victims, who were trafficked either to or from Kenya, were also interviewed.

22. New Pressure to End Child Labour. (2005, April 4). *Child labor news service*. Retrieved November 26, 2007, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/clns/clns-april-2005-details.php#4-2>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Coffee, Domestic Labor, Fishery, Rice, Sexual Exploitation, Sugar

This article discusses how compulsory free education would aid Kenya's efforts to eliminate child labor by the year 2020. Nearly 2 million children age 5 to 17 are involved in some form of labor, including commercial and subsistence agriculture, fisheries, and domestic labor. The article notes that the agricultural industry where child labor exists includes coffee, sugar, and rice plantations. But there is no mention of where these goods are exported or sold, or what specific tasks children perform in these industries. The ILO says that Kenya needs to make free education compulsory as a way to keep children out of the labor force. A free education system was set up in 2003, but 1.5 million children still do not attend school.

23. Niles, C. (2006, December 19). *Kenya—Report reveals Kenyan child sex industry of 'horrific' magnitude*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved February 9, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/kenya_37817.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article on UNICEF's website reports that 30 percent of teenagers along the Kenyan coast are involved in casual sex for cash. In the regions of Malindi, Mombasa, Kalifi and Diani, an estimated 2,000 to 3,000 girls work year round in the sex industry, usually entering the work force when they were as young as 12. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

24. Ochieng, Z. (2002, August). The vicious circle of exploitation. *News from Africa*. Retrieved November 26, 2007, from http://www.newsfromafrica.org/newsfromafrica/articles/art_854.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This news article cites the release of a report on the sexual exploitation of children in Africa written by ANPPCAN and UNICEF. The report found that factors such as poverty, lack of education, breakdown of family and social values, increased migration, and lack of protective measures contribute to the problem in Kenya, where prostitution is seen as a means of survival. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

25. Owigar, J. W. B. (2003, September 16). *Skills training strategies to combat worst forms of child labour in the urban informal sector: Kenya country study*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 26, 2007, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=1141>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Clay Quarrying, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry, Metal Manufacturing, Sisal, Stone Quarrying, Tea, Transportation

This study focuses on strategies to combat the WFCL in the informal sector in Kenya. It is estimated that more than 3 million children age 5 to 17 are engaged in child labor in Kenya. The report shows that 34 percent of child laborers work in commercial agriculture, fishery, and related areas; 23.6 percent in subsistence agriculture and fishing; and 17.9 percent in domestic-related work. The study also notes instances of child labor at sisal, coffee and tea estates, and horticultural plantations where children are exposed to toxic substances. There are also reports that many male child laborers are seen in industries, including stone and clay quarrying, and boys age 15 to 17 work in forestry, manufacturing of structural metal products, and transport services. Girls were more likely to engage in domestic work and related services such as laundering. There is no further description of the activities of child laborers in these industries.

The report notes that an estimated 38.5 percent of children surveyed worked more than 41 hours per week, while 25.6 percent of children surveyed worked between 25 and 41 hours per week. Among those surveyed, girls (40.1 percent) were more likely to work more than 40 hours per week than boys (36.9 percent). Information for this report is based on extensive literature reviews; interviews with relevant stakeholders including government officials, employers, and informal sector apprentices, among other people in major towns in Kenya; and visits to observe working conditions in informal sector workplaces of children age 5 to 17. The study notes that site visits were made in Nairobi and other unspecified towns.

The report indicates that government efforts to prevent exploitation in child labor include legislation such as the Factories and Other Places of Work Act, Chapter 514 of the Laws of Kenya.

26. Pearson, E. (2003). *Study on trafficking in women in East Africa*. Eschborn, Germany: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from <http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/en-svbf-studie-trafficking-in-women-east-africa-e.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report provides a situational analysis of activities to address trafficking in women and girls in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Nigeria. This study looks at both the domestic and international sides of trafficking, leading to domestic work and prostitution in East Africa and abroad. It is noted that Kenya is a country of origin, transit, and destination for trafficking of women and girls. However, in discussing the trafficking of girls, it only mentioned that Kenyan girls are involved in cross-border trafficking between Uganda and Kenya. Trafficked girls are sometimes forcibly abducted and sold as CDWs. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

The report notes that Kenya's Children's Act 2001 prohibits all forms of exploitive and hazardous child labor and sexual exploitation.

27. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Kenya*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 26, 2007, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/kenya.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses trafficking in Kenya, noting that it is a country of origin, transit, and destination for trafficking. Uganda, Somalia, and Sudan are reported as countries of origin for children trafficked into Kenya. It notes the increase in internal trafficking of children from rural areas to urban areas for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation. Girls, particularly from the northern parts of Kenya, are trafficked to the cities for prostitution. Girls from the Lio tribe in western Kenya, considered to be skilled in cooking and housekeeping, are trafficked for domestic labor. The report says about 40 percent of children age 10 to 14 are exploited for cheap labor. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

28. Singer, B. (2005, November). Kenyan growers say 4C coffee code too costly for EA farmers. *All Africa Global Media*. Retrieved November 26, 2007, from http://www.sustainable-coffee.net/download/2005/comtex-051123_en.pdf

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Coffee

The Common Code for the Coffee Community (4C) is an initiative aimed at setting a standard for working conditions and labor practices in the coffee industry. Based on self-assessments, third-party monitoring, and adhering to the 4C criteria, the 4C works to ensure accountability in protecting workers' rights and product quality. This article describes the purpose and development of the code as well as how growers fear they would incur expenses if the code is implemented. This code also prohibits the use of child labor, human trafficking, and degradation of the environment. Although the document does not discuss specific activities children engage in, the article notes that the Kenya Coffee Growers Association expressed concerns that some of Kenya's farmers might not be able to comply with all of the 4C criteria.

29. State warns against child labor. (2005, April 1). *Child Labor News Service*. Retrieved November 26, 2007, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/clns/clns-april-2005-details.php#1-1>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Mining, Quarrying, Sugar

During the pre-launch of a program to end child labor, the Kenyan Minister of Labour and Human Resources Development stated that child labor would not be tolerated in the country. Under Kenya's Children's Act, parents are accountable for allowing their children to work in unsafe conditions and putting them at risk of other forms of neglect and abuse. Efforts to curb child labor have focused on ensuring the safety of those who are employed in sugarcane farming as well as quarries and mines. Reports say that there are nearly 2 million children working in Kenya's sugarcane fields in the west, at fishing grounds around Lake Victoria, and in quarries and mines in unspecified locations. There is no further elaboration on child labor in these sectors.

30. Time for Kids. (n.d.[a]). *A Conversation with Len Morris, director and producer of Stolen Childhoods*. Retrieved February 10, 2008, from <http://www.timeforkids.com/TFK/specials/articles/0,6709,1043474,00.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Coffee

This interview with the director and producer of the documentary film "Stolen Childhoods" discusses the motivation in creating a documentary on child labor. It also discusses the lack of fair trade as a contributing factor to child labor in Kenya. At a Kenyan plantation (unnamed), coffee was being sold at 33 cents a pound when fair trade rates would earn farmers \$1.40, a rate that would provide workers with enough income and their children would not be forced to work. On the same site, there is a link to a short video clip that includes a child testimony (see following annotation). Further discussion of child labor in Kenya is not presented.

31. Time for Kids. (n.d.[b]). *Stolen Childhoods*. [Video excerpt]. Retrieved February 10, 2008, from http://www.timeforkids.com/TFK/specials/050401_childlabor/kenya.html

Source: Other—Online Video

Child Labor: Coffee

This is a film excerpt of child testimony from the film “Stolen Childhoods,” a documentary on child labor in Kenya. It tells the story of a child laborer who talks about having to pick coffee beans every day, and how the child does not like this activity because it is long and difficult. The child goes on to say how pesticides make this work very painful and likened it to someone pouring hot water on one’s face. There is no further information on other activities child laborers engage in or information on who purchases the coffee.

32. United Nations Children’s Fund. (2001). *Child workers in the shadow of AIDS: Listening to the children*. Nairobi, Kenya: Author. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.synergyaids.com/documents/2646_unicefCL.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Coffee, Tea

This report includes studies on the effects of AIDS on child laborers in six countries, including Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Uganda. It cites an estimate of 860,000 AIDS orphans in Kenya in 1999. Many children who lost a parent or both parents due to HIV/AIDS dropped out of school to support their families. This report notes that there are an estimated 3.5 million child laborers in Kenya age 6 and 15. Among them are an estimated 17,000 children working in the coffee and tea plantations in Kenya between 1995 and 1998. Hazards include cuts and wounds from coffee and tea bushes, long work days, carrying heavy loads, exposure to farm chemicals such as pesticides, and lack of drinking water. Child laborers were not provided with adequate protective gear and were often exposed to physical, verbal, and sexual abuse. It is reported that 60 percent of children who were interviewed had begun working at age 6. Half of the children worked 6 to 8 hours a day and 36 percent worked 9 to 12 hours a day. The majority of respondents (40.2 percent) received 51 to 100 Kenyan shillings for one day of work, while 39.3 percent of respondents received between 7 and 50 Kenyan shillings a day. This report utilizes information from 264 children age 6 to 17, who were interviewed by an assessment team. Information was also gathered from parents, teachers, community leaders, estate employees, plantation managers, union leaders, and government officials. There is no mention of where the coffee and tea are sold.

The report notes that Kenya has ratified ILO Convention 138 on the Minimum Age for employment and Convention 182 on the WFCL.

33. United Nations Children’s Fund. (n.d.). *Kenya—Statistics*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 9, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/kenya_statistics.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This country factsheet notes that between 1999 and 2005, 27 percent of children, age 5 to 17, surveyed were involved in child labor. Specifically, 28 percent of all male children were engaged in child labor and 27 percent of female children were engaged in child labor. The document specifies that if children were engaged in one hour of economic activity in a week or 28 hours of domestic work, they were considered child laborers. There is no clarification, however, on how many children engaged in domestic work or economic activity. No details of activities were described and there is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

34. United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2006, July 4). *Committee on the Rights of the Child: Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under article 44 of the convention—Kenya*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 10, 2008, from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/189bbd47582246fdc12572590029f5a5/\\$FILE/G0545052.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/189bbd47582246fdc12572590029f5a5/$FILE/G0545052.pdf)

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Crime, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Retail, Sexual Exploitation

This report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child notes that children in poverty are likely to be forced into child labor or experience economic exploitation. In Kenya, children orphaned by AIDS and who are consequently raising themselves constitute 12 percent of the nation's households. In many communities, children as young as age 10 are hired as domestic workers, herders, or plantation workers. There is no specification as to what animals are being herded or what is being grown at the plantations. Children have also been reported to be involved in the selling of alcohol and the trafficking of drugs. Children are also reportedly involved in commercial sex work and criminal activities. There is no mention of children in the production of goods.

Kenya ratified the UNCRC and related ILO conventions and a draft national policy on child labour was completed that states no person under age 18 should work.

35. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Kenya: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78740.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Family Business, Gold, Mining, Quarrying, Rice, Sexual Exploitation, Sugar, Tea
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses the continued problem of child prostitution in Kenya's tourist areas. This is fueled by a strong demand as well as by the children's need for money. An estimated 30,000 girls under the age of 19 are believed to be involved in commercial

sexual exploitation. It notes that child labor remains a problem in the informal sector, mainly in family businesses and family farming plots. The Children's Act prohibits children under the age of 16 from working in the industrial sector. But this prohibition does not apply to the agricultural sector, where 70 percent of the labor force is focused. The reports notes that a significant number of children are working on coffee, rice, sugar, and tea plantations as well as in mining, small quarries, and in abandoned gold mines. Children also work in the domestic service sector.

The report notes that the Kenyan government instituted a Free Universal Primary Education Program that raised attendance rates by over 80 percent. A bill on sexual offenses outlaws both child trafficking and child prostitution, with child trafficking carrying a minimum prison sentence of 10 years.

36. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82806.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

Kenya is on the report's Tier 2 Watch List on trafficking. This report says that Kenya is considered a source, transit, and destination country for trafficking of children for the purposes of forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. Internally, children are trafficked for domestic servitude, street vending, agricultural labor, and commercial sexual exploitation. Despite weak enforcement of laws, it is reported that 5,026 children were removed from labor and 4,178 at-risk children were kept in school in 2006 with the involvement of labor inspectors, police, and child labor committees. The report does not provide any details on child labor in the production of goods.

The report notes that in December of 2006, a National Trafficking Task Force was established to address the trafficking of women and children in Kenya's commercial sex industry.

37. Viva Network Africa. (2004). *Global economic trends and child poverty*. London: Author. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.viva.org/en/articles/cutting_edge/regional/2004/africa/sub_child_poverty.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Coffee, Construction, Domestic Labor, Quarrying, Service Industry, Tea, Trade

This document describes child labor in Kenya and features a child rights officer from World Vision at a sub-plenary session. Before 2003, Kenya reported that between 1.5 million and nearly 2 million children were involved in the work force. The majority of children were working in commercial agriculture, specifically coffee and tea, and other sectors such as domestic service, livestock herding, construction sites, quarries, tourism,

and trade (hawking). The report neither specifies the types of quarries where children worked nor the tasks children performed in these sectors, what they produced, or where these goods were sold. The document does, however, say the Rift Valley Province is the leading hub of child labor in Kenya.

38. World Bank. (2001, November). *Child labor in Africa: Issues and challenges*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 26, 2007, from <http://www.worldbank.org/afr/findings/english/find194.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Coffee, Domestic Labor

This report cites studies on domestic labor in Kenya. They indicate that girls are more likely to work than boys and that the amount of child labor increases as the amount of family-owned land increases. The report also notes that 30 percent of coffee pickers are children. There are no further details on child labor in Kenya. The report notes that there is a need for policies and country programs to address children's issues such as access to schools and income generation/support for child-headed households.

KENYA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. ANPPCAN and Anti-Slavery International. (2005). *Report of the Eastern and Horn of Africa conference on human trafficking and forced labour*. Retrieved November 9, 2006, from <http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/Eastern%20and%20Horn%20of%20Africa%20Conference%20on%20human%20trafficking%20and%20forced%20labour%20%202005.pdf>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report notes that Kenya is a major point of trafficking as an origin, transit, and destination country. Women and children are trafficked into Kenya for sexual exploitation. The report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

The report also notes that Kenya has ratified international conventions and protocols in an effort to combat trafficking, while civil agencies have joined the effort in advocacy and policy work, raising awareness, and victim support.

2. Athreya, B. (2002). Trade is a women's issue. *Foreign Policy in Focus*, 7(15).

Source: Other—Academic/Research Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Coffee, Tea, Textiles

This article discusses the role of women in global trade. It states that most workers in Kenya's export-processing zones are women, and union organizing is banned in practice. It cites an International Labour Organization report documenting violence against women in Kenyan agriculture and states women harvesting coffee and tea for export remained silent about sexual harassment to keep their jobs. It states supervisors may withhold or threaten to withhold women's pay to coerce them to submit to sexual advances.

3. Berry, L., Curtis, G., Gibbs, J., Hudson, R., Karacan, T., Kollars, N., et al. (2003). *Nations hospitable to organized crime and terrorism*. Washington, DC: U.S. Library of Congress.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Library of Congress

Trafficking: Unspecified

In this report, Kenya is highlighted for narcotics and human trafficking issues. The report notes that Nairobi is a major transit point in international human trafficking. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Coffee pact aims to help growers. (2004, September 10). *BBC News*. Retrieved December 18, 2006, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/3645486.stm>

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Coffee

This brief article describes an agreement, signed by Nestle, Tchibo, Sara Lee, and Kraft, which aims to end the use of child and forced labor in coffee-growing countries. The agreement involves coffee bean growers in Brazil, Vietnam, Kenya, Colombia, Indonesia, and Central American nations. The article does not clarify whether adults or children or both have been used in forced labor.

5. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2005). *Child sex tourism in Kenya*. London: Author. Retrieved October 31, 2006, from <http://www.ecpat.org.uk/downloads/Kenya05.pdf>

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses the sexual exploitation of children in Kenya, but does not specifically mention forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Kenya*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 30, 2006, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/kenya.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This factsheet states that some children are loaned as employees to pay off debts, but information on specific sectors was not included. Information regarding sexual exploitation states that internal trafficking in this sector is common within the country. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in this document.

7. Kenya: Bar hostesses vow to fight AIDS. (2006, August 15). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved October 13, 2006, from <http://www.plusnews.org/AIDSReport.ASP?ReportID=6256&SelectRegion=Africa&SelectCountry=KENYA>

Source: News Article

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

A discussion with women workers in Kenya and the Kenya Bar Hostess AIDS Programme is documented in this brief news report. The report describes how barmaids in Kenya are subjected to increased risk of contracting AIDS when employers force them

to engage in prostitution with patrons. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods in this article.

8. Kenya: Focus on working conditions in EPZ companies. (2004, March 9). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved October 2, 2006, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=39930&SelectRegion=East_Africa&SelectCountry=KENYA

Source: News Article

Forced Adult Labor: Textiles

This article addresses Kenya's export-processing zone companies (EPZs), which allegedly have harsh working conditions, sexual abuse, and lenient government enforcement of protections. The Kenya Human Rights Commission notes that EPZs fail to uphold the human rights of their workers. The article details harsh conditions faced by workers, who put in long hours for meager wages and cannot leave the workplace before fulfilling their quotas. It describes an EPZ garment factory where workers are paid between US\$1.90 and \$2.20 per day, but a percentage is deducted for insurance contributions, which rarely benefit them.

9. Majtenyi, C. (2002). Cut flower industry accused of human right abuse. *NewsfromAfrica*. Retrieved November 3, 2006, from http://www.newsfromafrica.org/newsfromafrica/articles/art_882.html

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Flowers

This article is part of an international campaign meant to highlight human rights abuses occurring on flower farms. The abuses noted include long work hours, exposure to harmful chemicals without protection, and sexual harassment. The Kenya Flower Council has said that Kenya is the largest supplier of flowers to markets in the European Union, supplying 25 percent.

10. Mulama, J. (2004, February 19). EPZ's failing to deliver on workers' rights, say activists. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved November 3, 2006, from <http://www.ipsnews.net/africa/interna.asp?idnews=22479>

Source: News Article

Forced Adult Labor: Textiles

This article highlights some of the critiques that Kenya's EPZs have received regarding poor worker treatment. Although it was hoped that the use of EPZs would attract foreign investment, the benefits do not extend to local workers. The Kenya Human Rights Commission noted that attempts to organize a union are not respected, and that women are especially vulnerable to losing their jobs if they refuse the sexual advances of supervisors or if they ask for maternity leave.

11. Ochieng, Z. (2002). The vicious circle of exploitation. *News from Africa*. Retrieved November 1, 2006, from http://www.newsfromafrica.org/newsfromafrica/articles/art_854.html

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This news article discusses the release of a report on the sexual exploitation of children in Africa. Based on a situational analysis, the report looks at whether progress has been made in combating the commercial sexual exploitation of children. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods in this report.

12. Pearson, E. (2003). *Study on trafficking in women in East Africa*. Eschborn, Germany: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH.

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This study examines trafficking in women and girls for the purposes of domestic labor and sexual exploitation, but does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

13. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Kenya*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 2, 2006, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/kenya.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document focuses on the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation. It also notes that internal trafficking of children has increased from rural areas to urban areas for commercial sexual exploitation. Girls, particularly from the northern parts of Kenya, are trafficked to the cities for prostitution. Girls from the Lio tribe in Western Kenya, considered to be skilled in cooking and housekeeping, are trafficked for domestic labor. It does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

14. Singer, B. (2005). Kenya growers say 4C coffee code too costly for EA farmers. *All Africa Global Media*. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from <http://www.sustainable-coffee.net/download/press-pdf-2005/comtex-051123.pdf>

Source: News Article

Trafficking: Coffee

This article reviews the progress made at a conference held in Kenya by the Common Code for the Coffee Community (4C), which is an initiative to set a standard for working conditions and labor practices in the coffee industry. The goal of the initiative is to make it unacceptable to use child labor or labor obtained via human trafficking in the coffee industry. Adherence to the 4C will be based on self assessments, third-party monitoring, and compliance with the 4C criteria—the coffee farms that adhere to the 4C work to ensure accountability in protecting workers rights and product quality. The article notes that compliance with the 4C will be difficult for small Kenyan coffee farmers who are struggling to adjust to other changes in the coffee industry. Some who attended the conference lobbied for a gradual adjustment to the regulations stipulated in the 4C.

15. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved December 14, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

This document labels Kenya medium as a country of origin and as a destination country for victims of trafficking. The report does not discuss the topic of forced labor in the production of goods in Kenya.

16. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Kenya: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 25, 2006, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61575.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Bonded Labor: Construction, Garments

Trafficking: Construction, Garments

In this report, Kenya is noted as a country of origin, transit, and destination for trafficked children and adults. It notes that Asian nationals were trafficked into Kenya and coerced into bonded labor in the construction and garment industries. The report also mentions a concern with EPZs, which are not regulated under Kenya's environmental, health, and safety standards for the workplace. Legally, workers can refuse to work in hazardous conditions, but the report states many were reluctant to do so as they risked losing their jobs. There are claims that workers in EPZs are forced by employers to work extra hours without overtime pay.

17. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture

Child Trafficking: Agriculture

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation

In this report, Kenya is reportedly a source, transit, and destination country for the trafficking of women, men, and children for agricultural forced labor and sexual exploitation.

The report notes that the Central Bureau for Statistics has begun a national survey on exploitive child labor and that there are social and protection programs for children at risk of trafficking.

KUWAIT: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. 40,000 children used as slave labor in the Middle East, Arab countries: Burney. (2004, November 4). *Pakistan Link*. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from http://www.uaeprison.com/ansar_burney_sheikhs.htm

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Camel Jockeying

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying

This article reports on the efforts of Pakistani human rights attorney Ansar Burney to bring attention to the plight of over 40,000 children trafficked into the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and other Middle East countries including Kuwait. Many of the children—most of whom are from Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Ethiopia, and Sudan—are forced to work as jockeys in the region's camel racing industry. As jockeys, children live under miserable conditions, are underfed and malnourished (to keep their racing weight down), face dangerous working conditions on the backs of racing camels, and deal with constant physical and even sexual abuse by their handlers. Other than the title of the article referring to children being used as slave laborers, there is no other mention of forced labor in the article. No mention is made of additional efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses.

2. Ambassador Miller briefs press on release of trafficking in Persons Report. (2005, June 3). *U.S. Federal News Service*. Retrieved October 16, 2007, from the Proquest Research Library.

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

This document is a transcript of a speech by Ambassador John R. Miller, Senior Advisor on Trafficking in Persons. The speech was issued via the U.S. Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, and it states that foreign workers in Kuwait may end up in conditions of involuntary servitude. It states that child camel jockeys live in slave-like conditions and are forced to race in extremely dangerous environments. The transcript states that Kuwait was dropped from Tier 2 to Tier 3 primarily for its failure to make significant efforts to combat forced labor trafficking. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Aminmansour, M. (2004, June 20). *Slavery of children and women in Persian Gulf countries*. Retrieved January 8, 2008, from http://www.iranian.ws/cgi-bin/iran_news/exec/view.cgi/2/2675

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article indicates that Kuwait is among the more popular destination countries for sexual trafficking of girls as young as 13, including from Iran as a source country. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Arrivals of underage jockeys to start from Thursday: Burney. (2005, June 14). *Pakistan Press International Information Services Limited*. Retrieved January 6, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Camel Jockeying
Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying

This news article highlights the rescue by Ansar Burney Welfare Trust International (based in the United Kingdom) of an unspecified number of children trafficked to Kuwait, among other Gulf countries, to work as jockeys in camel races. The article also reports on promises by the Kuwaiti government to abolish the use of underage children as camel jockeys. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Baldwin-Edwards, M. (2005, September). *Migration in the Middle East and Mediterranean*. Global Commission on International Migration. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/policy_and_research/gcim/rs/RS5.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

Quoting the U.S. Department of State report of 2004, this regional report mentions trafficking in young boys for the “violent and dangerous pursuit” of camel racing. The report also mentions Kuwait’s ratification of human rights treaties that suggest a commitment to the protection of migrants. No further mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Boustany, N. (2007, June 13). Allies cited for human trafficking: State Dept. adds Arab nations to list of worst offenders. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/06/12/AR2007061202180.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article states that Kuwait was placed in Tier 3 of the U.S. Department of State *Trafficking in Persons Report* (TIP). It quotes Representative Christopher H. Smith, the sponsoring lawmaker who helped initiate the report, as well as Mark P. Lagon, the newly appointed director of the State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. The article describes the report's documentation of efforts by foreign governments to prevent and prosecute the trafficking of individuals, including children, for sexual exploitation and forced labor. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Brinkley, J. (2005, June 4). U.S. faults 4 allies over forced labor. *The New York Times*. Retrieved October 16, 2007, from <http://www.nytimes.com/2005/06/04/politics/04traffic.html>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying
Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

This article reports on the U.S. administration's critique of Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE for their lack of attention to the issues of trafficking and forced labor. Citing the fifth annual U.S. Department of State TIP, the article notes that Kuwait has been dropped to Tier 3 for its failure to tackle human trafficking, despite the threat of economic penalties from the United States. The latter government was particularly critical of Kuwait for allowing young children to be held in captivity, underfed, and used as jockeys in camel races. The article references the report's statements that some of the children were thrown off the camels while riding and that they suffered brain damage. No mention is made of efforts by government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. No methodology is discussed. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. Calundruccio, G. (2005). A review of recent research on human trafficking in the Middle East. In F. Laczko & E. Gozdzik (Eds.), *Data and research on human trafficking: A global survey* (pp. 267–301). Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from <http://www.nswp.org/pdf/IOM-GLOBAL-TRAFFICK.PDF>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

This regional report on human trafficking issues relies primarily on secondary sources such as Kuwaiti and international newspapers, law journals, and nongovernmental organization (NGO) reports, as well as governmental reports such as the U.S. Department of State TIP, which it cites as listing Kuwait in the Tier 2 status. The report also gathered data through interviews with government officials, police, immigration and refugee authorities, consular and diplomatic personnel, private employment agencies, as well as members of civil society organizations, NGOs, and international agencies.

The report includes a description of a law requiring camel jockeys to be at least 18 years of age, and states that the Kuwaiti government has not been sufficiently engaged in the fight against trafficking and forced labor. The report notes that, as of 2005, there were 1.3 million foreign laborers working in Kuwait, though it does not specify what portion of this figure were children.

9. ChildExploitation.org. (n.d.). *Trafficking*. Retrieved January 8, 2008, from <http://www.childexploitation.org/trafficking.html>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This informational webpage lists Sri Lanka as a source country and Kuwait as a destination for girls to be sent to work as domestic laborers. It mentions that the girls live in sex-slave conditions. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

10. Elias, D. (2007, June 13). Gulf Arab rights activists applaud tough U.S. report on human trafficking. *Associated Press*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from <http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2007/06/13/africa/ME-GEN-Gulf-Human-Trafficking.php>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article states that the U.S. Department of State TIP states that Kuwait had “made modest progress in preventing trafficking in persons this year,” but that those efforts toward improved protection of trafficked victims had had “little effect.” This document does not detail labor statistics for Kuwait specifically except to point out that it is among those Gulf countries that are large-scale recipients of trafficked children. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. Etheridge, J. (2005, June 1). US State Department talks about modern day slavery in Kuwait. *Kuwait Times*. Retrieved January 8, 2008, from http://kiwi_nomad.blogspot.com/2005_06_01_archive.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying

This news article tells of a videoconference discussion with Ambassador James Miller, Senior Advisor to the Secretary of State and Director, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. The conference was arranged by the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait to address the subject of trafficking in persons in Kuwait and the U.S. Department of State’s lowering the ranking for Kuwait to Tier 3 of their TIP due to the Kuwaiti government’s failure to make substantial efforts in combating involuntary servitude and child labor.

Among the three types of trafficked persons that Miller lists as being present in Kuwait were child camel jockeys. Part of the claimed focus of Miller's videoconference was to promote the idea of public awareness through education and media campaigns, labor laws, and enforcement of laws to protect victims and prosecute violators. The article also reports on a follow-up interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation by Kuwait's Speaker of the House Al-Khorafi, in which he protests the U.S. position as threatening an inappropriate incursion on Kuwaiti sovereignty, claiming that Kuwait always attempts to resolve problems relating to human rights. In the course of his statements, Al-Khorafi also responded to U.S. criticisms by pointing out the United States' own violation of human rights by "holding prisoners without trial or legal procedure" at the U.S. military base in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

12. Fairweather, J. (2003, February 22). War machine is no match for racing camels. *The Irish Times*. Retrieved January 6, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

This news article is based on observations made by a reporter who spent several days at camel races in Kuwait, as well as interviews with camel jockeys, including some as young as six years old. In spite of claims by a camel club official that all jockeys were of legal age and were not forced to race, the article observes that the majority of jockeys racing seemed to be underage. The article also quotes a spokesperson for the Red Crescent Society in Kuwait stating that, though pressure was being put on the government to end the use of underage jockeys, there seemed to be a lack of "political will to do so." The article also states that Kuwait has signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights prohibiting the use of child labor, and the government claims it will stop the practice. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

13. Gearan, A., & Feller, B. (2007, October 18). Bush penalizes countries for trafficking. *Associated Press*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from http://www.usatoday.com/news/washington/2007-10-18-3769836856_x.htm

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports that the Bush administration lifted the immediate threat of sanctions and chose to change its assessment of Kuwait regarding human trafficking since the country had opened a shelter for Asian female victims of forced labor in the domestic labor sector. As a result of these efforts, the U.S. Department of State has upgraded Kuwait's ranking on the list. This document does not detail statistics for Kuwait specifically, except to point out that it is among those countries that are large-scale recipients of trafficked children, including for forced labor. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labor data*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/kuwait.html>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

This country report states that young boys, particularly some of South Asian origin, were being forced to work as camel jockeys. The report also speaks of confirmed reports that some South Asian and Southeast Asian domestic servants in Kuwait were under 18 at the time of the report. The report is compiled from an array of other reports by international organizations and the U.S. Department of State, dating from 1993 to 2001. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

The report relies on other reports issued by the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Central Intelligence Agency, the United Nations (UN) Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the U.S. Department of State in the years 1999–2005. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Kuwait*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/KUWAIT.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Camel Jockeying, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This country factsheet states that, though forced labor is prohibited by the Kuwaiti Constitution, other “credible” reports early in 2005 state that boys from Africa and Asia are trafficked as camel jockeys and girls as domestic servants. Regarding this type of trafficking, South Asia, the Sudan, Yemen, and Eritrea are mentioned specifically. The factsheet also references trafficking for labor exploitation from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka as source countries.

16. Goodwill not enough for trafficking upgrade; yet to ‘dent’ 19-hour day; ‘seen as slaves’ (2007, May 13). *Arab Times Kuwait*. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from <http://www.arabtimesonline.com/arabtimes/kuwait/Viewdet.asp?ID=6310&cat=a>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying

This news article states that, boys from Africa and South Asia are trafficked to work as camel jockeys. However, apart from camel racing, the article does not specifically mention incidences of child labor.

The article describes steps the Kuwaiti government has taken to address the camel jockey issue, including the replacement of boys with robot jockeys. A proposed bill was being considered by the Ministry of Social Affairs to address labor issues, but it did not cover domestic workers and had not yet reached Parliament. The report mentions the U.S. Department of State's evaluation of Kuwait as a Tier 3 country for its weak effort to combat foreign worker abuse. The United States threatened Kuwait with sanctions for labor abuse, but chose not to impose them on condition that Kuwait implement measures to combat the problems. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

17. Gulf Arab states refute U.S. charges of human trafficking. (2005, June 5). *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from the Access World News database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying

This article reports on the response to the U.S. Department of State TIP by Mubarak Saadoun Al Mutawa, Secretary-General of Kuwait's Human Rights Society. Quoting an article for *Gulf News*, Al Mutawa stated that the accusations in the report lacked evidence. Unspecified Kuwaiti officials were quoted as saying that the country had adopted a string of stiff measures to combat the use of child camel jockeys. No further mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

18. Hack, S. (2006). Born to ride. *Conde Nast Traveler*. Retrieved January 8, 2008, from <http://www.concierge.com/cntraveler/articles/detail?articleId=10336>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying

This article is from a magazine stating that Kuwait, among other Gulf States, is replacing underage camel jockeys with robots. It refers to human rights advocate Ansar Burney's 2003 description of abusive working conditions for thousands of jockeys, such as their confinement to desert camps where they are underfed and sexually abused. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods. No further mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses.

19. Hughes, J. (2003, March 2). Saddled with a risky ride: Child jockeys key to sport of camel racing in the Kuwaiti desert. *Denver Post*. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from the ProQuest database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying

This news article reports on underage jockeys in camel races in Kuwait, including some from Oman and Sudan. The article reports on minor—though common—injuries suffered by jockeys, according to interviews with a doctor and ambulance driver. The article also states that, in many cases, camel jockeys experience impotence for the rest of their lives. The information was collected while visiting camel races on multiple occasions over a period of three weeks. The article references information supplied by the Protection Project that India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan are among source countries for underage camel jockeys. The article also states that Kuwait lacks laws stipulating age and size minimums for camel jockeys and that those regulations that exist at the visited club apply only in limited instances. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods. No further mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses.

20. International Organization for Migration. (2006). *Migration initiatives appeal 2006*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from <http://www.iom.int>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying

This report focuses on the problem of foreign children being used as jockeys in camel races, and addresses the need for the Kuwaiti government to ensure that this does not continue. The report also details the International Organization for Migration's offer of "capacity building" in the form of approximately US\$1 million to the Kuwaiti government to help protect migrant workers from abuse and exploitation, as well as preempt migrant trafficking, with special concern on child camel jockeys. Specific aspects mentioned in the offer are protection, assistance, and support services to contract workers; training for Kuwaiti Ministries of Social Affairs and Labour; and strengthening of capacity to prevent illegal cross-border crossings. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

21. Khan, S. (2004, June 18). U.S. puts Bangladesh on trafficking blacklist. *OneWorld South Asia*. Retrieved from January 6, 2008, <http://uk.oneworld.net/article/view/90228/1/>

Source: NGO

Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This article by an international organization cites the TIP released by the U.S. Department of State identifying Bangladesh as a source country from where an estimated 10,000 to 20,000 women and girls are trafficked annually to Kuwait, among other Gulf countries, for sexual exploitation, forced domestic servitude, and debt bondage. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses.

22. NGO: Ansar Burney Trust rescues two more ‘child camel jockeys’ in UAE. (2004, October 9). *Pakistan Press International Information Services Limited*. Retrieved January 6, 2008, from http://web.archive.org/web/20060209135227/http://www.mengos.net/events/04news_events/omanqataruaemain/children-trafficked.htm.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying

This news article reports on the rescue of a number of trafficked foreign children from Kuwait (as well as other Arab and Middle East countries) and the repatriation of those children to their source countries of Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, among others. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses.

23. O’Neill, T. (2001). Selling girls in Kuwait: Domestic labour migration and trafficking discourse in Nepal. *Anthropologica*, 43(2), 153–164. Retrieved January 6, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the case of a group of 15 Nepalese teenage women who were attempting to migrate illegally to Kuwait to work as domestic laborers but who were preemptively “rescued” by government officials at the instigation of an NGO official. The article also mentions the case of another young Nepalese woman migrant worker in Kuwait who was physically and sexually abused, and who eventually died, apparently as a result of her interactions with employers in Kuwait. The article is based in part on interviews with the women in question, with family members, in addition to citations of earlier articles on Nepalese migration to Kuwait and other countries in South Asia and the Arab Gulf. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses.

24. The price of Iranian girls after entering the Persian Gulf trafficking market. (2004, May). *SINA News Agency*. Retrieved January 8, 2008, from <http://www.wfafi.org/SINA-Trafficking-Market.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports that, since the Iranian Revolution and in particular in the last decade, many girls and women from Iran have been trafficked to Kuwait among other Gulf countries, though no exact statistics are available. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

25. The Protection Project. (n.d.[a]). *Kuwait*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved September 26, 2007, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/kuwait.doc>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report, based on international press reports and the Kuwaiti Constitution and Criminal Code, states that Kuwait is a country of destination, including from Nepal, for trafficking in women and children. Regarding Kuwait's governmental response to these issues, the report lists Kuwaiti laws against human trafficking, forced labor, and sexual prostitution. No further mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

26. The Protection Project. (n.d.[b]). *The US Releases the 2006 Trafficking in Persons Report*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved September 26, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/2006_us_report.htm

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document announces and comments on the release of the 2006 U.S. Department of State TIP. The document states that Kuwait did not comply with minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and lacked legislation against trafficking, and was thus placed on the Tier 2 Watch List. The document further suggests that Kuwait was one of the countries where child labor was a problem. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

27. Ruwanpura, K. N., & Rai, P. (2004). *Forced labour: Definition, indicator and measurement*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved September 25, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.SAPFLPUBLICATIONS?var_language=EN

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document is a "Working Paper Declaration" by ILO, whose InFocus Programme promotes the Declaration on Fundamental principles and Rights at Work. The document lists Kuwait in an appendix as one of multiple destinations for forced labor, child labor, and domestic workers from Africa. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

28. United Kingdom: Home Office. (2007, August 31). *Country of origin information report—Bangladesh*. London: Author. Retrieved October 16, 2007, from <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/refworld/rwmain?docid=471461e02>

Source: Government Agency—United Kingdom Home Office Border and Immigration Agency

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Involuntary Child Servitude: Unspecified

This document is based upon findings from the United States Department of State TIP 2006, this report states that there was extensive trafficking in both women and children from Bangladesh to Kuwait in 2006, including involuntary servitude and sexual exploitation. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses.

29. United Nations Commission on Human Rights. (2005). *Trafficking and forced labour of children in the Gulf region*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from <http://www.antislavery.org/archive/submission/submission2005-cameljockeys.htm>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Camel Jockeying
Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying

This report states evidence that children were trafficked from other countries for use as camel jockeys in Kuwaiti camel racing at least as late as 2004. The report utilizes media accounts, including photographs and film footage, of children under the age of 18. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

30. United Nations General Assembly. (2003, July 3). *Protection of migrants: Report of the Secretary General, fifty-eighth session*. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.ion.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/policy_and_research/un/58/A_58_121_en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report from the UN Secretary General to the General Assembly includes communication from the Kuwaiti Mission to the UN stating minimum age requirements (i.e., 14; 18 for hazardous work) and maximum work durations for laborers in Kuwait. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

31. United Nations General Assembly. (2004, July 28). *Trafficking in women and girls: Report of the Secretary-General, fifty-ninth session*. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from <http://daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/7822300.html>

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

In the context of this report from the UN Secretary-General to the General Assembly, a representative from Kuwait stated that measures to prevent trafficking in women and girls and the exploitation of women in prostitution were included in the Kuwaiti Penal Code of 1960. No further mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

32. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Kuwait: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/refworld/rwmain?docid=45f0569719>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report outlines in great detail many different modes of coercion and abuse committed against foreign nationals working in Kuwait, articulating in summary that trafficking there is a serious problem. The report mentions that children were trafficked to Kuwait from South and East Asia, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, the Philippines, and Indonesia—with smaller number of cases from Ethiopia and Eritrea, often as domestic workers. The report also suggested that the 2005 Kuwait law banning use of underage jockeys in camel racing had led to no continuing, discernable incidences of that practice. However, another law forbidding minors under the age 18 from working has not prevented instances of child labor, including as domestic workers.

The report, which does not mention any methodology, however, does note that Kuwaiti law does not specifically prohibit trafficking of persons, though in March the Kuwaiti Parliament ratified the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons. The report details some penalties imposed by the Kuwaiti government for trafficking-related crimes ranging from fines and incarceration for assault and battery to life sentences for rape, and that Kuwaiti courts made a number of convictions for crimes clearly related to trafficking. As of October 1, with the implementation of the new standardized domestic labor contract, the Domestic Workers Agency can blacklist employers to prevent them from importing more workers. Several additional steps by government ministries were also described, including committee meetings, public awareness campaigns, information gathering, supported repatriation, and additional policies. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

33. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 26, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation

This report states that a significant number of Indonesian women who go to different countries including Kuwait to work as domestic laborers face exploitation and conditions of involuntary servitude, and that Iranian women and girls are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. Some female domestic workers are forced into prostitution after running away from abusive employers or after being deceived with promises of jobs in different sectors.

Consulted in the preparation of this report were: U.S. embassies, foreign government officials, police, immigration and refugee authorities, consular and diplomatic personnel, journalists, academics, and survivors, as well as members of civil society organizations, NGOs, and international agencies, published reports, research trips, and information submitted to tipreport@state.gov.

The report states that Kuwait did not show significant efforts to eliminate trafficking through the enactment of laws or prosecution of traffickers except in a small number of cases, despite some focus on administrative efforts. The report details modest efforts at the prevention of trafficking and forced labor on the part of Kuwait. This report states that there was no indication in the most recent period preceding the report of children being trafficked from South Asia and East Africa to serve as child camel jockeys as was the case in previous years. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

KUWAIT: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Al-Fuzai, M. (2007, June 20). Human trafficking. *Kuwait Times*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from http://www.kuwaittimes.net/read_news.php?newsid=OTY4NzI4NjQw

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

In this article, a Kuwaiti newspaper columnist suggests both a need to enforce existing laws and implement additional laws to protect the rights of foreign laborers. The article notes the complaints made by many maids who lack the right to choose their place of work (the sponsor may move the maid from one house to another, such as the house of the sponsor's relative or friend). The columnist also suggests a revision to the existing sponsorship system based on international and human rights laws, especially regarding working hours, wages, and days off.

The columnist also proposes a new independent authority to examine workers' complaints that would coordinate with embassies and Cabinet ministers, given the numerous complaints from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor related to laborers and their sponsors. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses, and no methodology is discussed. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Al-Khaled, A. (2007, June 16). Kuwait laments increased terror in Arab world. *Knight Ridder Tribune Business News*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from http://www.kuwaittimes.net/read_news.php?newsid=MTgxODEwNzgyMg

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor

This article announces the release of the U.S. Department of State "list of nations guilty of inaction regarding human trafficking violations," specifying Kuwait's position in Tier 3. The article also quotes the response of a Kuwait official who suggested that some facts were missed regarding Kuwait's efforts to address foreign domestic labor. The official noted that while many areas require improvement, the government's commitment to this issue is reflected in the laws that are being adopted. No methodology is discussed. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Ambassador Miller briefs press on release of *Trafficking in Persons Report*. (2005, June 3). *Federal News Service*, including *U.S. State News*. Retrieved October 16, 2007, from the ProQuest Research Library.

Source: News Article

Trafficking: Unspecified
 Forced Labor: Unspecified
 Involuntary Servitude: Unspecified

This transcript of a speech by Ambassador John R. Miller, Senior Advisor on Trafficking in Persons, issued via the U.S. Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, states that foreign workers in Kuwait may experience conditions of involuntary servitude. The transcript also states that Kuwait was moved from Tier 2 to Tier 3 primarily because of its failure to make significant efforts to combat forced labor trafficking. No methodology is discussed. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. American Civil Liberties Union. (2007). *Trapped in the home: Global trafficking and exploitation of migrant domestic workers*. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from <http://www.aclu.org/womensrights/humanrights/28031res20070117.html>

Source: NGO

Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
 Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

In addition to presenting extensive statistics regarding demographic and comparative general work conditions of migrant domestic laborers worldwide, this report, which relies on previously published as well as unpublished secondary source documents, describes pervasive problems for migrant domestic workers in Kuwait regarding remuneration, time off, working conditions and personal liberty, and physical and sexual abuse. There is no mention of government efforts to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Amnesty International. (2005a, April 30). Domestic workers face multiple abuses in Gulf states. *The Wire*, 35(4). Retrieved September 30, 2007, from <http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGNEWS210042005?open&of=ENG-SDN>

Source: International Organization

Adult Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This article by Amnesty International states that illegal detention and other abuses of individual and human rights by employers and authorities in Kuwait are common occurrences. The article mentions that the identity documents of migrant domestic workers are often confiscated by their employers and that their pay is delayed or withheld. Domestic migrant workers also face the threat of rape and other forms of violence by their employers. Additionally, once detained, these women who have no access to translators or lawyers, do not understand why they have been detained, and they do not know when they will be released or returned home. The report includes a statement by a domestic worker who was detained and abused by police. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

The report goes on to state that Kuwait had not become signatory to international laws that specifically address the circumstances of migrant workers. Kuwait had, however, signed on to the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which calls on state governments to “condemn discrimination against women in all its forms and take appropriate measures to eliminate it.”

6. Amnesty International. (2005b). *Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries: Women deserve dignity and respect*. London: Author. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from <http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/engmde040042005>

Source: International Organization

Adult Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report, which discusses women’s rights in the Gulf states, includes a section on migrant workers (section 5) that specifically references female domestic laborers in Kuwait. Drawing on interviews with domestic workers, the report includes a list of human rights abuse cases, including the case of a 26-year-old Sri Lankan woman who worked for 18 months without payment. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Amnesty International. (2006, December 18). *Living in the shadows: A primer on the human rights of migrants*. London: Author. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from <http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/engPOL330072006?open&of=eng-369>

Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This global report on migrant rights includes findings from several interviews that Amnesty International conducted with migrant workers from India and Sri Lanka. The migrant workers reported not being allowed to leave their place of work, extended illegal detention, extended lack of payment for labor, rape, unlawful confiscation of documents, and other violence at the hands of employers and their associates in Kuwait. The report also states that it is “standard” practice for employers in countries in the Gulf region to confiscate illegally the passport documents of migrant workers, which severely impacts their freedom of movement. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods, and there is no mention of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses.

8. Amnesty International. (2007a). *Amnesty International report 2006*. London: Author. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from <http://www.amnesty.org/en/report/info/POL10/001/2006>

Source: International Organization

Adult Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report states that migrant workers protested their circumstances in Kuwait, including nonpayment of wages, ill-treatment, and unsatisfactory living conditions. Female workers reported violence directed against them, including rape by employers, and difficulty seeking governmental support due to existing discrimination in the laws. The report also stated that changes to the existing labor laws in the country were being considered with migrant workers specifically in mind, including a new minimum wage. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Amnesty International. (2007b). *Amnesty International report 2007: The state of the world's human rights: Kuwait*. London: Author. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from <http://the.report.amnesty.org/page/1138/eng/>

Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

This document, which summarizes the state of human rights in Kuwait, notes that there were new reports of abuses against migrant workers. Amnesty International's report specifies that in May government authorities began an investigation in response to a complaint from the Indian Embassy. The complaint alleged that 60 Indian migrant workers had been abused by an unidentified company, citing nonpayment of wages, forced overtime without pay, and refusal of medical treatment. In July a new law intended to curtail abuses against domestic migrant workers came into effect, requiring that contracts that stipulate working conditions for domestic workers be signed by a dedicated government labor office, as well as by the sponsor and worker. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Amnesty International. (2007c). *Amnesty International report 2007: The state of the world's human rights: Middle East and North Africa*. London: Author. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from <http://archive.amnesty.org/report2007/eng/Homepage>

Source: International Organization

Adult Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

This report states that in the preceding year in Kuwait, there were complaints regarding the treatment of South Asian and Filipino migrant workers. The report also states that Kuwait introduced new legislation to offer protection to migrant domestic workers. No further mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

11. Amnesty International. (2007d, June 1). *Amnesty International Annual Review, March 2005–April 2006*. London: Author. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from <http://web2.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGORG100062007?open&of=ENG-392>

Source: International Organization

Adult Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

This annual review of human rights issues worldwide mentions Amnesty International's Stop Violence Against Women campaign and the first conference aimed at fighting discrimination against women in Kuwait, among other Gulf countries. It mentions that migrant domestic workers in the Gulf region suffer from violence, in particular, without recourse to the law. Some of the victims of abuse participated in the conference, along with lawyers, academics, journalists, religious scholars, and officials. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

12. Balana, C. (2007, August 12). Filipinos deny being forced to work in Iraq. *Philippine Daily Inquirer*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from http://globalnation.inquirer.net/news/news/view_article.php?article_id=82024

Source: News Article

Forced Adult Labor: Construction

This article, based on firsthand reports of alleged forced labor victims, states that five Filipinos who are still working on the construction of the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad have denied that they were victims of forced labor. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Baldwin-Edwards, M. (2005). *Migration in the Middle East and Mediterranean*. Global Commission on International Migration. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/policy_and_research/gcim/rs/RS5.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This regional report mentions trafficking and forced prostitution of women from the former Soviet Union in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, of which Kuwait is a member. It also discusses problems of foreign domestic workers being abused by their employers. The report mentions Kuwait's ratification of human rights treaties, which suggest a commitment to the protection of migrants. No further mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

14. Blanchet, T. (2002, April). *Beyond boundaries: A critical look at women labour migration and the trafficking within*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: Drishti Research Centre. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from <http://www.walnet.org/csis/papers/BEYOND.DOC>

Source: NGO

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report, which is based on field research in Bangladesh, India, and Kuwait, examines the migration patterns and experiences of Bangladeshi women. The report details a long list of cases of forced labor, physical abuse, and sexual exploitation by employers in Kuwait. The victims are primarily from Bangladesh, but there is also reference to incidences of abuse among migrant workers from India, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka. Female domestic servants were often forced by their employers to perform sex work for the employer's financial gain. There is no mention of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

15. Boustany, N. (2007, June 13). Allies cited for human trafficking: State Dept. adds Arab nations to list of worst offenders. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/06/12/AR2007061202180.html>

Source: News Article

Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article states that Kuwait was placed in Tier 3 of the U.S. Department of State's *Trafficking in Persons Report*. It quotes U.S. Representative Christopher H. Smith, the sponsoring lawmaker who helped initiate the report, as well as Mark P. Lagon, the newly appointed director of the U.S. Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. The article describes the report's documentation of efforts by foreign governments to prevent and prosecute trafficking of individuals, including children, for sexual exploitation and forced labor. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

16. Brinkley, J. (2005, June 4). U.S. faults 4 allies over forced labor. *The New York Times*. Retrieved October 16, 2007, from <http://www.nytimes.com/2005/06/04/politics/04traffic.html>

Source: News Article

Adult Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor

Adult Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

Adult Involuntary Servitude: Domestic Labor

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

This article reports on the U.S. administration's critique of Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates for their lack of attention to trafficking and forced labor. The article mentions migrant domestic workers in Kuwait being abused, coerced into

debt bondage or involuntary servitude situations. Citing the fifth annual U.S. Department of State *Trafficking in Persons Report*, the article notes that Kuwait has been moved to Tier 3 for its failure to address human trafficking, despite the threat of economic penalties from the United States. No methodology is discussed, and no mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

17. Bush aides hit conservative blogs but find cool reception; a new strategist to tout Bush's agenda; North Korea gets its dough; Bush gets flak; the art of criticizing one's closest friends. (2007, June 25). *U.S. News & World Report*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from the ProQuest database.

Source: News Article

Adult Exploitive Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Trafficking: Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This article states how allies of the Bush administration were unusually criticized in the U.S. Department of State's annual report on human trafficking. The article specifies how Kuwait, one of several states in the Persian Gulf that hosts large U.S. military deployments, was nonetheless added to the list of violators because of alleged abuses surrounding its practice of importing laborers for construction, domestic work, and prostitution. Kuwait was singled out by officials because of its perceived capacity to help people due to the country's oil wealth. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

18. Calundruccio, G. (2005). *Data and research on human trafficking: A global survey*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from <http://www.nswp.org/pdf/IOM-GLOBALTRAFFICK.PDF>

Source: International Organization

Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This regional report on human trafficking issues relied primarily on secondary sources such as Kuwaiti and international newspapers, law journals, nongovernmental organization (NGO) reports, and governmental reports, such as the U.S. Department of State's *Trafficking in Persons Report*. The report also gathered data through interviews with government officials, police, immigration and refugee authorities, consular and diplomatic personnel, private employment agencies, as well as members of civil society organizations, NGOs, and international agencies.

The report includes descriptions of the exploitive working conditions for domestic workers who have been subject to rape, assault, and murder. The report mentions Asian women working in Kuwait as sex slaves. Though the document speaks of a "crackdown"

by Kuwaiti police on prostitution rings, blacklisting of Kuwaiti migrant labor sponsors, and a law requiring camel jockeys to be at least 18 years of age, it states that the Kuwaiti government has not been sufficiently engaged in the fight against trafficking and forced labor. The report notes that as of 2005 there were 1.3 million foreign laborers working in Kuwait. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

19. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) Kuwait (ratification: 1968)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Domestic Labor

This report states the limits as well as the lack of existing labor laws in Kuwait as they pertain to forced labor, expatriate labor, and domestic labor in particular. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

20. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) Kuwait (ratification: 1968)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Military

This CEACR report discusses the perceived failure of Kuwait's existing labor laws to provide for career military personnel resignation. The report also calls on the government of Kuwait to clarify criteria for resignation and provide information on cases of resignations that were refused. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

21. The cruelest trade. (2007, June 15). *The Philadelphia Inquirer*. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from the ProQuest database.

Source: News Article

Trafficking: Unspecified

This unsigned editorial in *The Philadelphia Inquirer* responds to the U.S. Department of State's Human Trafficking Report [sic], and the efforts of U.S. Representative Christopher H. Smith to launch the report and recommendations to follow up on its findings.

The article acknowledges that even allies of the United States, such as Kuwait, are reported on the list. Smith complains of a complacent "parking" mentality, where

egregious offenders are left in the middle (Tier 2) and no further sanctions against them are forthcoming. The article further suggests that prosecutions of human trafficking cases seem to have stabilized since the preceding year. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

22. Debating free or forced labour in the Arab world. (2006, December 22). *BBC News*. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/developmentcommunications/story/2006/12/061218_ilo_arabic.shtml

Source: News Article

Adult Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

This article reports on physical abuse and other mistreatment of foreign domestic labor in Kuwait. The article also reports on the broadcast of a debate organized by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) World Service Trust on the rights of domestic workers, which was attended by many Indonesian domestic workers along with representatives of Kuwait's Ministry of Interior, the Human Rights Parliamentary Committee, and the Human Rights Association. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

23. Deen, T. (2007). Rights: Hollywood film portrays workings of global sex trade. *Global Information Network*. Retrieved October 16, 2007, from the ProQuest database.

Source: News Article

Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

In the context of an announcement for a commercial feature film about sex trafficking, this article quotes Ambassador Mark Lagon, Director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Human Trafficking in Persons, as stating that trafficking is “an endemic problem of the way foreign workers are treated in the Persian Gulf, in Middle Eastern states.” The article further mentions that Lagon notes a pattern of recruiting where people who are offered jobs as secretaries or maids become sex slaves or work in captive domestic servitude. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss Kuwait specifically except to note that it is listed in the *US Trafficking in Persons Report*, and it does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

24. Etheridge, J. (2005, July 19). Gulf region's newest pipeline: Human trafficking. *The Christian Science Monitor*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from <http://www.csmonitor.com/2005/0719/p13s01-wome.htm>

Source: News Article

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

This article reports on interviews with several Filipina and Mindanaoan maids who suffered abuse while working in Kuwait. The article states that there is one domestic worker for every two citizens in Kuwait. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

25. Garcia, B. (2007, September 22). US official visits temporary shelter for runaway maids. *Knight Ridder Tribune Business News*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from http://www.kuwaittimes.net/read_news.php?newsid=MjI5MDg0NzgZ

Source: News Article

Adult Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Adult Servitude: Unspecified

This article reports on a visit to a recently opened shelter in Kuwait by Mark Lagon, the Director of the U.S. Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. He visited the shelter to determine whether the services available for the runaway housemaids were adequate. The article mentions that the U.S. human trafficking reports state that Kuwait is failing to address the issue of individuals being sold for sexual exploitation and servitude. The article also announces the launch by the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs of the Barirah Project aimed at educating domestic workers and their employers about their basic rights, including the cultures and numerous traditions in Kuwait. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

26. Gearan, A., & Feller, B. (2007, October 18). Bush penalizes countries for trafficking. *Associated Press*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from http://www.usatoday.com/news/washington/2007-10-18-3769836856_x.htm

Source: News Article

Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

This article reports that the Bush administration lifted the immediate threat of sanctions and changed its assessment of Kuwait regarding human trafficking because the country had opened a shelter for victims of violence. Those who are benefiting are often Asian women who have been forced to work as domestic laborers and have been held captive in the homes of wealthy Kuwaitis. The article quotes Mark Lagon, head of the U.S. Department of State office that compiles an annual list on trafficking in persons: "It's a nascent effort, but we made a conclusion that Kuwait had taken steps that merited an upgrade." No further mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

27. Godfrey, M., Ruhs, M., Shah, N., & Smith, M. (2004, June). Migrant domestic workers in Kuwait. In S. Esim & M. Smith, (Eds.), *Gender & migration in Arab states: The case of domestic workers* (pp. 24–40). Beirut, Lebanon: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from <http://www.gender.gcim.org/attachements/Book%20in%20ArabStates.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Indentured Servitude: Domestic Labor

Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

In addition to presenting extensive statistics regarding demographics and comparative general work conditions of migrant domestic laborers, this regional report speaks of pervasive problems for migrant domestic workers in Kuwait regarding remuneration, time off, other aspects of working conditions and personal liberty, and physical and sexual abuse. This report mentioned that the U.S. report on human rights equates the conditions of foreign domestic workers in Kuwait with indentured servitude.

The study was based on interviews and focus group meetings with domestic workers as well as previously published and unpublished secondary source documents for its methodology. There is no discussion of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. No mention is made of forced labor in the production of goods.

28. Goodwill not enough for trafficking upgrade; yet to ‘dent’ 19-hour day; ‘seen as slaves.’ (2007, May 13). *Arab Times Kuwait*. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from <http://www.arabtimesonline.com/arabtimes/kuwait/Viewdet.asp?ID=6310&cat=a>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying

Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Garbage Collection, Office Cleaning, Sheep Herding, Street Cleaning, Unspecified

This article states that approximately 450,000 domestic servants and thousands of laborers from South Asia herd sheep in the desert, work in agriculture (tasks unspecified), collect garbage, clean streets, and work in hospitals, government offices, and agriculture. Additionally, the article also notes that boys from Africa and South Asia are trafficked to work as camel jockeys.

The article quotes an unidentified Asian embassy official in Kuwait, a U.S. ambassador, a UN International Organization for Migration official, and a Kuwaiti lawmaker for the evaluation of foreign workers’ current situation in Kuwait and the structural responses of the Kuwaiti government relevant to the workers’ circumstances. The article also references the U.S. Department of State’s current evaluation of Kuwait’s efforts in combating foreign worker abuse.

29. Gulf Arab states refute U.S. charges of human trafficking. (2005, June 5). *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from the Access World News Collection.

Source: News Article

Trafficking: Unspecified

This article mentions a response to the human trafficking report in a Gulf News article by Mubarak Saadoun Al Mutawa, secretary-general of Kuwait's Human Rights Society, in which he stated: "This report is baseless and founded on false accusations without any concrete evidence against Kuwait." No methodology is discussed. Unspecified Kuwaiti officials were quoted as saying that the country had adopted a string of stiff measures to combat the use of child camel jockeys. No further mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

30. Home Office Border and Immigration Agency. (2007). *Country of origin information report: Bangladesh*. London: Author. Retrieved October 16, 2007, from <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/refworld/rwmain?docid=471461e02>

Source: Government Agency—United Kingdom Home Office Border and Immigration Agency

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Involuntary Servitude: Unspecified

Drawing on findings from the U.S. Department of State 2006 *Trafficking in Persons Report*, this report states that there was extensive trafficking of both women and children from Bangladesh to Kuwait in 2006, including involuntary servitude and sexual exploitation. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses.

31. Human Rights Watch. (2001). *Human rights watch world report 2000*. New York: Author. Retrieved September 26, 2007, from <http://www.hrw.org/wr2k1/mideast/kuwait.html>

Source: International Organization

Adult Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses how, despite repeated pledges by the government to modify labor laws and enforce existing laws prohibiting the trade in work visas, more than 1 million foreign workers were severely hampered in their ability to address their working conditions and had little legal recourse against abuses by employers. Female domestic workers, who are excluded from existing labor laws in Kuwait, were particularly prone to physical and sexual abuse in their workplaces. The report also discusses how India announced that it had ceased issuing immigration clearances to Indian nationals desiring to work as domestics in Kuwait because of the abuses there.

The report also cites that in October 1999, army and national guard units were deployed to halt 2 days of rioting by thousands of Egyptian migrants; many of those rioting had paid Kuwaiti brokers thousands of dollars in return for what they believed were legal work visas. The Egyptian migrants later discovered that there were no jobs awaiting them. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

32. Human Rights Watch. (2007). *Exported and exposed: Abuses against Sri Lankan domestic workers in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, and the United Arab Emirates*. New York: Author. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from <http://hrw.org/reports/2007/srilanka1107/>

Source: NGO

Adult Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

This report is based on 170 interviews with domestic workers, government officials, and labor recruiters conducted in Sri Lanka and the Middle East. The report notes the Kuwaiti government's failure to uphold international human rights treaties, its lack of labor law protection (especially for migrant domestic workers), and that these factors make such workers more vulnerable to physical, sexual, and economic abuse and exploitation and to the denial of religious rights. The report mentions abuses that could be considered forced labor, including forced confinement. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

33. India imposes ban to curb trafficking of women. (2007, June 4). *HumanTrafficking.org*. Retrieved October 16, 2007, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/654/>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Work, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

This article states that, after a visit to several countries by Women and Child Development Minister Renuka Chowdhury, the Indian government banned women under 30 from emigrating to those countries as domestic labor. The ban was enacted to help prevent sexual exploitation. Minister Chowdhury had recently been to Kuwait, where she received complaints from many women who had been contracted to serve as domestic help but were forced into other activities, following the confiscation of their passports and visas by employers. This article was adapted from an article in the *Khaleej Times*. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods or efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses.

34. International Labour Organization. (2001, June 11). *Fourth sitting*. Paper presented at the 89th annual conference of the International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 9, 2007, <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc89/pdf/pr-5s4.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This transcript of an address by Talal Al-Ayyar, the Kuwaiti Minister of Electricity, Water, Social Affairs, and Labour, to the 89th annual conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) states that there is no form of forced labor in Kuwait. No methodology is discussed, and there is no mention of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

35. International Organization for Migration. (2003). *Labour migration in Asia: Trends, challenges and policy responses in countries of origin*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/books/LabourMigAsia.pdf

Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

This document asserts that reports of violations of physical abuse of domestic workers, especially housemaids, are often received from countries like Kuwait, as well as complaints of working hours (in terms of nonpayment of overtime or forced, extended working hours). This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

36. International Organization for Migration. (2006). *Migration initiatives appeal 2006*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from <http://www.iom.int>

Source: International Organization

Adult Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This global report states that many “domestic workers are physically abused and/or suffer extreme working conditions.” It states further that the government of Kuwait must take additional steps to prevent such abuse. The report also details IOM’s offer of “capacity building” in the form of approximately \$1 million to the Kuwaiti government to help protect migrant workers from abuse and exploitation and to preempt migrant trafficking, with special concern for child camel jockeys and domestic workers. Specific aspects mentioned in the offer are protection, assistance, and support services to contract workers; training for the Kuwaiti Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour; and strengthening Kuwait’s capacity to prevent illegal border crossings. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

37. Kapstein, E. (2006). The new global slave trade. *Foreign Affairs*, 85, 103–116.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This article about the global situation of human trafficking states that though the United States “has sought to cooperate with foreign governments in combating the slave trade, it has rarely punished a country for failing to act against human trafficking.” The article suggests that Kuwait has not been punished because of its importance as an oil-producing state. The article notes that the mild response of the United States persists even though President Bush himself acknowledged Kuwait’s failure to “show a serious commitment” or devote “sufficient attention” to ending human trafficking. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

38. Kessler, G. (2005, June 4). Saudis rebuked on forced labor; U.S. critical of 4 Gulf allies in report on trafficking of humans. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved October 16, 2007, from http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/06/03/AR2005060301530_pf.html

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This article announces the release of an annual report issued by the U.S. Department of State, citing Kuwait as having one of the worst records in the world regarding halting human trafficking, making it subject to sanctions by the United States. The article also references unnamed human rights activists, noting that the report’s inclusion of reputed allies such as Kuwait in the United States’ “War on Terror” suggests that the administration is creating a “Middle East exception” in its human rights policy. There is no mention of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

39. Khan, S. (2004, June 18). U.S. puts Bangladesh on trafficking blacklist. *OneWorld South Asia*. Retrieved January 6, 2008, from <http://uk.oneworld.net/article/view/90228/1/>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Adult Debt Bondage: Unspecified

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

This report by an international organization cites the trafficking in persons report released by U.S. Department of State, identifying Bangladesh as a source country from which an estimated 10–20,000 women and girls are trafficked annually to Kuwait—among other Gulf countries—for sexual exploitation, forced domestic servitude, and debt bondage. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

40. Kuwait says decent work is available for every Kuwaiti citizen. (2001, June 12). *Kuwait Times*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This article reports on the address by Kuwaiti Minister of Electricity, Water, Social Affairs, and Labour, Talal Al-Ayyar, to the 89th annual conference of ILO, who stated that there is no form of forced labor in Kuwait. (The transcript of this address is included in this bibliography.) This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

41. Labott, E. (2005, June 3). U.S. cites 4 Gulf allies in trafficking report. *CNN.com*. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from <http://www.cnn.com/2005/US/06/03/human.traffic>

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article reports on a news conference by U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice in conjunction with the release of the U.S. Department of State's report on human trafficking. The article states that Kuwait, among other Arab Gulf states, has been placed in Tier 3 of the report because of its failure to comply with minimum standards to combat trafficking and to protect foreign workers who are vulnerable to sexual exploitation and forced labor. The article notes that Kuwait has legislation that is aimed at trafficking and forced labor, and mentions the report's citation of Kuwait for failing to enforce laws to investigate, prosecute, and punish traffickers. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

42. Mattar, M. (2006, November 28). *New challenges in the fight against trafficking in persons: Combating child sex tourism and child pornography on the Internet*. Paper presented at the Inaugural Symposium Launching the Annual Human Rights Symposium Series, Washington, DC. Retrieved September 26, 2007, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/docs/NovemberSymposiumSpeech.doc>

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This transcript of an address given at the Inaugural Symposium Launching the Annual Human Rights Symposium Series states that in 2005, Kuwait ratified the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which mandates that state parties take the necessary measures to discourage the commercial demand that leads to trafficking. Though the address mentions domestic work and sexual exploitation related to forced labor, there is no mention of specific instances of forced labor in Kuwait. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

43. Mattar, M., & Borkholder, J. L. (2002). *Domestic service as a form of trafficking in persons in the Middle East*. Washington, DC: The Protection Project. Retrieved September 26, 2007, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/ele.htm>

Source: NGO

Adult Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Adult Slavery: Domestic Labor

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor

Forced Labor: Domestic Labor

This report attempts to define human trafficking in the domestic labor sector by highlighting when domestic labor becomes a form of forced labor. The report, which is based on published documents, also mentions incidences of sexual abuse and slavery among domestic workers from various countries, including the Philippines and Sri Lanka. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

44. Chammartin, G. M.-F. (2005, April). Domestic workers: Little protection for the underpaid. *Migration Immigration Source*. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from <http://www.migrationinformation.org/Feature/display.cfm?id=300>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This article, based on *Gender and migration in Arab states: The case of domestic workers*, a report by the ILO (cited above), discusses pervasive problems and fears among Kuwait's migrant female domestic workers from Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka regarding remuneration, time off, other details regarding working conditions and personal liberty, and physical and sexual abuse. This report relies on previously published as well as unpublished secondary source documents for its methodology. The report states that there is no national legislation addressing labor protection for domestic workers in Kuwait, and no further efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail labor abuses are noted. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

45. The Protection Project. (2002). *A human rights report on trafficking of persons, especially women and children*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_kuwait.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Adult Slavery: Domestic Labor

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report estimates that hundreds of Bangladeshi women and approximately 17,000 Sri Lankan women have been forced into prostitution after moving to Kuwait in response to promises of legitimate work. The report states that more than 1,000 of these women were deported for prostitution in 1998. The report cites illicit trade in maids as well, including claims by the Philippine Labor Secretary that slave traders illegally traffic domestic servants. Additional aspects cited by the report include physical and sexual abuse among female Filipino immigrants and large-scale patterns of assault, rape, and murder of Asian maids. The report also mentions Russian, Ukrainian, and other Eastern European women as victims of trafficking to Kuwait for prostitution.

All sources for the report seem to be overseas news agencies, including summaries of police raids on brothels, in which arrested prostitutes from South Asia reported forced labor under threat of death. This report lists Kuwait's legal prohibitions and punishments for prostitution and pimping, a mandated minimum working age of 14, and the prohibition in the Kuwaiti Constitution against forced labor. The report makes no further mention of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

46. The Protection Project. (n.d.[a]). *Kuwait*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved September 26, 2007, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/kuwait.doc>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor; Sexual Exploitation

This factsheet, which is based on international press reports and the Kuwaiti Constitution and Criminal Code, states that Kuwait is a destination for trafficking in women and children. Women are trafficked from Eastern Europe, Iran, and South Asia. The factsheet also notes that gender-based discrimination compounds the problem of trafficking in women, despite the protection of women's rights officially offered by the Kuwaiti legal system.

Regarding Kuwait's governmental response to these issues, the report lists Kuwaiti laws against human trafficking, forced labor, and sexual prostitution. No further mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

47. The Protection Project. (n.d.[b]). *Mali*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved September 26, 2007, from <http://www.protectionproject.org/mali.doc>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor

In an isolated statement, this factsheet mentions that women from Mali are trafficked to Kuwait to work as domestic servants. This document relies on previously published primary source documents for its methodology. No mention is made of efforts by the

government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

48. Rep. Smith comments on global fight to end human trafficking. (2006, September 26). *U.S. Federal News Service*, including *U.S. State News*. Retrieved October 16, 2007, from the ProQuest Research Library.

Source: News Article

Adult Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This article quotes U.S. Representative Christopher H. Smith, reporting conversations with U.S. Department of State officials about trafficking in Kuwait. The article mentions a 2006 report about more than 40 Indian citizens who were trapped in Kuwait when their passports were taken by job brokers and who were subsequently punished by Kuwaiti police. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

49. Report of the Secretary-General. (2003, July 3). *Protection of migrants. United Nations General Assembly, 58th session*. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/policy_and_research/un/58/A_58_121_en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

This report mentions the UN General Assembly encouraging member states to combat the trafficking of migrant workers. The report includes communications received from 11 countries, including Kuwait, regarding the legal provisions that the countries have instituted to protect migrants as well as related programs and policies. The government of Kuwait listed certain articles in its labor code that protect workers' rights and welfare, including the penal code intended to strengthen rules that protect workers against abuses and the establishment of the Bureau of Domestic Workers to oversee the recruitment of domestic workers from overseas. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

50. Report of the Secretary-General. (2003, July 17). *Violence against women migrant workers. Protection of migrants. United Nations General Assembly, 58th session*. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/policy_and_research/un/58/A_58_161_en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

This report states that ILO conducted studies on how migrant domestic workers in Kuwait are treated. This was a follow-up to a global report on the elimination of all

forced or compulsory labor in 2001. The report also mentions that the Labor Code in Kuwait protects against employment in “dangerous work,” This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

51. Report of the Secretary-General. (2004, July 28). *Trafficking in women and girls. United Nations General Assembly, 59th session*. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/policy_and_research/un/59/A_59_185_en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Adult Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Kuwait reported that measures to prevent trafficking in women and the exploitation of women in prostitution were included in the Kuwaiti Penal Code of 1960. No further mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

52. Rivera-Acosta, L., & Jara-Puyod, M. (2003, January 5). Raped, enslaved, jailed, unpaid. *Manila Standard Today*. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from http://www.manilastandardtoday.com/?page=news02_jan05_2003

Source: News Article

Adult Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Adult Slavery: Domestic Labor

This article states that four Filipino women working in Kuwait as domestic laborers returned to the Philippines with reports of slave labor, rape, torture, and other abuse at the hands of employers. One of the women quoted in the article stated that there were many more like her being held in deportation cells in Kuwait. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

53. Ruwanpura, K. N., & Rai, P. (2004). *Forced labour: Definition, indicator and measurement*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Office. Retrieved September 25, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.SAPFLPUBLICATIONS?var_language=EN

Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This is a Working Paper Declaration by an international organization whose InFocus Programme promotes the Declaration on Fundamental principles and Rights at Work. In an appendix, the document lists Kuwait as one of many destinations forced labor, child labor, and domestic work. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

54. Samath, F. (2002, August 20). Sri Lanka: Body-tampering spotlights emigration risks. *Global Information Network*. Retrieved October 14, 2007, from the ProQuest Research Library.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor

This article quotes the observations of a coroner from Colombo, Sri Lanka. The coroner said that the body of a domestic worker that returned from Kuwait in May was missing parts of the brain, along with the bladder, corneas, and kidneys. This article seems to rely on firsthand interviews with quoted officials. The article reports that Sri Lanka's ambassador in Kuwait had informed Colombo that the removal of the kidneys was in accordance with Article 6 of Kuwait's Transplantation Law of 1987, and that \$13,000 in compensation would be given to the relatives of the deceased by the government of Kuwait. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

55. Sri Lanka abuse 'rampant' in Gulf. (2007, November 14). *BBC News*. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/7093842.stm

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Domestic Labor

This article reports on abuses of Sri Lankan domestic laborers in Kuwait, among other Arab countries. The article relies largely on the Human Rights Watch report, *Exported and Exposed*, stating that basic workers' rights are not observed, such as limits to the workday and work week, freedom of movement, and wage earnings. The article also reports other serious abuses such as forced confinement, food deprivation, physical and verbal abuse, forced labor, and sexual harassment and rape by the employers. The article also quotes HRW workers who state that labor laws in Kuwait should be extended to cover domestic workers. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

56. Trafficking in persons interim assessment. (2007, January 19). *Federal News Service*, including *U.S. State News*. Retrieved October 16, 2007, from the ProQuest Research Library.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on the Interim Assessment of Trafficking in Persons, which notes runaway domestic laborers as well as an increase in local media reports of women being forced into commercial sexual exploitation.

The assessment states that the Kuwaiti government made limited progress in combating trafficking in persons since the release of the 2006 *Trafficking in Persons Report*. Although the government ratified the UN protocol on combating trafficking last year, giving the protocol the force of law in Kuwait, it has not yet passed a national law providing implementation guidelines for the UN protocol's provisions; the government does not have a national plan of action to combat trafficking in persons. It is not clear which penalties traffickers would receive according to the UN protocol if prosecuted in Kuwaiti courts. Though the government provided some statistics for prosecutions and convictions of offenses related to trafficking, it is unclear how many offenses, if any, involve trafficking. The Assessment also states that the Kuwaiti government has neither provided evidence of a systematic victim identification procedure among arrested foreign workers and prostitutes or improved physical protection services to trafficking victims. Reports on the government of Kuwait state that it is preparing to implement the National Awareness Raising Project for Domestic Workers, as well as a recent implementation of a standardized contract for domestic workers outlining their rights (regarding work hours, wages, and retaining their passports), although means of enforcement was unclear. In terms of methodology, the *Trafficking in Persons Report* referred to local media reports of sexual exploitation charges. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

57. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2003). *Coalitions against trafficking in human beings in the Philippines*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/human_trafficking/coalitions_trafficking.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This report, based on previously published primary source documents, cites a Philippines victims survey, which reports that only 1 out of 160 interviewed trafficked victims from the Philippines went to Kuwait. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

58. United Nations Committee on Migrant Workers. (2005). *Written submission to the CMW day of general discussion on protecting the rights of all migrant workers as a tool to enhance development*. London: Amnesty International. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/engior400282005>

Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report, which draws on the *Global commission for international migration report*, speaks of an increasing “feminization of migration,” that more women are relocating to places other than their countries of origin. The report recounts the story of an Indian national who was not allowed to leave her Kuwaiti employer's house for 3 years and who was then raped and impregnated by a relative of her employer. She went to the hospital to

give birth and was then taken to the deportation section of the women's prison, where she was detained with her baby daughter, unable to leave Kuwait without the consent of the baby's father. Unable to direct police to the house where she had been raped, she and her daughter were detained in the deportation center for more than 6 months, and her status remained unclear at the time of the report. No mention is made of any efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

59. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from <http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/HT-globalpatterns-en.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

This report mentions Kuwait on a list of destination countries for human trafficking. The report makes no mention of any efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

60. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Kuwait: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78856.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

Adult Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Debt Bondage: Unspecified

Involuntary Servitude: Unspecified

This report outlines in detail many different modes of coercion and abuse committed against foreign nationals working in Kuwait, and in a summary it articulates that trafficking in Kuwait is a serious problem. The report mentions that victims were trafficked primarily from South and East Asia—especially Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka, —although smaller numbers from other countries such as Ethiopia and Eritrea were also reportedly trafficked. Some foreign workers were abused by their employers or coerced into debt bondage or involuntary servitude. Laborers associated with visa trading schemes were reported during the year. Some women were trafficked into prostitution. Many domestic workers reported that they were compelled to work more than they had agreed to or that they were not allowed to leave their houses. One of the most common complaints was lack of payment.

The physical and sexual abuse of foreign women working as domestic servants is mentioned, as well as the numerous prostitution rings that were uncovered by police, in which women were being held captive. Additionally, the report refers to dozens of

domestic workers who reportedly committed or attempted suicide in response to their circumstances while working in Kuwait.

The report, which does not mention any methodology, notes that Kuwaiti law does not specifically prohibit trafficking in persons, although the parliament ratified the UN protocol in March 2007. On October 1 a standardized domestic labor contract was put into effect that specifies a minimum wage and forbids passing fees on to workers. The contract must be signed by the worker, the Kuwaiti recruitment agency, and the employer. Violators can be prosecuted in a court of law and the Domestic Workers Agency (DWA) can also apply administrative punishments, such as a ban on employment of domestic workers, on those who violate the contract. Although domestic workers often avoid courts due to the length of time that cases require and due to their lack of knowledge of local legal structures, the courts have frequently ruled in favor of domestic workers.

The report details penalties imposed by the Kuwaiti government for trafficking-related crimes, which range from fines and incarceration for assault and battery to life sentences for rape. It also notes that there were many convictions in Kuwaiti courts for crimes clearly related to trafficking. In the past year, 258 people were convicted of importing workers without providing them with work, and there were 276 convictions for the illegal selling of residence permits to foreigners. The government also took legal action in cases where trafficking may have been a factor; it reported 19,908 convictions during the year for violations of workers' rights and closed down 1,818 companies for violating the terms of their business licenses. Companies who trade in visas or otherwise abuse their privileges to import workers can be temporarily or permanently closed. Companies are required to keep a deposit with a government ministry so that if they are found to have not paid salaries, the ministry can use the deposit to remunerate the worker(s). The report states that the Kuwaiti government placed a greater emphasis on resolving conflicts through mediation than on prosecution; the designated ministry apparently has little power of enforcement and is therefore striving to convince the employer and employee to come to an informal agreement. As of October 1, with the implementation of the new standardized domestic labor contract, DWA can blacklist employers to prevent them from importing more workers. Several additional steps by government ministries were also described, including committee meetings, public awareness campaigns, information gathering, supported repatriation, and additional policies. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

61. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 26, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Involuntary Servitude: Unspecified

This report states that a significant number of Indonesian women who go overseas each year to work as domestic servants are subjected to exploitation and conditions of involuntary servitude, and that Iranian women and girls are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. The report describes Kuwait as a destination country for men and women who migrate willingly from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka, ; they ultimately find working conditions of involuntary servitude with their Kuwaiti employers . Additionally, women from Tajikistan are trafficked to Kuwait for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. Physical and sexual abuse, nonpayment of wages, threats, confinement to the home, and withholding of passports to restrict freedom of movement were all reported. Some female domestic workers are forced into prostitution after running away from abusive employers or after being deceived with promises of jobs in different sectors. The report also states that Kuwait is a transit country for South and East Asian workers recruited by Kuwaiti labor recruitment agencies for low-skilled work in Iraq.

Consulted in the preparation of this report were U.S. embassies, foreign government officials, police, immigration and refugee authorities, consular and diplomatic personnel, journalists, academics, and survivors of abuse, as well as members of civil society organizations, NGOs, and international agencies, published reports, research trips, and information submitted to tipreport@state.gov.

The report states that Kuwait did not show significant efforts to eliminate trafficking through the enactment of laws or the prosecution of traffickers except in a small number of cases, despite a focus on administrative efforts. The report details modest efforts by Kuwait to prevent trafficking and forced labor. No mention is made of efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

62. United Nations Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women. (2004, January 16). *Women's anti-discrimination committee examines report of Kuwait; Expert says Kuwait is sole country where voting rights are granted to men only (Part 2 of 3)*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2004/wom1425.doc.htm>

Source: International Organization

Adult Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Adult Slavery: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This press release reports on a meeting of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, relating the assertion of one committee member, Ms. Manalo, that there was a large number of migrant domestic workers in Kuwait and that she had received reports about their abuse. The article states that Ms. Manalo, who is described as an “expert” from the Philippines, asked which punishments exist under Kuwaiti law to prevent or eliminate prostitution and trafficking of women and whether

Kuwaiti law punishes slavery and forced labor or incidences of physical abuse of domestic migrant workers. Responses from the Kuwaiti government were not filed in this report. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

63. Women and human rights. (2003, Spring). *WIN News*, 29(2), 5. Retrieved January 18, 2007, from the ProQuest Research Library.

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports that foreign female workers in Kuwait, specifically including some workers from Asia, are subject to physical abuse, including rape, and are at times kidnapped and coerced into prostitution. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

64. Workers in oil-rich Gulf endure grim existence. (2005, July 21). *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Adult Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

Involuntary Servitude: Unspecified

Slavery: Unspecified

This article reports on the attack of the Bangladesh embassy in Kuwait by as many as 1,000 Bangladeshi workers in April 2005 to protest 5 months of unpaid wages. The article also cites the U.S. human trafficking report, which accuses Kuwait of tolerating “involuntary servitude or slavery,” and notes that in response to the U.S. report, Kuwait announced possible amendments to labor laws for the 1.8 million foreigners, including the system that prevents workers from shifting to companies other than their initial sponsors, who retain worker passports effectively holding them captive). Additionally, the article reports that Kuwait passed laws prohibiting manual labor from noon to 4:00 p.m. in summer, when temperatures rise to 50 °C. No mention is made of additional efforts by the government of Kuwait to curtail abuses. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

KYRGYZSTAN: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Antelava, N. (2007, August 24). Child labour in Kyrgyz coal mines. *BBC News*. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/asia-pacific/6955202.stm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Coal Mining

This news article discusses the conditions in which children in Kyrgyzstan work in coal mines that were abandoned after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Many Kyrgyz children as young as age 10 do not attend school. Rather, those children work in the structurally insecure mines year round, enduring extreme temperatures, floods, noxious gases, and strenuous labor. According to the article, child coal miners are paid about US\$3 per day. While the magnitude of the problem of child miners is unknown, the article attributes Kyrgyzstan's poor economic situation and lack of government intervention to the needs of families as the reasons families rely on child labor in the coal mines. The article does not discuss whether or not the coal that is mined is exported, or used domestically.

2. Asian Human Rights Commission. (2004, July 28). Kyrgyzstan: Children labour to pay school fees. *Asia Child Rights Weekly Newsletter*, 3(30). Retrieved March 26, 2008, from <http://acr.hrschool.org/mainfile.php/0188/340/>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Gold Mining, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Tobacco, Trade

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article reports that many Kyrgyz children must work as porters in markets, clean shoes, sell small items such as gum and cigarettes, or prostitute themselves in order to pay for their own schooling and to help support their families. Children in the south also are employed on plantations and commercial tobacco farms, as well as in cattle herding and gold mining. Such jobs earn children between 50 and 150 *soms* per day—the equivalent of about \$1 to \$3.50 in U.S. currency—an amount that, in some situations, can equal about 30 percent of their family's budget. The source also notes that there are cases of children being trafficked for sexual exploitation and other unspecified sectors.

3. Babakulov, U., Domagalskaya, N., Lyanskaya, E., Pyatibratova, A., Sadanov, R., Sagynbaeva, A., et al. (2004). *Lost children of central Asia*. Retrieved March 19, 2008, from http://www.essex.ac.uk/armedcon/story_id/000170.doc

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses the involvement of children in commercial sexual exploitation in Kyrgyzstan and mentions that children are trafficked to unspecified locations for commercial sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Bedelbayeva, A. (2005, November). *Project evaluation report. Preventing human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan project*. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from http://pdf.dec.org/pdf_docs/Pdacg548.pdf

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

Internal trafficking in Kyrgyzstan is thought to take place, primarily between remote regions of the country and larger cities, such as Bishkek and Osh. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Dyrlydaev, R., & Jacomy, S. (2004). *Rights of the child in Kyrgyzstan*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Organisation Against Torture. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.37/Kyrgyzstan_OMCT_ngo_report.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Cotton, Crime, Onions, Portering, Street Vending, Sugar Beet, Tobacco, Trade, Watermelons

In the report, the World Organisation Against Torture and the Kyrgyz Committee for Human Rights (KCHR) discuss the situation of Kyrgyz street children, and child labor in Kyrgyzstan.

Child labor is a large problem in Kyrgyzstan, and data from studies conducted by the KCHR are available for the Jalal-Abad, Osh, and Chu regions, as well as the city of Bishkek. In the Jalal-Abad region, in the Nookan and Suzak districts, 51 children age 8 to 17 were found engaging in agricultural activities such as irrigation, harvesting, and weeding on cotton and tobacco farms. In the Osh region, 65 children were working in cotton fields, and in the Chu region, 83 children from age 8 to 15 were at work on plantations weeding and hauling heavy loads of various crops including sugar beets, onions, and watermelons. Conditions of such work include heavy manual labor, poor nourishment, exposure to excessive heat in the summer months, and illnesses from contact with farm animals. The studies found that Kyrgyz parents approved of child labor, noting that it is commonly used everywhere, largely ignored by government officials, necessary for economic reasons, and generally good for children. The source does not discuss whether the agricultural products produced are for export or for domestic consumption. In addition to agricultural work, hundreds of children are employed as porters of heavy loads in the markets of large cities, and many children living on the streets of Kyrgyz cities work as vendors, porters, beggars, and thieves. The report also indicates that child prostitution is a well-hidden, but thriving industry in Kyrgyzstan.

At the time of publication, Kyrgyzstan had ratified the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child as well as International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 138 Concerning Minimum Age. However, it has not ratified ILO Convention 182 Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

6. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Kyrgyzstan*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/kyrgyzstan.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Portering, Trade

This source indicates that child labor is becoming more prevalent in rural and urban areas of Kyrgyzstan, but that determining the incidence of child labor that defies government regulation is difficult because many children work with their families, or on the streets, as beggars, porters, and vendors of small items such as cigarettes, newspapers, and candy.

7. Heyden, A. (Ed.). (2004). *Preventing human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan project: Baseline assessment*. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADF478.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

In terms of child labor, the source mentions briefly that children of migrant workers in Kyrgyzstan often help their parents in the fields, or work in some capacity at local markets, and they do not attend school. Additionally, there are cases of children engaged in prostitution in resort regions. The source does not discuss child labor in any specificity, nor does it mention the production of goods.

8. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Kyrgyzstan*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991225098&Language=EN&Printout=Yes>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Car Washing, Cotton, Rice, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Tobacco, Trade

This report notes that child labor is a serious problem in Kyrgyzstan, although it is underestimated in national level data. While the number of child workers who are registered with the government has remained at roughly the same level over the past several years (575 individuals), the United Nations has estimated the figure to be closer to 125,000. Child workers in Kyrgyzstan are involved in a number of activities, including

rice farming, cattle breeding, car washing, shoe cleaning, and the sale of gasoline, tobacco, and alcohol. Some schools are known to require children to participate in the tobacco harvest, or to cancel classes in order to send the children to pick cotton, with the income earned from the activities going directly to the schools. Children often work 12-hour days, with little compensation. Children are also sexually exploited for commercial purposes in urban areas of the country.

In 2004 Kyrgyzstan has ratified ILO Convention 182 Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. Kyrgyz law protects children under age 16 from becoming economically active, with the exception of selling newspapers and other odd jobs, and provides stipulations for the number of hours children under age 18 can work. Additionally, children under age 18 are prohibited from engaging in work activities deemed dangerous. According to the source, the Kyrgyz government does not thoroughly implement the laws it has in place to prevent child labor, and only minimally punishes offenders who break those laws.

9. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Child labour in Kyrgyzstan*. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan: Author. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 26, 2007, from <http://www.ilo.ru/ecl/docs/CLKyrgyz.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Begging, Brick Making, Car Washing, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Door Production and Installation, Drug Trafficking, Flowers, Furniture, Garbage Collection, Loading, Mushrooms, Service Industry, Sewing Factory, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Trade, Transportation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

According to this report, child labor is a growing problem in Kyrgyzstan, and is somewhat inevitable given the growth of the population and the high birth rate. Other factors which can create demand for child labor in Kyrgyzstan include low standards of living, family crises, poverty, unemployment and general national economic decline. The study found that child labor in Kyrgyzstan is at times forced and at other times voluntary, and that the greatest numbers of children working are in the northern (Chui Oblast) and southern (Osh oblast and Kara-Suu town) regions of the country, which are the most developed regions and the best suited to employment. The study utilized a review of documents, historical qualitative research, expert interviews and informal interviews with 693 children across the country. Sub-samples from this original sample were also taken by gender, age, region, and occupation.

Children are engaged in a number of economic activities that, in large part, depend on the season, region, and socioeconomic factors. In the agriculture-centered south, during the autumn, children work in cotton and other fields at harvest time. In addition, data indicates that at least 33 percent of all brick production is done by children, and that boys make 5 million gray bricks in the summertime. In Bishkek, children from age 5 to 15, work in trade; transportation; cafes; cleaning and repair shoes; washing cars; and loading and unloading of goods. In Naryn, children from age eight to 13 were found to be

working at gas stations, in trade, or as beggars. Regardless of the region, however, the study found that the most popular form of child labor was in the sale of goods such as milk, cigarettes, sunflower seeds, papers and bread, as well as in the collection of aluminum, bottles and sacks.

Girls are disproportionately found working as domestic servants where they clean, cook, garden, baby-sit, store wood, and set the tables for the households in which they work, although this type of child labor is relatively invisible due to the familial relationships between employer and employee. Other types of informal labor arrangements involving children includes the manufacture and installation of doors; the repair and production of furniture; yard work; herding; growing mushrooms and flowers; repair work in apartments; ironing in sewing factories and other unspecified tasks. The document also briefly mentions children being engaged in illicit activities such as in the sex industry and in drug trafficking.

10. Kyrgyzstan: Child labour remains rife. (2006, June 26). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved March 26, 2008, from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=34533>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Construction, Cotton, Loading, Mining, Portering, Rice, Sexual Exploitation, Tobacco

According to this news article, children in Kyrgyzstan are involved in a number of forms of child labor, including those indicating the production of goods. Child labor is often utilized in construction, mining, and at city markets where children load and push carts, as well as on plantations and farms where children work growing rice, cotton, and tobacco. Although children engaged in such activities make less money than adults would in the same jobs, they are expected to produce at the same rate. The article also notes that girls age 13 and 14 are engaged in the sex industry. The article does not discuss specific details regarding the conditions under which children work or whether the goods produced are for export.

The article reports on an ILO project titled “Reducing the Worst Forms of Child Labour,” which began in Kyrgyzstan in 2005 and aims to increase awareness of the child labor problem and advocate for policy change among Kyrgyz citizens, NGOs, and government officials.

11. Kyrgyzstan: IRIN focus on street children in Bishkek. (2001, July 6). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved March 26, 2008, from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=14829>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Car Washing, Portering, Street Vending

This article explores the situation of street children in Kyrgyzstan. The article notes that most working street children are from age 8 to 10. The number of working street children in Bishkek is from 1,000 to 5,000. Children work as car washers, porters, and street

vendors. The article does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

12. Levene, D. (2006, April). Children of Kyrgyzstan. *The Guardian*. Retrieved March 26, 2008, from <http://www.guardian.co.uk/flash/page/0,,1756789,00.html>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Shoe Shining, Street Vending

This article profiles the NGO, EveryChild, which assists street children in Kyrgyzstan and other former Soviet states. According to the article, between 600 and 1,500 street children live in Kyrgyzstan, the majority of whom are from age 10 to 14. The article does not specifically mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

EveryChild has created drop-in centers near markets in Kyrgyzstan to provide children with food, medical attention, and other forms of care. The organization also provides training to government officials and NGOs to enable them to assist families in vulnerable situations.

13. Marat, E. (2008, March 5). *Usenov's project to use child labor opposed by civil society*. Central-Asia Caucus Institute Analyst. Retrieved March 26, 2008, from <http://www.caci-analyst.org/?q=node/4811>

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Garbage Collection, Retail

This article discusses criticism of the mayor of Bishkek's proposal to use children to collect garbage from city streets in anticipation of important national holidays. This proposal received serious criticism from civil society groups concerned about the use of child labor in the country. In addition to the proposal for using children to collect garbage, children in Kyrgyzstan also work in agriculture and the retail sale of newspapers or food. The article does not provide additional information on the use of child labor in the agricultural sector.

14. The Protection Project. (2002). *Kyrgyzstan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_kyrgyzstan.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This source notes that in Kyrgyzstan, the trafficking of women and children for the purposes of sexual exploitation is on the rise. It discusses the nature of the trafficking of women through, and out of Kyrgyzstan, but does not provide any details about the

incidence, characteristics, or transit paths of the trafficking of children. The document does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. Schutrum-Boward, S. (2007, September 7). Kyrgyz child labor in coal mines. *The Guilfordian*. Retrieved March 26, 2008, from <http://media.www.guilfordian.com/media/storage/paper281/news/2007/09/07/World/Kyrgyz.Child.Labor.In.Coal.Mines-2956765.shtml>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Coal Mining

This news article reports on the problem of Kyrgyz boys working in coal mines for as little as the equivalent of US\$3 per day, in order to help support their families. The mines were left in disrepair after the fall of the Soviet Union, and unofficially went into the hands of local residents who continued to work in them. Children reportedly are used as labor because they can maneuver more easily in the narrow mine shafts than can adult men. The article notes that mining can be very dangerous for children and that injuries have occurred, but it does not discuss the mining industry in great detail.

16. Shenker, S. (2005, February 21). Central Asia struggles to end child labour. *BBC News*. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/4267559.stm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

Although the article is focused primarily on Turkmenistan, it notes that child labor is a concern in all of Central Asia, including Kyrgyzstan. The article does not specify any forms of child labor in Kyrgyzstan and does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods related to the country.

17. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Kyrgyz Republic: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78821.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Street Vending, Tobacco, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

According to this report, official and unofficial estimates place the number of children working in tobacco fields in Kyrgyzstan at about 15,000, and that about 4 percent of the nation's children from age 5 to 14 are engaged in some type of labor. The southern region of the country is especially saturated with child laborers, estimated at about 125,000 individuals. In addition to tobacco, children also work as street vendors. The report also notes that the prevalence of street children is also a problem in Kyrgyzstan, with estimates ranging from 2,000 to 15,000 children living on the streets nationwide with

some engaged in unspecified forms of labor. However, the source connects the growing number of children living on the street to child abandonment because parents lack resources, rather than to child labor.

This report also includes a thorough discussion on Kyrgyzstan as a source and transit country for human trafficking, noting the trafficking of children for sexual exploitation and unspecified forms of labor, but not providing any specifics to that end.

18. Yarkova, T., Botoeva, G., Reeves, M., Konobaev, K., Yarkova, N., Marcus, R., et al. (2004). *Childhood poverty in Kyrgyzstan: Initial literature review*. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan: Childhood Poverty Research and Policy Centre. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from <http://www.childhoodpoverty.org/index.php/action=documentfeed/doctype=pdf/id=62/>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Car Washing, Domestic Labor, Loading, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Trade, Transportation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This review of literature on childhood poverty in Kyrgyzstan includes information on child labor and child trafficking within the framework of children at risk of those activities because of impoverishment. The source provides data on child labor from a 1999 study conducted by SIAR-Bishkek, a research firm based in Bishkek, the Kyrgyz capital, which surveyed 600 children from age five to 15 who were located throughout Kyrgyzstan about their labor practices. The study found that 76 percent of the children were forced to work by their parents or relatives, while the remaining 24 percent reportedly engaged in work voluntarily.

According to the report, 32.4 percent of the children surveyed were involved with trading making it the most common type of child labor performed, but other types of child labor reported includes shoe repair and polishing; car washing; activities related to transportation; loading and unloading of cargo; working in cafes; agricultural labor; and street begging. Many of the activities involve hard physical labor and exposure to the threats of the streets, such as sexual exploitation, and many children reported having to pay protection money to prevent harassment from the police. About 50 percent of the children surveyed reported working full time, and only 50 percent said they attended school. Almost all of the children (96.7 percent) worked under verbal agreement only, and were not paid as much as adult workers performing the same labor. SIAR-Bishkek also conducted a study on child servants, and found that, per Kyrgyz tradition, poor rural children are often boarded by wealthier urban relatives or acquaintances that employed the children as domestic servants. The rural children said, by working in such a situation, they hoped for a better standard of living and an education.

This review of literature also briefly discusses trafficking in persons, and notes that children living and working on the streets may be at an increased risk of sexual exploitation, and that reports of children and teenagers working as prostitutes are common.

19. Youth Human Rights Group. (2004). *Alternative NGO report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child*. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.37/kyrgyzstan_ngo_report.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Brick Making, Car Washing, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Loading, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Trade, Transportation, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Beets, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Potatoes, Tobacco

Based on data from the 2001 ILO study cited earlier in this bibliography, the source reports that children are economically active in agriculture, heavy industry, manual labor, and household work and service. Children who participated in the ILO study were mainly engaged in the selling of goods (32.4 percent); the loading and unloading of goods (13.7 percent); ancillary work (11 percent); collection of aluminum and bottles (8.5 percent); begging (7.5 percent); cleaning and repairs (6.8 percent); car washing (6 percent); agricultural labor (4.7 percent); and prostitution (2.5 percent).

Activities related to transportation, domestic servitude and other unspecified sectors were also reported, and children in the southern region of Kyrgyzstan were found to be engaged in brick production. In reference to forced child labor, this report states that children are economically exploited for forced labor by state institutions, schools and psychiatric hospitals. While all children in state institutions such as orphanages are required to participate in the general upkeep of the home, there are some institutions which force the children in their care to labor in fields for the economic benefit of the institution. The reasons for that can be traced, in part, to a combination of left-over Soviet traditions, and to unclear government policy related to the children working to gain some professional experience. In addition, Kyrgyz schools also exploit children by forcing them to work in cotton, beet, potato, and other fields during harvests in May, September, and October. Classes are not conducted during those working hours, and income generated from the harvesting activities is paid directly to the school. The children are forced to labor in the fields under threat of monetary penalties, and they must provide their own transportation and meals. Lastly, residents of Kyrgyz psychiatric hospitals, adults and children alike, are forced to work for no pay and under the auspices of “work therapy” in the hospital itself or in the homes of the hospital directors.

The report explains that working children in Kyrgyzstan are exposed to a number of dangers and health risks as a result of the type of work conducted and the environment in which they labor. In terms of physiological health, working children are at risk of potential back and cardiovascular problems, internal diseases of the bladder, lungs, kidneys and stomach, ruptures, rheumatisms, infectious diseases, colds, venereal diseases, injuries of the legs and hands, heart disease, malnourishment, asthma, tuberculosis, and various catarrhal diseases. Additionally, children who work in the streets are subject to abuse, rape, and extortion by police officials. For those sectors in which the production of goods is implied, specific details related to the activities, such as the use of goods produced, was not expanded upon.

KYRGYZSTAN: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Bedelbayeva, A. (2005). *Preventing human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan project*. Arlington, Virginia: Winrock International. Retrieved November 19, 2006, from http://pdf.dec.org/pdf_docs/Pdacg548.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report, from the nongovernmental organization Winrock International, examines a project started in 2003 for the prevention of human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan. The report states that Kyrgyzstan is a state of origin and transit for women, men, and children who are trafficked into forced labor in Kazakhstan. Women transiting or coming to Kyrgyzstan are trafficked from Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. The report does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Central Asia: Special report on human trafficking. (2003, October 21). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 28, 2006, from http://www.irinnews.org/S_report.asp?ReportID=37331&SelectRegion=Central_Asia

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the trafficking of women from various parts of Central Asia, including Kyrgyzstan, for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Heyden, A. (Ed.). (2004). *Preventing human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan project: Baseline assessment*. Arlington, Virginia: Winrock International. Retrieved November 19, 2006, from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADF478.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report by Winrock International discusses forced labor and trafficking. The report notes that both adults and children are susceptible to becoming involved in the commercial sex industry. The remainder of the report describes the programs enacted by

grant recipients aimed at preventing the trafficking of Kyrgyz citizens. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Kyrgyzstan*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from <http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991225098&Language=EN&Printout=Yes>

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

Forced Labor: Unspecified

The report focuses on external trafficking of persons from Kyrgyzstan. While there has been a decrease in convictions of tried traffickers, the government in 2005 closed 15 unlicensed labor-recruiting organizations. The report mentions that this is important because of the traffickers' use of labor-recruiting companies to recruit victims in Kyrgyzstan. The report concludes that forced labor is a serious problem in Kyrgyzstan, which requires further initiatives to eliminate it. The report suggests that an action program be implemented that apprehends and sentences persons involved in trafficking, including government officials, as well as improves protection for trafficking victims, who are often reluctant to file charges. The report does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

Kyrgyzstan has ratified both International Labour Organization conventions on forced labor. Kyrgyz law prohibits forced labor and trafficking in persons; however, both practices have been reported.

5. The Protection Project. (2002a). *Kyrgyzstan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_kyrgyzstan.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article notes that both women and children are trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. It also states that some women are sold into sexual slavery once trafficked out of the country. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

6. The Protection Project. (2002b). *Uzbekistan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_uzbekistan.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This paper discusses Uzbekistan as a country of origin for the trafficking of women for sexual exploitation. It notes that many of these women transit through Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, where exit laws are more liberal. Uzbek women are often trafficked to Kyrgyzstan for work in the commercial sex industry. The report does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Kyrgyzstan.

7. Rasulova, A. (2004, June 29). Kyrgyzstan struggles to stop slave trade. *EurasiaNet.org*. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from <http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/rights/articles/eav062904.shtml>

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the trafficking of women from Kyrgyzstan for forced labor in the commercial sex industry. It does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. United Nations Development Programme. (2003). *The UN system in the Kyrgyz Republic: Common county assessment*. New York: Author. Retrieved December 4, 2008, from <http://www.undp.kg/english/publications/2003/2005110701.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The assessment states that trafficking in women has emerged as one of the most serious forms of crime in Kyrgyzstan. The traffickers operate through criminal networks involving corrupt immigration officials, so-called “tourism companies,” and websites run by traffickers offering Kyrgyz girls for “marriage” to foreigners. The report does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

9. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/trafficking_persons_report_2006-04.html

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

This document ranks Kyrgyzstan medium as a source country for human trafficking and low as a country of destination and transit. The report does not provide more information regarding trafficking in Kyrgyzstan, nor does it discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. UNODC launches local media campaign in over 40 Countries to Assist Victims of Human Trafficking. (2004, April 1). *United Nations Information Service*. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from <http://www.unis.unvienna.org/unis/pressrels/2004/uniscp476.html>

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

This article announces the creation of local telephone hotlines, where victims of trafficking can receive assistance and citizens can find out how to combat trafficking. This project is part of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's global human trafficking awareness campaign and is in conjunction with 40 countries, including Kyrgyzstan. The report does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

11. US blacklist trafficking countries. (2002, June 5). *BBC News*. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/2027065.stm>

Source: News Article

Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports on the publication of a report on human trafficking by the United States. The report strongly criticizes 19 countries for not doing enough to end trafficking in their respective countries. Kyrgyzstan is included on this list, as are many countries from the Gulf region and the former Soviet Republics. The report does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

12. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Kyrgyz Republic: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 30, 2006, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61657.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Forced Labor: Domestic Labor

This report notes that there were reports of patients in psychiatric hospitals being used for unpaid forced labor on hospital grounds and as domestic servants for doctors and local farmers. The report does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

13. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 30, 2006, from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/66086.pdf>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The report states that Kyrgyzstan is a growing destination for women trafficked from Uzbekistan for sexual exploitation. While the report states that the government does not comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, it is making efforts to do so. The report mentions that, in February 2006, the government took steps to prevent government complicity in trafficking by strengthening punishment for government officials that violate the rules of visa issuance. The Kyrgyz law enforcement efforts to combat trafficking improved regarding police investigation and arrests of suspected traffickers; however, courts handed down very few convictions. The government of the Kyrgyz Republic demonstrated good prevention efforts during the reporting period. In fall 2005, a theatrical performance about trafficking was shown in 28 villages and towns where a high percentage of victims originate. The report also noted that the government released a booklet entitled *Information for Kyrgyz Citizens Going Abroad to Work in CIS Countries* and that it aired TV and radio programs on trafficking.

14. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Kyrgyz Republic: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 17, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78821.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Hospital Grounds

Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Hospital Grounds

According to this report, both adults and children are involved in forms of forced labor in Kyrgyzstan. Types of adult forced labor were not specified, but the document did note that children in psychiatric institutions were often forced to maintain hospital grounds. The report later stated that other forms of forced labor at psychiatric facilities included domestic labor, but did not specify whether it involved children or adults. Trafficking of both women and children for commercial sexual exploitation remains a problem, as does trafficking for unspecified labor purposes. The report does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

15. Yarkova, T., Botoeva, G., Reeves, M., Konobaev, K., Yarkova, N., Marcus, R., et al. (2004). *Childhood poverty in Kyrgyzstan*. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan: Childhood Poverty Research and Policy Centre. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from <http://www.childhoodpoverty.org/index.php/action=documentfeed/doctype=pdf/id=62/>

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document is a literature review of information exploring labor issues in Kyrgyzstan.
The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

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